"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Saturday and Sunday; gentle to moderate north winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,477. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919. TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

WILSON ASKS LAW TO PUNISH PROFITEERS; WOULD CURB STORAGE, PUBLISH PRICES; B. R. T. RESUMES OPERATING NIGHT TRAINS

STREET TRAFFIC TIED UP

Subway and Elevated Operated After Dark Without Trouble.

NIXON OFFERS TO MEDIATE

Garrison Accepts, but Refuses to Meet "Outside Organizers" on Strike.

HYLAN AGAIN URGES PEACE

Assails Receiver, Declaring Police Protection Adequate to Run Cars.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, for the first time since the strike began, attempted last night to maintain an all-night service, though much reduced from normal, on its elevated and subway lines. The surface lines were completely tied up in the middle of the afternoon, when cars were repeatedly mobbed before they cold get more than a few blocks from their depots.

It was announced at the B. R. T. offices that the company would attempt to run eighty-seven trains continuously through the night, and that it had 224 crews for this purpose. It was also stated that there were 142 policeman on hand to guard them.

No great change in police policy occurred yesterday, in spite of the assurances of Second Deputy Police Commissioner Lahey, who was brought back from his vacation to take charge, that he would give protection for twenty-four hours of the day for every car that the company could send out. The company tried to resume surface car service in the morning and had a few cars running for a while, but never had as many as 100 running at any time during the day.

Receiver Garrison of the B. R. T., at a hearing before Public Service Commission Lewis Nixon, reiterated his statement that "one hour's real police work" would see the lines operating on a normal basis.

After Mr. Garrison had accused the police and the officials directing them for failing to put down the violence in Brooklyn, which he said forced the service to suspend, Commissioner Nixon offered his services or those of the Public Service Commission as mediator. Receiver Garrison said this offer would be accepted provided he would not be asked to deal with "outside" organizers or with representatives of any group of employes. The receiver then went on to say that the main issue today is not between the B. R. T. and its employes, but between the police and "the disorderly element."

Upon being informed of Receiver Garrison's statement at the hearing, Edward Smith, Chairman of the Strike Committee named at the meeting last Friday night to wait upon Receiver Garrison and obtain recognition of the union, issued a statement saying that the only committee that would meet Garrison would be one that represented the union. He said:

The Union's Statement.

"A committee of union men will meet Receiver Garrison on only one condition—that is, if he recognizes the committee which represents the union employes. We will settle the matter only under union recognition. This is our stand, and we will stick to it. We regret very much that the public is inconvenienced by the strike, which was forced upon us."

After a conference at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn last night between Second Deputy Police Commissioner Lahey and officials of the B. R. T., it was decided to attempt to run fifty-four surface cars in Brooklyn this morning. The normal number is about 1,500.

Developments on the lines in Brooklyn were such that hardly a car made a trip without being attacked. As on the previous days of the strike, the pickets of the strikers dashed about in motor trucks, speeding from one car to another, pulling off crews, wrecking the cars, and sometimes overpowering the policemen, three and four of whom guarded some of the cars. Sometimes, according to the B. R. T. reports, the police guards showed indifference, but on other occasions they drew revolvers and chased mobs away.

One capture of a motor load of strikers took place. This was at 11 o'clock, when the police came on a mob of strikers at Church Avenue and Hunterfly Road tearing up a temporary switch. Police reserves were called. They arrested the entire truck load and took them to the Flatbush Court. This was the only instance reported when one of the strikers' "tanks," with which the

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

United Cigar Stores closed on Sundays. Buy your Sunday smokes today.—Advt.

Mexican Inquiry Ordered by Senate; Committee to Fix Damages for Outrages

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Senate's growing irritation over the Mexican situation today resulted in the adoption of a resolution directing the Foreign Relations Committee to make a comprehensive investigation. The Senate adopted the measure without a dissenting vote and with no debate.

This action was closely followed by the appointment of Senators Fall, Smith of Arizona, and Brandegee as a subcommittee to make inquiry. Senator Fall announced that they would begin as soon as practicable and be most thorough in their work.

The resolution, which was introduced by Senator King of Utah, provides that "the Committee on Foreign Relations or any subcommittee thereof is authorized and directed to investigate the matter of damages and outrages suffered by citizens of the United States in Mexico, including the number of citizens of the United States who have been killed or have suffered personal outrages in Mexico, and the amount of proper indemnities for such murders and outrages; the amount of damages suffered on account of the destruction, confiscation and larceny of personal property and the confiscation and deprivation of the use of lands and the destruction of improvements thereon; the number of citizens of the United States residing in Mexico at the time Porfirio Diaz retired from the Presidency of Mexico and the number of citizens of the United States at present residing in Mexico and the nature and the amount of their present holdings and properties in said country, and in general any and all acts of the Governments of Mexico and its citizens in derogation of the rights of the United States and of its citizens, and for this purpose to sit at any time or place during the session of Congress or during the recess of Congress, and with authority to subpoena such witnesses and documents as may be necessary, and to make a report of findings in the premises to the Senate; and said committee shall further investigate and report what, if any, measures shall be taken to prevent the recurrence of such outrages."

The final clause was added at the suggestion of Senator Ashurst, Arizona. It empowers the committee in effect to formulate recommendations for a Mexican policy, if its investigation discloses what the committee deems to be a need for a change in the present policy of this Government. The investigators are authorized, if they see fit, to conduct their inquiry on the border, or anywhere else.

Senator King, author of the resolution, who for months has been urging more vigorous prosecution of American claims against the Carranza Government, said today that the investigation would show to the American people many things heretofore unknown to them. Other Senators who are prepared to assist the subcommittee with information affirmed that the evidence would show bribery of American Government agents by the Carranza Government, and prove that facts concerning the character of the Carranza régime had been withheld from President Wilson in order to influence his course.

Senator Phelan of California intends to ask the subcommittee to look carefully into the oil situation, particularly with reference to recent purchases by Japanese and British interests.

JOB HEDGES SENDS HYLAN WARNING

Says He Will Move Against City Officials if Strikers Tie Up His Lines.

"GREEN CAR" MEN MEET

Oppose Effort to Extend Strike to Manhattan and Call for Police Protection.

After he had learned yesterday that union officials who are directing the B. R. T. strike in Brooklyn had declared that an attempt would be made to tie up all the subways, elevated lines, and street car lines in Manhattan, Job E. Hedges, receiver for the New York Railways Company, wrote a letter to Mayor Hylan, declaring that he would insist upon complete and effective police protection for all the men and property of the lines under his control.

Mr. Hedges declared that the police were able to put down all acts of violence if they were directed to exert their full power. Should the police not provide protection, he said, he was prepared to call upon the Sheriff and Governor Smith. He added that if the proper city officials failed to instruct the police to carry out their "constitutional duty" to protect men and property he would demand that the Governor remove them from office.

Officials of the New York Railways Company last night asked motormen and conductors of the "green cars" to report to the car barns in Seventh Avenue at Fiftieth Street for discussion of the reports that the employes might strike for increase in wages. The meeting was secret.

Officials of the Brotherhood of the New York Railways Company Employes gave out copies of a resolution adopted at the meeting declaring intention to carry out their agreements with the company, which do not terminate until the end of the year, and calling upon the police to protect them against intimidation by the Brooklyn strikers.

Hedges Writes to Mayor.

This is the letter Mr. Hedges wrote to the Mayor:

"An afternoon newspaper quotes P. J. Shea, the national executive officer of the carmen's union, now directing the strike in Brooklyn, as follows:

"'There isn't a damn thing surer on earth than that the street railway employes of Manhattan and the Bronx, including subway and "L" employes, will go out as soon as we can get leaders here to direct them. W. D. Mahon, President; Thomas Shine, Vice President, and other officers of the union are on the way here.'

"This interview I have had verified by a reporter who heard it.

"There are two fundamental questions involved in the present street railway disturbance in New York City which apply here and everywhere throughout the United States:

"1. Can a man labor for whom he

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TRY McK & R CALOX The Oxygen Dentifrice.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES. Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

STRIKING ACTORS KEEP 9 SHOWS DARK

Players in Rehearsals Called Out and Thirty New Attractions Held Up.

MANAGERS THREATEN SUITS

Sothern Quits Union—Comedians Do Picket Duty—Equity Gets 1,200 New Members.

Decision by the managers to stand firmly together against the union actors, the calling out of important principals in Broadway's two biggest musical productions, and the reopening of three of the twelve affected shows were the features of the second night of the theatre strike.

The actors, in addition to compelling nine theatres to forego performances last night, impaired the effectiveness of several other attractions and brought about a sharp falling off of patronage in many houses.

Equity Association actors now rehearsing new plays were called out at 10 o'clock in the morning, and it was estimated that rehearsals of thirty plays were held up. The Actors' Equity Association annnounced that 1,200 actors had joined the organization yesterday, bringing the membership to 5,400.

E. H. Sothern, following the failure of his efforts to avert the strike on Thursday, resigned from the Actors' Equity Association.

"Chu Chin Chow," the first company in which the Actors' Equity Association tried to call a strike, opened as announced last night at the Century Theatre.

George M. Cohan elevated chorus people to principals in "The Royal Vagabond," and himself played parts of two rôles in a suddenly arranged performance of that piece at the Cohan and Harris Theatre last night. Eddie Cantor, principal comedian of the Ziegfeld "Follies," and a member of the council of the Actors' Equity Association, went on strike early in the evening, and then reconsidered his action at 10 o'clock and played his part in the second act.

Managers Threaten Suit.

The managers announced that suit would be brought against the Actors' Equity Association and also against the individual actors for contract-breaking.

The three shows which resumed performances last night were "The Royal Vagabond," at the Cohan and Harris; "The Challenge," at the Selwyn, and "Gaieties of 1919," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. Plays which were unable to resume were "Nightie Night," which is waiting to open at the Princess; "A Voice in the Dark," at the Republic; "Listen, Lester," at the Knickerbocker; "The Crimson Alibi," at the Broadhurst; "At 9:45," at the Playhouse; "Oh, What a Girl," at the Shubert; "The Five Million," at the Lyric; "Lightnin'," at the Gaiety, and "East Is West," at the Astor.

Of these "Listen, Lester," and pos-

Continued on Page Nine.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WILTING.—Advt.

SPEECH WINS APPROVAL

Both Parties Applaud Warning to Radical Railway Groups.

KILLS SOVIETISM, SAYS KING

Many Oppose Licenses as Revolutionary—Palmer Indorses Profiteer Curbs.

TREATY PLEA IS ATTACKED

Lodge Calls Injection in Talk "Unfair Advantage"—Brandegee Flouts Cost Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—While the majority of Republican members of the Senate and House assumed a critical attitude toward many of the statements made today by President Wilson in his message to the joint session in regard to the high living cost situation, causes contributing to it, and suggested cures, there was a marked unanimity of expression tonight, by Republicans and Democrats alike, to the effect that the President had accomplished a distinct service to the nation in his denunciation of the radical groups which are accused of taking advantage of the emergency to force nationalization of the railways and of the basic industries upon the country.

The President's statements that the nation cannot overnight revolutionize all the processes of its economic life, and that "we shall not attempt to do so," were the subject of widespread discussion and approbation. His declaration that the Government would not cower before threats of any group was received with the equal satisfaction among the members of Congress and others in official life in Washington.

The radical groups, expecting a more temporizing attitude upon the part of the President, were endeavoring to marshal their forces tonight for another drive and talking about plans for a convention to advance their cause. But they were obviously discouraged. There were some of them who had even hoped that President Wilson might lend a sympathetic ear to their course and that ultimately they might accomplish their purpose of injecting their principles for the nationalization of industries into the platform of the Democratic Party at the next national election. Their hopes died hard.

Death Blow to Sovietism.

The most outspoken member of the Congress in connection with the President's denunciation of the radical group who seek nationalization of industries was Senator King, Democrat, of Utah. He made a striking statement in which he said:

"It means that Sovietism will not dominate in the United States."

This was the keynote of other expressions on the same subject by members of the Congress.

The scope of the legislation which President Wilson recommended to aid his administrative officers in the fig. on the high living costs was so broad that the majority of the Senators and Representatives were desirous of more time to digest the recommendations before discussing them in detail. Speaking generally, it may be said that the Republican majority in Congress is opposed, at this time, to granting licensing power.

The recommendation that the price at which the retail merchant purchased commodities be stamped on them so that the ultimate consumer may know the profit that the retailer is making, contains features of so revolutionary a character that members of Congress wished time to discuss it in conference before committing themselves. The feeling was expressed that it would be difficult to get such legislation through Congress, but admittedly this attitude was not final.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, led the forces which attacked the President for injecting without good reason, as they alleged, the peace treaty issue into his message on high living costs. Senator Brandegee, who has been one of the most outspoken opponents of the President's League of Nations program, was bitter in his denunciation, asserting that the President had deliberately taken advantage of the economic situation to make an effort to club the Senate into line.

Some Senators and Representatives took the position that if the President knew that profiteering and hoarding was going on as he stated, that he should long ago have sent forth his prospecting officials to cure such a situation, but there was no organized attack on this point.

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer

Continued on Page Two.

EPOCA—PURE HAVANA CIGARS. EXCELLENCE and INDIVIDUALITY. The two fine points of this brand.—Advt.

Text of the President's Address to Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Wilson's address to Congress today, embodying recommendations designed to reduce the cost of living, was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have sought this opportunity to address you because it is clearly my duty to call your attention to the present cost of living and to urge upon you with all the persuasive force of which I am capable the legislative measures which would be most effective in controlling it and bringing it down. The prices the people of this country are paying for everything that it is necessary for them to use in order to live are not justified by a shortage in supply, either present or prospective, and are in many cases artificially and deliberately created by vicious practices which ought immediately to be checked by law. They constitute a burden upon us which is the more unbearable because we know that it is willfully imposed by those who have the power and that it can by vigorous public action be greatly lightened and made to square with the actual conditions of supply and demand. Some of the methods by which these prices are produced are already illegal, some of them criminal, and those who employ them will be energetically proceeded against; but others have not yet been brought under the law, and should be dealt with at once by legislation.

I need not recite the particulars of this critical matter; the prices demanded and paid at the sources of supply, at the factory, in the food markets, at the shops, in the restaurants and hotels, alike in the city and in the village. They are familiar to you. They are the talk of every domestic circle and of every group of casual acquaintances even. It is a matter of familiar knowledge, also, that a process has set in which is likely, unless something is done, to push prices and rents and the whole cost of living higher and yet higher, in a vicious cycle to which there is no logical or natural end.

With the increase in the prices of the necessaries of life come demands for increases in wages—demands which are justified if there be no other means of enabling men to live. Upon the increase of wages there follows close an increase in the price of the products whose producers have been accorded the increase—not a proportionate increase, for the manufacturer does not content himself with that—but an increase considerably greater than the added wage cost and for which the added wage cost is oftentimes hardly more than an excuse. The laborers who do not get an increase in pay when they demand it are likely to strike, and the strike only makes matters worse. It checks production, it affects the railways, it prevents distribution and stops the markets, so that there is presently nothing to buy, and there is another excessive addition to prices resulting from the scarcity.

These are facts and forces with which we have become only too familiar; but we are not justified because of our familiarity with them or because of any hasty and shallow conclusion that they are "natural" and inevitable in sitting inactively by and letting them work their fatal results if there is anything that we can do to check, correct, or reverse them. I have sought this opportunity to inform the Congress what the Executive is doing by way of remedy and control, and to suggest where effective legal remedies are lacking and may be supplied.

The Supreme Need of Peace.

We must, I think, frankly admit that there is no complete immediate remedy to be had from legislation and executive action. The free processes of supply and demand will not operate of themselves, and no legislative or Executive action can force them into full and natural operation until there is peace. There is now neither peace nor war. All the world is waiting—with what unnerving fears and haunting doubts who can adequately say?—waiting to know when it comes—a peace in which each nation shall make shift for itself as it can, or a peace buttressed and supported by the will and concert of the nations that have the purpose and the power to do and to enforce what is right.

Politically, economically, socially, the world is on the operating table, and it has not been possible to administer any anaesthetic. It is conscious. It even watches the capital operation upon which it knows that its hope of healthful life depends. It cannot think its business out or make plans or give intelligent and provident direction to its affairs while in such a case.

Where there is no peace of mind there can be no energy in endeavor. There can be no confidence in industry, no calculable basis for credits, no confident buying or systematic selling, no certain prospect of employment, no normal restoration of business, no hopeful attempt at reconstruction or the proper reassembling of the dislocated elements of enterprise until peace has been established and, so far as may be, guaranteed.

Our national life has no doubt been less radically disturbed and dismembered than the national life of other peoples whom the war more directly affected, with all its terrible ravaging and destructive force, but it has been, nevertheless, profoundly affected and disarranged, and our industries, our credits, our productive capacity, our economic processes are inextricably interwoven with those of other nations and peoples—most intimately of all with the nations and peoples upon whom the chief burden and confusion of the war fell and who are now most dependent upon co-operative action of the world.

We are just now shipping more goods out of our ports to foreign markets than we ever shipped before—not foodstuffs merely, but stuffs and materials of every sort; but this is no index of what our foreign sales will continue to be or of the effect the volume of our exports will have on supplies and prices. It is impossible yet to predict how far or how long foreign purchasers will be able to find the money or the credit to pay for or sustain such purchases on such a scale; how soon or to what extent foreign manufacturers can resume their former production, foreign farmers get their accustomed crops from their own fields, foreign mines resume their former output, foreign merchants set up again their old machinery of trade with the ends of the earth.

All these things must remain uncertain until peace is established and the nations of the world have concerted the methods by which normal life and industry are to be restored. All that we shall do, in the meantime, to restrain profiteering and put the life of our people upon a tolerable footing will be makeshift and provisional. There can be no settled conditions here or elsewhere until the treaty of peace is out of the way and the work of liquidating the war has become the chief concern of our Government and of the other Governments of the world. Until then business will inevitably remain speculative, and sway now this way and again that, with heavy losses or heavy gains, as it may chance, and the consumer must take care of both the gains and the losses. There can be no peace prices so long as our whole financial and economic system is on a war basis.

Europe will not, can not, recoup her capital or put her restless, distracted peoples to work until she knows exactly where she stands in respect of peace; and what we will do is for her the chief question upon which her quietude of mind and confidence of purpose depend. While there is any possibility that the peace terms may be changed or may be held long in abeyance or may not be enforced because of divisions of opinion among the powers associated against Germany, it is idle to look for permanent relief.

Must Check Hoarding of Food.

But what we can do we should do, and should do at once. And there is a great deal that we can do, provisional though it be. Wheat shipments and credits to facilitate the purchase of our wheat can and will be limited and controlled in such a way as not to raise, but rather to lower, the price of flour here. The Government has the power, within certain limits, to regulate that. We cannot deny wheat to foreign peoples who are in dire need of it, and we do not wish to do so; but, fortunately, though the wheat crop is not what we hoped it would be, it is abundant, if handled with provident care. The price of wheat is lower in the United States than in Europe, and can with proper management be kept so.

By way of immediate relief, surplus stocks of both food and clothing in the hands of the Government will be sold, and, of course, sold at prices at which there is no profit. And by way of a more permanent correction of prices, surplus stocks in private hands will be drawn out of storage and put upon the market.

Fortunately, under the terms of the Food Control act the hoarding of foodstuffs can be checked and prevented; and they will be, with the greatest energy. Foodstuffs can be drawn out of storage and sold by legal action, which the Department of Justice will institute wherever necessary; but so soon as the situation is systematically dealt with, it is not likely that the courts will often have to be resorted to.

Much of the accumulating of stocks has no doubt been due to the sort of speculation which always results from uncertainty. Great surpluses were accumulated because it was impossible to foresee what the market would disclose and dealers were determined to be ready for whatever might happen, as well as eager to reap the full advantage of rising prices. They will now see the disadvantage, as well as the danger, of holding off from the new process of distribution.

Some very interesting and significant facts with regard to stocks on hand and the rise of prices in the face of abundance have been disclosed by the inquiries of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, and the Federal Trade Commission. They seem to justify the statement that in the case of many necessary commodities effective means have been found to prevent the normal operation of the law of supply and demand.

Disregarding the surplus stocks in the hands of the Government, there was a greater supply of foodstuffs in this country on June 1 of this year than at the same date last year. In the combined total of a number of the most important foods in dry and cold storage the excess is quite 10 per cent. And yet prices have risen. The supply of fresh eggs on hand in June of this year, for example, was greater by nearly 10 per cent. than the supply on hand at the same time last year, and yet the wholesale price was 40 cents a dozen as against 30 cents a year ago.

The stock of frozen fowls had increased more than 208 per cent., and yet the price had risen also from 34½ cents per pound to 37½ cents. The supply of creamery butter had increased 129 per cent., and the price from 41 to 53 cents per pound. The supply of salt beef had been augmented 3 per cent. and the price had gone up from $34 a barrel to $36 a barrel. Canned corn had increased in stock nearly 92 per cent., and had remained substantially the same in price.

In a few foodstuffs the prices had declined, but in nothing like the proportion in which the supply had increased. For example, the stock of canned tomatoes had increased 102 per cent., and yet the price had declined only 25 cents per dozen cans. In some cases there had been the usual result of an increase of price following a decrease of supply, but in almost every instance the increase of price had been disproportionate to the decrease in stock.

The Attorney General has been making a careful study of the situation as a whole and of the laws that can be applied to better it, and is convinced that, under the stimulation and temptation of exceptional circumstances, combinations of producers and combinations of traders have been formed for the control

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT OFFERS PLANS

Seven Suggestions Made for Legislation to Solve High Prices Problem.

FOOD CONTROL EXTENSION

Licensing of Corporations and Curb on Security Issues Proposed.

URGES THE PEACE TREATY

Appeals to Producers, Middlemen, and Retailers to Deal Fairly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Wilson appeared before Congress this afternoon and outlined plans for dealing with the problem of the cost of living.

He told the legislators that the present high prices were not justified by any shortage of supplies, present or prospective, but were in many cases an artificial creation, many of the retailers being to blame.

While declaring with emphasis that it was idle to look for permanent relief until peace was actually obtained and guaranteed, he suggested the following legislation to supplement existing statutes in curbing hoarding and profiteering:

1. Extension of the Food Control act to peace time and widening of its scope to cover all necessaries.
2. Licensing of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to insure competitive selling and prevent "unconscionable profits."
3. Passage of a law to regulate cold storage, limiting the time of storage, and requiring goods to bear the date of receipt and the price at the time they went into storage.
4. Provision for a penalty for violation of the profiteering clauses of the Food Control act.
5. A law requiring that all goods destined for interstate commerce be marked where possible with the price at which they left the producer.
6. Enactment of the proposed law for the control of security issues.
7. Additional appropriations for Government agencies which will inform the public of the prices at which retailers buy.

Lines of Present Executive Action.

He informed Congress that the administrative branch of the Government would take these steps to cope with the situation:

1. Limit wheat shipments and credits to lower the price of flour here.
2. Sell surplus stocks of food and clothing now in the hands of the Government, without profit.
3. Draw surplus stocks out of storage and put them upon the market, by legal action wherever necessary.
4. Prosecute combinations of producers and traders formed for the control of supplies and prices.
5. Employ publicity, through the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture and Labor, and the Federal Trade Commission, to acquaint the public with supplies not available because of hoarding and methods of price fixing.

In his address the President declared that the world faced a supreme crisis in which America must prove her mettle and save Europe by her action in peace just as she had saved Europe by her action in arms.

"The world," said he, "has just destroyed the arbitrary force of a military junta. It will live under no other. All that is arbitrary and coercive is in the discard. Those who seek to employ it only prepare their own destruction."

Almost in the next breath the President declared his belief that "the more extreme leaders of organized labor will presently yield to a sober second thought and, like the great mass of their associates, think and act like true Americans."

"They will see," the President went on, "that strikes undertaken at this critical time are certain to make matters worse, not better—worse for them and everybody else."

While the President was frequently applauded during his address the loudest demonstration followed this reference to the threat of railway strikes.

The President appealed to producers, middlemen, and merchants to deal fairly with the people, and concluded with a strong appeal to employes and workmen to avoid temper and passion, and unite to deal soberly with a situation, wherein as he had previously pictured it, "politically, economically, socially, the world is on the operating table."

When the House assembled in anticipation of the joint session Representative Blanton raised the point of order of no quorum.

A call of the House showed 223 members present, or seven more than a quorum. The resolution for the joint session was passed and the stage was set for the President ten minutes before his arrival.

When, promptly at 1 o'clock, the

Approval of Most of Wilson's Suggestions for Cutting Living Cost

President was announced, the entire audience of Senators, Representatives and gallery spectators arose. The President was greeted with applause, but few Republicans joined in this.

The President's delivery of his address was much better than when he read his address to the Senate on the Peace Treaty. There was no halting in sentences. He was applauded a dozen times during the delivery of the address. The first burst of applause came when he ended the sentence, "Some of the methods by which these prices are produced are already illegal, some of them criminal, and those who employ them will be energetically proceeded against."

The next demonstration came from the Democratic side only, when the President declared that "there can be no settled conditions, here or elsewhere, until the treaty of peace is out of the way."

Again, when he asserted that under the Food Control act, "the hoarding of foodstuffs can be checked and prevented," there was an interruption by the audience, and also when he stated that the Attorney General, after study of the situation, was convinced that combinations of producers and of traders had been formed for the control of supplies and prices, and declared that prosecutions would be instituted against them.

The Plan to Curb Stock Issues.

The President's reference to the bill for the control of pending security issues came as a surprise. This bill was introduced in the House by Representative Taylor of Colorado and referred to the Judiciary Committee on Feb. 28. The Capital Issues Committee, of which Charles S. Hamlin is Chairman, submitted a report calling again to the attention of Congress the insistent need of legislation to prevent the wholesale floating of millions of worthless stock. Among other things the committee said:

"One of the strongest arguments in favor of Federal legislation to check the offering and sale of fraudulent or worthless issues is the magnitude of the traffic. Before the war this traffic amounted to tens of millions of dollars annually, but reports, made to the committee from all parts of the country during the last eight months, indicate that this traffic has greatly increased during the war, due to high wages and to the further fact that millions of people have invested in Liberty Bonds.

"The estimate of $500,000,000 annually devoted to the purchase of such fraudulent or worthless stocks seems to the committee to be too conservative. This sum represents sheer waste and net loss to the people and the nation not only of dollars but of moral confidence and the incentive to save. The nation's loss cannot be measured alone in money values, but in terms of those things which make for good citizenship.

"State regulation of security issues which has been undertaken in more than half of the States has been effective only to a limited extent, principally where a company has organized to operate and sell its securities in the State of its creation. But whatever the enterprise has crossed State lines and its securities are sold indiscriminately from ocean to ocean, the State Commissions have been powerless, as they cannot reach beyond their own boundary lines, and no State system can be devised for complete harmony by which the authorities of the several States may work in unison."

America Alone Holds World Steady.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—During his address, which took about forty minutes to deliver, the President made an appeal for the ratification of the Peace Treaty to turn the country from a war basis. He said in part:

"There can be no peace so long as our whole financial and economic system is on a war basis. * * * While there is any possibility that the peace terms may be changed or may be held long in abeyance or may not be enforced because of divisions of opinion among the powers associated against Germany, it is idle to look for permanent relief."

"There can be no confidence in industry, no calculable basis for credits, no confident buying or systematic selling, no certain prospect of employment, no normal restoration of business, no hopeful attempt at reconstruction or the proper reassembling of the dislocated elements of enterprise until peace has been established, and, so far as may be, guaranteed."

The world, the President reminded Congress, must pay for the vast wastage of the war, and take the results of food fields turned to battle grounds. At the same time it must help Europe back to her normal state.

"We, and we almost alone, hold the world steady," said the President. "It is in this supreme crisis—this crisis for all mankind—that America must prove her mettle."

His general recommendations to meet the burden of high living costs were:

Increase of production.

Careful buying by housewives.

Fair dealing with the people on the part of producers, middlemen, and merchants.

No threats and undue insistence upon the interest of a single class.

Correction of "many things" in the relation between capital and labor in respect to wages and conditions of labor,

Text of the President's Address to Congress

Continued from Page 1.

of supplies and of prices which are clearly in restraint of trade, and against these prosecutions will be promptly instituted and actively pushed which will in all likelihood have a prompt corrective effect.

Evident Combinations to Raise Prices.

There is reason to believe that the prices of leather, of coal, of lumber, and of textiles have been materially affected by forms of concert and co-operation among the producers and marketers of these and other universally necessary commodities which it will be possible to redress. No watchful or energetic effort will be spared to accomplish this necessary result. I trust that there will not be many cases in which prosecution will be necessary. Public action will no doubt cause many who have perhaps unwittingly adopted illegal methods to abandon them promptly and of their own motion.

And publicity can accomplish a great deal. The purchaser can often take care of himself if he knows the facts and influences he is dealing with; and purchasers are not disinclined to do anything, either singly or collectively, that may be necessary for their self-protection. The Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, and the Federal Trade Commission can do a great deal toward supplying the public, systematically and at short intervals, with information regarding the actual supply of particular commodities that is in existence and available, and with regard to supplies which are in existence but not available because of hoarding, and with regard to the methods of price fixing which are being used by dealers in certain foodstuffs and other necessaries.

There can be little doubt that retailers are in part—sometimes in large part—responsible for exorbitant prices; and it is quite practicable for the Government through the agencies I have mentioned to supply the public with full information as to the prices at which retailers buy and as to the costs of transportation they pay, in order that it may be known just what margin of profit they are demanding. Opinion and concerted action on the part of purchasers can probably do the rest.

That is, these agencies may perform this indispensable service provided the Congress will supply them with the necessary funds to prosecute their inquiries and keep their price lists up to date. Hitherto the appropriation committees of the houses have not always, I fear, seen the full value of these inquiries, and the departments and commissions have been very much straitened for means to render this service.

That adequate funds be provided by appropriation for this purpose, and provided as promptly as possible, is one of the means of greatly ameliorating the present distressing conditions of livelihood that I have come to urge, in this attempt to concert with you the best ways to serve the country in this emergency. It is one of the absolutely necessary means, underlying many others, and can be supplied at once.

There are many other ways. Existing law is inadequate. There are many perfectly legitimate methods by which the Government can exercise restraint and guidance.

Let me urge, in the first place, that the present Food Control act should be extended, both as to period of time during which it shall remain in operation and as to the commodities to which it shall apply. Its provisions against hoarding should be made to apply not only to food, but also to feedstuffs, to fuel, to clothing, and to many other commodities which are indisputably necessaries of life. As it stands now, it is limited in operation to the period of the war and becomes inoperative upon the formal proclamation of peace.

But I should judge that it was clearly within the constitutional power of the Congress to make similar permanent provisions and regulations with regard to all goods destined for interstate commerce, and to exclude them from interstate shipment if the requirements of the law are not complied with. Some such regulation is imperatively necessary. The abuses that have grown up in the manipulation of prices by the withholding of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life cannot otherwise be effectively prevented. There can be no doubt of either the necessity or the legitimacy of such measures. May I not call attention to the fact, also, that, although the present act prohibits profiteering, the prohibition is accompanied by no penalty? It is clearly in the House interest that a penalty should be provided which will be persuasive.

For Regulation of Cold Storage.

To the same end I earnestly recommend, in the second place, that the Congress pass a law regulating cold storage as it is regulated, for example, by the laws of the State of New Jersey, which limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribe the methods of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and require that goods released from storage shall in all cases bear the date of their receipt.

It would materially add to the serviceability of the law, for the purpose we now have in view, if it were also prescribed that all goods released from storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage. By this means the purchaser would always be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer.

It would serve as a useful example to the other communities of the country, as well as greatly relieve local distress, if the Congress were to regulate all such matters very fully for the District of Columbia, where its legislative authority is without limit.

I would also recommend that it be required that all goods destined for interstate commerce should in every case, where their form or package makes it possible, be plainly marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producer. Such a requirement would bear a close analogy to certain provisions of the Pure Food Act, by which it is required that certain detailed information be given on the labels of packages of food and drugs.

And it does not seem to me that we can confine ourselves to detailed measures of this kind, if it is indeed our purpose to assume national control of the processes of distribution. I take it for granted that that is our purpose and our duty. Nothing less will suffice. We need not hesitate to handle a national question in a national way. We should go beyond the measures I have suggested.

We should formulate a law, requiring a Federal license of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce and embodying in the license, or in the conditions under which it is to be issued, specific regulations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent unconscionable profits in the method of marketing. Such a law would afford a welcome opportunity to effect other much needed reforms in the business of interstate shipment and in the methods of corporations which are engaged in it; but for the moment I confine my recommendations to the object immediately in hand, which is to lower the cost of living.

May I not add that there is a bill now pending before the Congress which, if passed, would do much to stop speculation and to prevent the fraudulent methods of promotion by which our people are annually fleeced of many millions of hard earned money. I refer to the measure proposed by the Capital Issues Committee for the control of security issues. It is a measure formulated by men who know the actual conditions of business, and its adoption would serve a great and beneficent purpose.

We are dealing, gentlemen of the Congress, I need hardly say, with very critical and very difficult matters. We should go forward with confidence along the road we see, but we should also seek to comprehend the whole of the scene amidst which we act. There is no ground for some of the fearful forecasts I hear uttered about me, but the condition of the world is unquestionably very grave and we should face it comprehendingly.

The situation of our own country is exceptionally fortunate. We of all peoples can afford to keep our heads and to determine upon moderate and sensible courses of action which will insure us against the passions and distempers which are working such deep unhappiness for some of the distressed nations on the other side of the sea. But we may be involved in their distresses unless we help, and help with energy and intelligence.

The world must pay for the appalling destruction wrought by the great war, and we are part of the world. We must pay our share. For five years now the industry of all Europe has been slack and disordered. The normal crops have not been produced; the normal quantity of manufactured goods has not been turned out. Not until there are the usual crops and the usual production of manufactured goods on the other side of the Atlantic can Europe return to the former conditions; and it was upon the former conditions, not the present, that our economic relations with Europe were built up.

Help Europe or World Chaos Is Certain.

We must face the fact that unless we help Europe to get back to her normal life and production a chaos will ensue there which will inevitably be communicated to this country. For the present, it is manifest, we must quicken, not slacken, our own production. We, and we almost alone, now hold the world steady. Upon our steadfastness and self-possession depend the affairs of nations everywhere.

It is in this supreme crisis—this crisis for all mankind—that America must prove her mettle. In the presence of a world confused, distracted, she must show herself self-possessed, self-contained, capable of sober and effective action. She saved Europe by her action in arms; she must now save it by her action in peace. In saving Europe she will save herself, as she did upon the battlefields of the war. The calmness and capacity with which she deals with and masters the problems of peace will be the final test and proof of her place among the peoples of the world.

And, if only in our own interest, we must help the people overseas. Europe is our biggest customer. We must keep her going or thousands of our shops and scores of our mines must close. There is no such thing as letting her go to ruin without ourselves sharing in the disaster.

In such circumstances, face to face with such tests, passion must be discarded. Passion and a disregard for the rights of others have no place in the counsels of a free people. We need light, not heat, in these solemn times of self-examination and saving action. There must be no threats. Let there be only intelligent counsel, and let the best reasons win, not the strongest brute force. The world has just destroyed the arbitrary force of a military junta. It will live under no other. All that is arbitrary and coercive is in the discard. Those who seek to employ it only prepare their own destruction.

We cannot hastily and overnight revolutionize all the processes of our economic life. We shall not attempt to do so. These are days of deep excitement and of extravagant speech; but with us these are things of the surface. Every one who is in real touch with the silent masses of our great people knows that the old strong fibre and steady self-control are still there, firm against violence or any distempered action that would throw their affairs into confusion. I am serenely confident that they will readily find themselves, no matter what the circumstances, and that they will address themselves to the tasks of peace with the same devotion and the same stalwart preference for what is right that they displayed to the admiration of the whole world in the midst of war.

And I entertain another confident hope. I have spoken today chiefly of measures of imperative regulation and legal compulsion, of prosecutions and the sharp correction of selfish processes; and these no doubt are necessary. But there are other forces that we may count on besides those resident in the Department of Justice. We have just fully awakened to what has been going on and to the influences, many of them very selfish and sinister, that have been producing high prices and imposing an intolerable burden on the mass of our people. To have brought it all into the open will accomplish the greater part of the result we seek.

I appeal with entire confidence to our producers, our middlemen, and our merchants to deal fairly with the people. It is their opportunity to show that they comprehend, that they intend to act justly, and that they have the public interest sincerely at heart. And I have no doubt that housekeepers all over the country and every one who buys the things he daily stands in need of will presently exercise a greater vigilance, a more thoughtful economy, a more discriminating care as to the market in which he buys or the merchant with whom he trades than he has hitherto exercised.

Not the Time for Strikes Now.

I believe, too, that the more extreme leaders of organized labor will presently yield to a sober second thought and, like the great mass of their associates, think and act like true Americans. They will see that strikes undertaken at this critical time are certain to make matters worse, not better—worse for them and for everybody else.

The worst thing, the most fatal thing, that can be done now is to stop or interrupt production or to interfere with the distribution of goods by the railways and the shipping of the country. We are all involved in the distressing results of the high cost of living, and we must unite, not divide, to correct it.

There are many things that ought to be corrected in the relations between capital and labor, in respect of wages and conditions of labor, and other things even more far reaching, and I, for one, am ready to go into conference about these matters with any group of my fellow-countrymen who know what they are talking about and are willing to remedy existing conditions by frank counsel rather than by violent contest.

No remedy is possible while men are in a temper, and there can be no settlement which does not have as its motive and standard the general interest. Threats and undue insistence upon the interest of a single class make settlement impossible.

I believe, as I have hitherto had occasion to say to the Congress, that the industry and life of our people and of the world will suffer irreparable damage if employers and workmen are to go on in a perpetual contest as antagonists. They must, on one plan or another, be effectively associated. Have we not steadiness and self-possession and business sense enough to work out that result? Undoubtely we have, and we shall work it out.

In the meantime—now and in the days of readjustment and recuperation that are ahead of us—let us resort more and more to frank and intimate counsel and make ourselves a great and triumphant nation by making ourselves a united force in the life of the world. It will not then have looked to us for leadership in vain.

SPEECH WINS APPROVAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

spoke for the administrators of the Government tonight when he said:

"It is a message of hope and of confidence. In my opinion the President embraced in his recommendations a program that is practicable to the last degree, and one in which the public can place its full reliance. From top to bottom it has my unqualified indorsement."

Bitter Opposition Ahead.

That the President will get all of the features of his program through Congress without bitter opposition, or in fact that it will be adopted without considerable adjustment, is not probable from the note struck in most of the statements given. But it is probable that the most vital legislation sought, such as the extension of certain sections of the food control law, both as to scope and as to the period in which they shall be applicable, will be granted.

For instance, there seems little doubt that Congress will put teeth in the profiteering section of the food control law by supplying a wholesome penalty to discourage violations. Money also will be supplied, it is predicted, to make possible the carrying out of a nation-wide publicity campaign to acquaint the public with the price which the Government considers fair.

Unquestionably the President by his firm utterances today stiffened the backbone of Congress in connection with its dealings with the radical groups. The applause which greeted his remarks about governmental defiance of threats, and Government disapproval of efforts to overturn the industrial fabric, gave evidence of the hope that the great majority of the members had held that the President would assume such an attitude and give his normal support to the sentiment which has been growing in Congress during the last few days. It is perhaps a conservative statement that official Washington believes tonight that much will be accomplished in the fight against the mounting living costs as a result of the President's attitude and the developments which will come within the next few weeks.

In the House, the Democrats almost to a man expressed approval of the address which the President delivered. Champ Clark, former Speaker, acting as spokesman of sentiment, classified the message as "a great one." Republican leaders were frankly critical and it was noticable during the delivery of the message in the House that there was little or no applause from the Republican representatives.

Speaker Gillett spoke of the message as "disappointing." He criticized the President for not having exercised powers which he already holds, and expressed the opinion that the governmental departments already had sufficient appropriations. Speaker Mondell took the same general viewpoint, but said that if money actually was needed that it would be furnished. He disapproved of licensing regulations.

The attitude of the President toward the striking railway employes was applauded by the Republican representatives and especially by Chairman Esch of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, which is now holding hearings on the Plumb plan for the nationalization of the railways. Representative Nolan of California, a labor leader, was one of the few to take exception to the President's attitude on the strike question, saying that under no circumstances would labor surrender the right to strike.

Little favor was found among the Republican members of the House for the President's suggestion that the Peace Treaty must be ratified before conditions could radically be changed. Some House Republicans referred to this line of argument as a club held over the Senate. Representative Campbell, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, said that it was "tommyrot" to believe that the ratification of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant would "reduce the price of beefsteak."

There was a wide variety to the views expressed by members of the United States Senate. Here are some of the Senators' statements:

Lodge Praises Some Parts.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

"In regard to the artificial and extortionate prices for the necessaries of life, I think the President made some very good and practical suggestions, and I am sure that Congress will deal with them at once. All that he said in regard to the labor situation was of a general character, but I agree with the intention conveyed by these general statements and trust they will be put into practice. The purpose of introducing the question of the treaty was obvious. We are at peace with Germany as a matter of fact. We are trading with Germany as a matter of fact.

"It is highly desirable that the treaty of peace with Germany should be ratified as soon as possible, and that is the desire of the Senate without regard to party. The wrong done to China in the case of Shantung is all that would delay the treaty if the League of Nations had not been fastened onto it.

"It took the President seven months to make the treaty. It has been in possession of the Senate barely one month and the Senate's responsibility and power are equal to that of the President. No other nation has yet ratified it except Great Britain, and it is perhaps not surprising that she ratified it quickly. It has not yet been acted upon by the French Chamber and has not been taken up at all in the French Senate; and with the exception of Chile I have heard of no other country which has as yet acted upon it.

"The Foreign Relations Committee has made every effort to expedite the consideration of the treaty, which occupies 268 quarto pages. It was necessary for the committee to read the treaty, which has been done. The committee has met every day, sat every morning, and sometimes in the afternoon also. They have also endeavored to secure information absolutely necessary for a proper consideration of the treaty.

"They have asked for certain documents and records which seem absolutely necessary for proper consideration. One of those requests put in three weeks ago was for the protest of three of our delegates against handing over the German rights in Shantung to Japan and also the report of the experts upon the same subject. This request has been ignored.

American Plan Not Received.

"The other request was for the American plan submitted to the commission on the league and for all records and minutes of the Peace Conference. The President informed the committee that those papers were not yet ready, and they have not been sent in. The committee, meantime, has heard three of the experts on the financial clauses and the Secretary of State on the general treaty. The Secretary of State is to conclude his evidence on Monday.

"The total amount of information received by the committee thus far from these witnesses, although quite full on the economic clauses, has been neither extensive nor sufficient. Consideration of the treaty will proceed much more rapidly when the committee can secure the information necessary for dealing with it properly.

"There is no desire on the part of either the committee or the Senate for the slightest delay, and no suggestion has been made in the Senate that there has been any delay. No undue delay has been intended in the Senate by any one and is not intended now. Some time has also been taken up dealing with the Colombian Treaty at the special request of the Administration."

Senator G. N. Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said:

"I am enthusiastic about it. There was something in it that everybody applauded. I believe it will be effective. Personally I was particularly interested in what he said about the necessity of ratifying the Peace Treaty before we can get down to settled economic conditions. I believe that it will have the effect of speeding up the ratification of the treaty."

Senator Hitchcock added that he expected the treaty to be out of the Foreign Relations Committee in less than three weeks.

Brandegee Charges Unfairness.

Senator Brandegee, Republican, of Connecticut, said:

"The President has taken an unfair advantage of the high cost of living issue, and is endeavoring to use it to force through the League of Nations. If the President is so anxious for peace as he professes, let him agree to a reservation by the Senate providing that the United States does not consider itself obligated to Section 1 of the Peace Treaty, which is the League of Nations covenant. The Senate, in my opinion, is willing to co-operate with the President in every way effectively to reduce the cost of living, but it will not be stampeded into ratification of the Peace Treaty without drastic American reservations."

Senator Harding, Republican, of Ohio, said:

"I was very much pleased with the speech in many ways. I think the connection of the League of Nations with it was wholly unnecessary and very far-fetched."

Senator McCormick, Republican, of Illinois:

"Since conditions are so bad, why didn't the Attorney General get busy sooner? They have known that prices have been jumping since last January."

Senator King, Democrat, of Utah:

"It means that Sovietism will not dominate in the United States. It was a great American message. I heard that there was a program to organize a great strike now, tie up the transportation system and take over the railroads. Then, next Winter, when the people were shivering for want of coal, to organize another strike in the mines, cut off the country's fuel supply, and take over the mines. These things will not happen in view of this vigorous and and fearless expression. No threats are going to affright the Government."

Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, of Oregon:

Sees Timely Warning to People.

"The message is a timely warning to the American people in its suggestion for deliberate consideration and judgment rather than for hasty and passionate or partisan action. There is no question but that legislation against profiteering and the enforcement of legislation now on the statute books will assist in relieving the situation with regard to soaring prices and the high cost of living, but as the President very forcefully suggested, peace must be established beyond peradventure before normal conditions can be restored and the cost of living stabilized. In the meantime, the President's suggestion that all must aid in relieving the situation ought to be observed to the utmost."

Senator Nelson, Republican, of Minnesota:

"The President's address contained many glittering generalities, but most of his recommendations were good. I agree with much that he said, and shall assist in putting some of his recommendations into law."

Senator Watson, Republican, of Indiana:

"I am in thorough accord with the last part of the President's message, dealing with strikes and threats of strikes, particularly on the railroad lines of the country. Unless there is an absolute necessity that can be met in no other way, I should not approve his suggestion for an extension of the Food Control act and for putting the business of the country under a licensing system. If this is absolutely essential, it should be made only a very temporary measure."

Senator Fletcher, Democrat, of Florida:

"The President's message was great. It will reassure the country and go far toward settling unrest. It will have a most salutary and steadying effect among all the people everywhere. It covered in a logical, convincing, and statesmanlike way the present situation, and dealt with the present problems and their solution clearly and forcefully."

Senator Swanson, Democrat, of Virginia:

"The President's address was able, eloquent, and forceful. He presented the conditions and need of the present situation very clearly and effectively."

Reed Opposes Trade Licenses.

Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri:

"I have been asked what I have to say about that part of the President's message which proposes a licensing system for business. I am in favor of the enforcement, and, if necessary, the strengthening of laws to prevent combinations and forestall artificial control of prices. But I am opposed to putting the business of the country in leading strings to be manipulated by a lot of Jacks in Washington."

Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio:

"The most significant part of the message is the warning to that class of people who stand here not to petition for legislation, but to order it. The American people are going to run this country. And it will not submit to class dictation of any kind from any source. A word to the wise is sufficient. The excessive prices for the necessaries of life are concerned. Those who control the supplies and fix the prices to gratify their selfish designs must remember that the American people are very patient, but there is a point beyond which they will not tolerate continued abuses."

Senator Underwood, Democrat, of Alabama:

"The President's message was clear, forceful, and, in my opinion, expressed what are the foremost thoughts in the mind of the American people. I have no doubt that the Congress and the people of the country will respond to the proposals made by the President with beneficial results to all."

Senator Gronna, Republican, of North Dakota, Chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee:

"So far as I am concerned, the President has got all the power he will ever get from the Committee on Agriculture. I do not agree with him that additional legislation is necessary to reach the profiteers. They can be prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust law as being guilty of restraint in trade. At a meeting this morning there seemed to be general agreement that we should repeal food control legislation rather than extend it, but if the President is going to commandeer grain at his own price, just as though we were in war, it probably will be better to leave the guarantee on. The President's argument that the Peace Treaty should be ratified I regard as a club to force favorable action by the Senate."

Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas:

"I agree with the President that many commodities should be subjected to a Federal licensing system, but I think we should start first with the packers. The suggestion that the prices paid by the retailers should be stamped on commodities offered for sale is a good one—a plan I have advocated in my paper for some time. It would prevent retailers selling shoes that they now pay $8 and $10 a pair for to the consumer at $25.

"The capital issues provision of the President's message is particularly good. There is no doubt that in recent months millions of dollars in Liberty bonds have been traded for worthless oil and mining stocks, and in the end the public really pays for this loss."

Renews Confidence, Says Pittman.

Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada: "The message renews confidence, dispels fear, and appeals to the justice and patriotism of all Americans. He will get the support for which he appealed."

Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana: "It was characterized by the President's remarkably clear thinking and forceful expression. It undoubtedly will have a steadying influence upon the country, much needed at this time."

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado: "The President's address was timely, temperate and appropriate. If all the people, merchants, manufacturers, wage earners, producers, and consumers, will heed his suggestion and keep their heads, co-operate in obtaining better and less turbulent conditions, suppress their passions, and listen to reason, we can and will pass safely through the pending crisis."

Senator Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi: "The Lodges and Knoxes, et al, will say he is a mere 'visionary' and 'idealist' and 'dreamer,' and his monopolistic and profiteering enemies will still denounce him as a 'sentimentalist,' but his sentiment is that of the ennobled part of humanity, and his dreams are of those 'dreams which come true.'"

Senator Gerry, Democrat, of Rhode Island: "As usual the President has justified the belief of the people in his great qualities of leadership. His speech today went to the heart of our difficulties, and the remedies he proposed were so practical that they will appeal to all thoughtful citizens."

Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee: "I think the President's address was admirable. If the Congress will proceed along the lines suggested by him, as I am sure it will, the problem of the high cost of living will be solved."

Senator Owen, Democrat, of Oklahoma: "I was delighted at the splendid tone of the President's message. His suggestions will prove of great value if Congress and the country will vigorously act along the lines suggested."

Senator Freylinghuysen, Republican, of New Jersey: "I think there are certain suggestions that Congress can carry out. I don't believe the majority of the people desire a licensing system, though it may be necessary in some instances."

Senator Johnson, Republican, of California: "I listened carefully to the President, and I shall read what he said and study it with still more care before I will be ready to discuss it."

Praise from House Democrats.

Democrats in the House of Representatives generally spoke of the President's message in favorable terms. Champ Clark, former Speaker, characterized it as "a great message." Republicans, headed by Speaker Gillett and Floor Leader Mondell, were inclined to be critical, although they applauded the President's stand against radical demands of certain branches of organized labor.

Among the comments were the following:

Speaker Gillett said: "I am deeply disappointed by the President's message. High prices are the country's most grievous burden, and I had hoped that, enlightened by this great force of experts, he had called us together to point out some practical remedies. But he gave us only a beautiful appeal for class harmony.

"His recommendation for Federal licenses of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce, giving an administration ominous influence over the industries and the wealth of the country, will hardly be granted save as a last resort and where the powers already existing have been exercised vigorously and successfully. No such condition exists today."

Floor Leader Mondell said: "I have not had time carefully to digest the President's message as I had no intimation of its contents until it was delivered. So far as offering any practical suggestions for the early reduction of the high cost of living the message is a distinct disappointment. The public, however, will welcome the promised change from the attitude of measureless and unfathomable apathy which has characterized the administration in its attitude toward the advancing cost of living.

"The suggestion in the President's message that more funds will be needed to enable the departments to enforce the laws comes as a surprise in view of the fact that little more than a month has elapsed since the departments received their annual appropriations, and in view of the further fact that up to this hour no suggestions have been received in the way of additional estimates.

"The linking up by the President of the high cost of living with the establishment of peace, and inferentially the ratification of the Peace Treaty, is more cunning and ingenuous than convincing. It would be difficult to persuade the American people that the high cost of living is to any considerable extent involved in the issue of the League of Nations."

Scoffs at League Plea.

Representative Campbell of Kansas, Chairman of the Rules Committee, said: "It was to the point except the idea of using the League of Nations as a club to bring down the price of beefsteak. That was tommyrot. The rest is very good. The President's warning to organized labor against intemperate threats of strikes should prove wholesome and beneficial. Vigorous enforcement of the laws now existing, as the President promises, will afford a great measure of relief."

Representative Esch, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, said: "Some of the statements in reference to threats are very appropriate, and ought to have a beneficial effect in the pending railroad situation. I think some of his suggestions as to legislation designed to prevent excessive prices of foods are reasonable and can be carried out."

Representative Haugen of Iowa, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, said: "The extension of the wheat production act affords no excuse for the delay in the prosecution of the packers after thirteen months. Concerning including clothing in the Food Control act, I congratulate the President on coming over to our side. We fought for that two weeks here."

Representative Nolan of California, acknowledged union labor leader in Congress, said: "Labor does not expect to sit idly by and starve while the President hands out glittering generalities of how to reduce the cost of living. Labor will not give up its right to strike now, if its demands for higher wages or lower living costs are not met. The President should have acted before."

Representative Garland of Pennsylvania, Republican, member of a railway brotherhood, said: "I think his plans are acceptable, and I believe Congress will do all possible to solve the situation."

Representative Fess of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, said: "It is unfortunate that his stand as to threats was not taken in 1916, when he asked Congress to surrender to the demands for wage increases, as embodied in the Adamson act. The address was greatly weakened by his use of the necessity for reducing the high cost of living as a special plea for the League of Nations."

Representative Reavis of Nebraska, Chairman of the sub-committee investigating Quartermaster stores, said: "The President's appeal to the distress of the people with the idea of coercing the Senate into ratification of the treaty was reprehensible and unworthy of him. So far as extension of the Food Control act is concerned, there would be no justification for it in peace times, and it would be an interference with the business life of the nation. No one can tell how long it will take to ratify the treaty."

Representative Kahn of California, Chairman of the Military Committee, said: "The President spent a good part of his time telling us there were already laws on the statute books to deal with most of the profiteers. Instead of calling attention to facts of which we were already cognizant he should have spent his time telling department chiefs to get busy. I regret that the President has not seen fit to enforce the laws that we already have."

"His plea for the League of Nations, of course, was greeted with thunderous silence."

Representative Coady of Maryland, Democrat, a member of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, said: "It ranks with his declaration of war speech, and is one of the greatest ever made. It presented in array of vital facts and offered a program of remedy, concise, intelligible, reasonable, and not to be avoided."

OUTLINES $10 FLOUR PLAN.

Director Barnes Proposes Fixing Wholesale and Retail Price.

Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, made public a plan whereby the United States Grain Corporation would sell flour at $10 a barrel. Restrictions are proposed on the price to be charged by wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers. The flour will be sold in 140-pound sacks on a basis of $10 in the territory west of the Illinois and Indiana line, and west of the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico, not including the Pacific Coast region, and at $10.25 in the remainder of the country.

Jobbers and wholesalers must guarantee to resell to retailers at not more than 75 cents additional, and retailers are confined to an increase of not more than $1.25 over the wholesale price for the original packages, and not higher than 7 cents a pound for broken packages of any size.

The Grain Corporation also announced that its weekly purchase at Baltimore of wheat flour packed for export was 1,031,013 barrels, at prices ranging from $9.80 to $10.40 per barrel.

URGES DEFLATION TO CUT LIVING COSTS

Representative Fess Also Suggests Repeal of Wartime Laws and Control of Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Gradual deflation of the currency, repeal of wartime legislation that maintains expensive Government agencies, and control of exports were proposed today by Representative Simon D. Fess of Ohio as remedies for the high cost of living.

"The high cost level," he said, "is due primarily to two fundamental items, both induced by the war. First, the item of labor makes up at least 30 per cent. of the average article of consumption. If the cost of labor is increased the price of the article must also increase. When Europe became involved in war the European countries began to compete against one another in the American market, which inevitably increased the scale of prices.

"When the United States entered the war the Government began to bid for labor. The prices were not considerations. The cantonments and aviation fields scoured the country for carpenters. The shipyards invaded the labor market, paid great advances and an eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime; paid transportation charges, and supplied houses.

"The Government at one stroke increased the labor employed at a given piece of work, advanced the wage scale, and shortened the day. All industry had to meet this scale, and at once passed it over to the public.

"To care for the immense Government operations, the Treasury Department enormously increased the issue of Federal Reserve notes, until today there is a per capita circulation of at least $57, nearly double what it was five years ago. This fact, considered in connection with the riot of Government expenditure of borrowed capital, further inflated the credit of the country, until the dollar will buy not over half what it purchased before the war. The remedy here is gradually to deflate the currency until it reaches normal.

Another item of the high level of cost is the wastefulness of the Government in all its operations. There are said to be 135,000 trucks held by the Government, many out in the weather deteriorating, with no effort to turn them on the market for fear of breaking the market. This material should at once be put on the market.

"Today, nine months after the end of the war, we still maintain the war machine, so far as many war agencies are concerned. Congress ought to repeal the war acts as soon as possible to force a peace basis.

"The Government should at once take steps to control the exports, as well as further foreign credit."

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Only one publication in America contains the German Peace Treaty in full, as signed, word for word, with all clauses and revisions. It appears in August CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE just as it reposes in the archives of the French Republic, *with maps.* So does the entire Polish Treaty, also the French Alliance Treaty. In addition, every nation in two hemispheres is surveyed and worth-while facts that developed among them in July are printed. The Magazine is copiously illustrated with rotogravure etchings and contains important international Cartoons. A repository of world facts—*no comment.* On newsstands, 25 cents. Published by The New York Times Co.

MUST REPORT FOOD IN STORAGE HERE

29 Warehouses Served with Subpoenas Requiring Data for Federal Grand Jury.

WILL PUNISH HOARDERS

District Attorney Bell to Demand Limit of Law in All Convictions.

The campaign for the prosecution of violations of the Lever food act began here and in Jersey City yesterday when the local United States District Attorneys served subpoenas on each of the twenty-nine cold storage warehouses in Manhattan and the Bronx, requiring them to submit to the Federal Grand Jury next Tuesday all records which will indicate the amount of food they have in storage and the owners thereof. It was announced by Assistant United States District Attorney Benjamin A. Matthews that similar subpoenas will be issued shortly to all warehouses containing non-perishable food.

In the Eastern District of New York, which includes all of Long Island and Staten Island, an investigation was begun by United States District Attorney James D. Bell. He called upon Marshal James M. Power and the Police Commissioner to assist him in securing evidence of the violation of the food law, announcing that sentences of two years in jail and fines of $5,000, the limit of punishment, would be demanded in all convictions.

Throughout the Eastern District agents of the Department of Justice visited all refrigerating plants. Inspections were also made in Jersey City, where Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., Morris & Co., and Cudahy & Co., have warehouses. At a recent meeting of the Jersey City Commissioners it was stated by Commissioner James F. Gannon that an appraisal of the contents of a warehouse in Jersey City for taxing purpose had disclosed that it contained $5,000,000 worth of meats, chicken, butter, cheese and other foods which he believed were kept out of the market for higher prices.

Letter With Subpoena.

The letter addressed to the cold storage houses in Manhattan and the Bronx reads as follows:

Aug. 8, 1919.

Gentlemen:

The accompanying subpoena calls for the production of certain documents and papers in your possession before the Federal Grand Jury, Aug. 12, 1919. It is desired to secure promptly all the data from which it may be determined whether or not there exist violations of the hoarding provisions of the food control law.

It would facilitate the Grand Jury and also this office, and perhaps your concern, if you could have the information called for in the subpoena, and such additional information as, in your opinion, has a bearing thereon, tabulated and forwarded immediately to this office.

Data not covered by the information you so furnish can thereafter be called for at the convenience of the Grand Jury. If you comply with this suggestion it will not be necessary for the present to produce your original records.

I am counting on your co-operation in assisting this office to arrive at the facts in connection with the food situation.

Respectfully,
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
United States Attorney.

The subpoenas call for the production of all records and information covering the following matters:

"(1 List of food products of all kinds in your custody or control, stating quantity of each lot. (2) Names and addresses of owners of each lot of food products in your custody; date each separate lot of food products was acquired or received by you. (3) All contracts covering all of the food products in your custody or control. (4) Contracts covering food products to be acquired by you. (5) Your estimate of the quantity of each class of food products to supply your normal trade for one month."

Prepare for Food Sale.

The force of the Department of Public Markets began yesterday to work out the detail of the sale of the surplus army food which will be placed on sale for the people of the city on Monday, Aug. 18, or soon thereafter. Deputy Commissioners O'Malley and Smith conferred with Captain A. A. Stewart, in charge of army surplus supplies, and it was learned that much of the army food which will be sold to New Yorkers is stored in the city or near by.

Collector of the Port Byron R. Newton announced that he had made arrangements with the War Department to supply the 6,000 Government employes in the eight custom districts under his supervision, extending from Coney Island to Yonkers, with part of the army surplus food. The sale will begin on Monday in Room 135 of the Custom House. Those living or working near the Custom House have been requested to bring their own paper and twine, while to the other sub-districts the foodstuffs will be sent by truck to be distributed from the main office of each sub-district.

Some of the items to be sold and the prices to be charged are as follows: 100 cases tinned bacon, 36 cents a pound; corned beef, two-pound tin, 66 cents per tin; corned beef hash, one-pound tin, 23 cents per tin; tomatoes, No. 2, 11 cents; tomatoes, No. 3, 15 cents; wax beans, No. 2, 11 cents; stringless beans, No. 2, 11 cents; corn, No. 2, 12 cents; peas, No. 2, 12 cents; pumpkin, No. 2, 6 cents; squash, No. 2, 6 cents; pork and beans, No. 2, 11 cents.

The 3,000 sugar-cured hams will be sold, one to each employe, at 31 cents a pound, and the 10,000 strips of bacon will be sold at 35 cents per pound.

One of the proposals to solve the food situation was made yesterday on postal cards sent to the members of Congress and signed "Food Producers' Union," without any address. The message read: "With Chinese farm labor, under contract for five years at $30 a month and feed themselves, food can be produced at low cost; otherwise not. Agriculturists are tired of being made the goat and now pass the buck to Congress. Low-cost farm labor provided in time to sow the Winter grains means low-priced food in one year. It's up to you."

ISSUE PRICE LIST FOR ARMY FOODS

Cost to Government Disregarded and Quotations Are Lower Than Prevailing Rates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The War Department made public today a complete price list on all subsistence stores available for sale to the public through the parcels post or through municipal selling agencies. Costs of the commodities to the Government, the Department said, had been disregarded entirely in fixing the prices of sale, which are materially lower than prevailing market rates.

The prices quoted are f. o. b. from storage points in each of the thirteen districts into which the country is divided for War Department subsistence purposes. The department now is redistributing the food supplies in the thirteen areas in order that each may have its proportion per population of the seventy-two articles offered for public sale.

The price tables include the price per can or individual units in each case, and also the price per case or larger container. It also shows the gross weight per can and per case in order that the public may arrive at the price they will have to pay by adding parcel post rates from the nearest distributing point to the home of the consumer to the f. o. b. prices quoted.

Municipal selling agencies will compute freight charges on these shipments to be added to the price quoted by the War Department. On the parcel post distribution no orders will be received direct by the War Department, but only through the Post Office Department, which will make requisition for the supplies by case or larger package, the Postmasters in turn breaking these shipments up into unit packages of a single can or several cans.

Sales to municipalities at the new prices will begin as soon as the surplus property officers at the various zone supply offices and depots have received the quotations made public today. Sales to individuals through the parcel post will be inaugurated on Aug. 18, and before that time all Postmasters will have a price quotation list from which the consumer may order.

The department emphasized that no change in the policy of sales to municipalities had been made, the only alteration being in prices. If a municipality is unable to buy or sell foodstuffs, owing to its charter or local laws, the department will ship to it upon consignment subsistence stores in not less than case or carton lots, the goods to be paid for or returned within thirty days from date of receipt. Shipments of this character, however, will be made only when the Mayor or head of the local government either acts as the Federal Government's agent and supervises the distribution of the food, or appoints some-one to so act.

Although only seventy-two food staples are enumerated in the price list, the itemized quotations, owing to the variety of packing, are quite lengthy. Quotations on some of the leading commodities are: Bacon, $4.15 a can of 17 pounds; corned beef, 55 cents for a can of 1.36 pounds; baked beans, 5 cents for a can of 1¼ pounds; salted corn, 10 cents a 2¼-pound can; dry beans, $6.49 a hundred pounds; crackers, 5 and 6 cents a pound; army flour, $6 a hundred pounds; macaroni, 7 cents for 1½ pounds; rolled oats, 12 cents for two pounds; seeded raisins, 10 cents a pound; rice, $6.74 a hundred pounds; tomatoes, 9 cents a two-pound can, and white corn meal, $3.50 a hundred pounds.

WANT WHEAT PRICE GUARANTEE ABOLISHED

Senators from Western States and Grange Representatives Urge It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Repeal of the Government price guarantee for wheat, to enable farmers to obtain higher prices, was urged at a special meeting today of the Senate Agricultural Committee. Action by the committee was deferred. Senator Norris of Nebraska proposed the repeal of the guarantee, and T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange, indorsed it.

Senator Norris, Chairman Gronna, and other committee members said that the wheat price guarantee law had not been carried out. The $2.26 guarantee, they asserted, was intended by Congress to be the minimum price, with a higher price possible under the law of supply and demand. Instead, they asserted, the United States Grain Corporation had made the minimum guarantee the maximum price for the farmer.

Mr. Atkeson told the committee that the farmer would receive an average of only $1.50 a bushel for wheat this year. He and Senator Gronna asserted that had the Government not fixed the price, farmers would receive much more than the guarantee because of the prospective wheat shortage and world demand.

Mr. Atkeson said that the Grain Corporation had made large profits from wheat sales which the farmer should have received. He added that the proposal to have the Government buy all wheat at $2.26, and sell it to the consumer at $1 a bushel would be "a subsidy to our blessed city population."

Complaints against grading of wheat were made by Senators Curtis and Capper. Senator Curtis said he had complained to President Barnes of the Grain Corporation without result.

Senator Poindexter, referring to President Wilson's plan for additional legislation to lower the cost of living, said that the difficulties of the situation were "due largely to Government action as war measures."

Chairman Gronna asserted that Government agencies were "refusing to do anything" to lower the cost of living and that Congress was not at fault.

John A. McSparran, Master of the Pennsylvania Grange, urged an organization to advise the American public of the facts in the food situation as it affects the farmers.

"The Department of Agriculture should have done it, but it has not," said McSparran. "The people are 'kicking' at paying $2.26 for wheat when they are paying $36 a bushel in the form of shredded wheat. Corn is selling at $1.90, and the people are paying $12 a bushel in the form of toasted corn flakes. The Quaker Oats Company made 104 per cent. profit on its investment last year."

Senator Norris said there was general public misconception of the farmers' interests in the food situation.

"The people think the farmers are getting $2.26 for wheat, and they are not," he went on. "The people don't know that they are paying enormous profits to the middleman."

A proposal by Senator Norris that Chairman Gronna and the representatives of the grange organizations issue a statement to the public, giving the facts of the food situation, was approved by the committee.

Senator Norris said that he thought it would be "a good idea" to introduce a bill for repeal of "every vestige of every statute" fixing wheat prices.

Senator France, Republican, of Maryland, said that Congress was responsible for much blame regarding food prices.

"We passed laws," he said, "in violation of every economic law at the dictation of men who didn't know what they were talking about."

"You're absolutely right," Chairman Gronna commented; "but Mr. Hoover refused to agree to fixing a maximum price for wheat."

Senator France held that the food control law had not been properly administered. Meat prices, he charged, were fixed by the Food Administration "behind closed doors" which gave the packers, who had representatives on the board, exorbitant profits.

MAYORS OPEN FOOD FIGHT.

25 Jersey Towns Name Committee to Appeal to Congress.

Mayors and other public officials of twenty-five cities, towns, boroughs, and villages in New Jersey met yesterday in the office of Mayor Charles P. Gillin, in the Newark City Hall, to discuss methods of reducing the cost of living, especially with reference to the purchase of army surplus food. Mayor Gillen urged co-operation on the part of the various towns so that they might go into the food business temporarily and by competition force down the prices of food. Mayor Slayback favored passing a resolution calling upon Congress "to stop all this fussing about the League of Nations and to get down to business on the food situation."

Mayor Gillen was elected Chairman of the Committee of Mayors. He was authorized to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions and to carry them to Washington for presentation to the President and Congress. The committee was instructed to obtain a hearing before the Congressional Food Investigating Committee.

Commissioner Underwood Cochran of Atlantic City suggested that Mayor Gillen invite every Mayor in New Jersey to go to Washington with the committee to impress upon Congress the importance of New Jersey's demand for action. Mayor Gillen stated he would do so.

Among the places represented and the officials present were: Borough of Roosevelt, Mayor Joseph A. Hermann; Perth Amboy, Mayor Frank Dorsey; Long Branch, Mayor Marshal Wooley; Rahway, Mayor D. H. Trembley; Elizabeth, Mayor Victor Mravlag; Verona, Mayor D. H. Slayback; New Brunswick, Mayor John J. Morrison; Bradley Beach, Mayor Frank C. Borden; Irvington, Mayor Edward R. Folsom, and Montclair, City Commissioner John Picken.

WARNS OF BLUNDERS IN FOOD CONTROL

Authority Decries Plan to Sell Wheat at a Lower Price for Consumers.

TELLS OF FRENCH RESULTS

Rise in Costs Nearly Twice as Much There—Power to Seize Stocks Urged.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—"The high cost of living in France is due to substantially the same causes as in America, but there are certain factors here and in the rest of Europe which render the situation more acute than it is in your country," said one of the most competent authorities on the subject in Paris.

"In the United States, as in France," he continued, "there are abnormal currency inflation, transportation difficulties, profiteering, and excess of demand over supply as a result of the narrow supplies available pending the next harvest. The French problem is greatly complicated by the very unfavorable exchange, a vast decrease in home production as a result of the war, lack of oversea transport, with high freight rates and deteriorated rolling stock and roadbeds in France.

"Food production in America has never been so abundant. Your exchange is the highest among the nations that took part in the war, and your transportation, though temporarily somewhat disorganized by strikes, has not suffered from war, as is the case in France.

"The result is that, although food prices have risen, they are relatively far lower than here. The average American cost figure stands at 209, as compared with the pre-war 100, whereas the French average has now reached 380.

Decries Wheat Price Plans.

"This startling difference ought to show the utter futility of the plan I see being suggested in America, that the Government sell wheat at a much lower price than is paid to the farmers. Not only does the money lost by the Government in such a deal come ultimately out of the consumer's pocket in the form of taxation, but it is also a fallacy to suppose that other food prices will fall automatically if bread is cheapened.

"Why. France has been doing that very thing ever since the beginning of the war, and, as I say, prices here have increased nearly twice as much as in America.

"Moreover, you have no idea of the practical difficulties involved. We are forced to have official inspectors in all flour mills—for wheat is sold to the millers, as it would be impossible to deal with every baker in the country—to prevent fraud, for which there is great temptation in the comparatively simple operation of the miller selling his cheap wheat back to the farmer, so that he can in turn resell it to the Government at the higher rate.

"I understand that there are upward of 18,000 flour mills in the United States. That means 18,000 new officials at the outset, to say nothing of the dangerous opportunities for graft.

Can Control Prices of Staples.

"I assure you that France would gladly be quit of this system if we knew how to manage it without trouble. But in this country bread forms an exceedingly large proportion of the national diet and there would be tremendous outcry if its price were suddenly raised.

"As a matter of fact, I don't believe that people generally realize that a certain limited number of staples form in themselves over 90 per cent. of the nation's food. Even in America bread makes up 20 per cent. of the diet total, and fats another 20, while beef, pork, and sugar account for most of the remainder. People will make more fuss over a rise of 10 cents a dozen in eggs than a cent a pound in bread, yet eggs, fish, and poultry lumped together make up less than 2 per cent. of the national food consumption.

"It is the fact that nearly all the nation's food depends on five or six commodities, which makes food control a comparatively simple matter if it is handled right.

"The system in vogue in the United States during the war of fixing a fair wholesale price by agreement between the producers and the food authorities, then adding legitimate profits, by similar agreement, for intermediaries and retailers, worked admirably and is now being copied in France. Unfortunately, the French plan, as outlined to date, does not go far enough. It is too platonic in character, and depends for success not only on the good-will of the merchants in displaying 'normal' price lists when they have been drawn up, but also on the action of consumers on their own behalf, firstly, in demanding that lists be so displayed, and, secondly, in refusing to purchase from merchants who do not display them or who exceed the scheduled prices.

Wants Direct Sales to Public.

"Our authorities ought also to be empowered to requisition foodstuffs if necessary, and even to sell direct to the public should the occasion require it. In the final instance that is the only way in which dealers who refuse to lower prices can be brought to reason.

"Anything less sweeping in the way of maximum price fixing is inadequate, because experience has shown in every country that the establishment of maximum prices simply entails the disappearance of supplies from the market, because merchants prefer to make big profits by clandestine business—in which, unfortunately, there are always purchasers ready to second them—than the small gains afforded by fixed-price trading in the open.

"At the same time care must be taken in apportioning normal prices, as under the American system the wholesale rate is not fixed so low as to discourage producers. The result of that would simply be that in the following season the commodity in question would be abnormally scarce, because it would not pay to produce it.

"The importance of such factors cannot be overestimated, and this, too, is one of the dangers of the allied pool for the combined purchase of supplies abroad, such as is now in process of reestablishment. Advocates of the idea declare that it will permit thep urchase of, say, American fats at a much lower price than would be the case if France, England, and Italy were competing in the American market.

"This is true enough, but if through the absence of competition the Americans are forced to sell their fats at a price too low to be worth their while, we shall find that next year there will not be any American fats for us to buy, and that will mean famine. The American producers will only turn out enough for the home market, and devote themselves to other more profitable products instead.

"It might be imagined that the readmission of the Central Empires to foreign markets would maintain prices. Indeed, the expectation that this would be the case caused a considerable amount of more or less speculative buying, directly the armistice was signed. But in point of fact the Central Powers are not buying to anything like the extent anticipated. They prefer to tighten their belts and ration strictly the food they have rather than buy abroad with their terribly depreciated currency any more than is absolutely necessary.

"France might do worse than follow their example. Reduced consumption and hard work, not only to produce more food but other commodities whose sale will improve our exchange, is the best and shortest road to national reconstruction."

NOULENS SEES TRADE UPSET.

Minister Says Transportation Is Chief Food Price Difficulty.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—"France's greatest difficulty in solving the food problem is transportation both by sea and land," said Food Minister Noulens today.

The Minister fully realizes the effects of inflated currency, reduced production, and profiteering on the food situation, but considers the two former evils a matter of slow and gradual elimination and hopes that they will be scotched, if not killed, by his system of normal price lists. He continued:

"When the armistice was signed every one made the same mistake of supposing that the return to the pre-war basis of free commerce without Government control was immediately possible. We are paying for that error now. In point of fact, it was impossible that the highly complicated machinery of food supply, transportation, and sale which had been replaced during the war by Government management, should recommence to function again, as it were, automatically.

"One of the leading food importers in the country said to me recently, 'to reestablish trade freedom overnight was as if the Captain of an ocean liner should set a passenger adrift in a small boat in mid-Atlantic and say to him: "Now you are perfectly free to finish the passage at your own sweet will."'

"Both sea borne traffic and that of the railroads had been regulated for four and a half years, with only one end in view—to win the war. To that purpose everything possible was sacrificed, with the result that available sea transport was greatly reduced, and the railroads greatly deteriorated.

"Strikes, too, and accidents, whose cause appears to be connected with wilful sabotage, have increased the difficulties tenfold.

"During the last month France has complained that sugar and chilled meat were almost unobtainable. Well, mysterious fires on shipboard have brought about the loss of no less than 70,000 tons of sugar, and the strikes at the Atlantic ports have completely held up the movement of foreign meats.

"Ask any railroad man how hard it is to restart the traffic stream running smoothly after a serious tie-up. One week's blockade means months of difficulty and delay.

"Now, however, things look better. The labor elements in this country at last appear to have realized that interference with the traffic flow represents national suffering and danger. At the same time we have concluded an arrangement with England and other Allies whereby a sufficiency of freight tonnage will be placed at our disposal for the transport of food from abroad and from our colonies, where there are very large stocks awaiting shipment.

"Then, too, the Railroad Administration is hard at work getting the lines back into shape and eliminating sources of delay. For the moment they are hampered by the demands of demobilization, but by the time that is finished, provided there are no further strikes, I hope everything will be running smoothly.

"There remains another difficulty, the sale of food from the importer or producer to the consumer. I propose to deal with this by the publication of weekly normal price lists drawn up by mutual agreement between different parties concerned.

"We borrowed the outlines of the scheme from Mr. Hoover's system in the United States, but in point of fact the idea goes back a long way further, as something very similar was established by the Roman Emperor Diocletian during a period of dear food at Rome after a war.

"The first of these lists should appear at the end of this week. There will be one for every department of France and where necessary separate lists for cities or large towns.

"It has been objected, firstly, that it is a matter of practical impossibility to draw up a list that will satisfy all of the parties concerned; secondly, that the scheme relies too much on the good-will of merchants who are not compelled by law to observe the list prices; thirdly, that I am asking too much of the consumer in suggesting that he should defend his own interests. Critics point out that a similar plan in force in Paris in 1915-16 proved cumbrous and unsuccessful.

"Well, to begin with, I have great faith in average human nature. I believe that a majority of the food traders are honest and will support the system unequivocally. The remainder will be compelled to follow in their own interests. The business men concerned approve the plan heartily, and we had no such difficulty in drawing up lists as has been suggested.

"M. Pascalis, President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, is one of the strongest supporters of the new plan, and many retailers, both small and large, declare the list system to be of the utmost value to them in revealing inordinate profits hitherto made by intermediaries at whose mercy they formerly were, but whom they now are able to avoid.

"As for the consumer protecting himself, there is no comparison possible with 1916. Then the food problem was not acute and the war dominated the thoughts of all. Now the public attention is concentrated on the food question almost to the exclusion of everything else, and I believe that the consumer is both ready and anxious to act on his own behalf. The number of consumers' leagues, &c., that are being formed everywhere proves that clearly enough.

"Another important point—in 1916 the lists were not clearly enough printed or prominently displayed. Now we shall have them in bold type on white paper. They will be published in the newspapers and should the retailers try to hide them away in a corner the public will soon insist that they be shown more openly.

"Still another and more serious objection is that the list system is too platonic in character—that it is not backed by sufficient authority to enforce its general observance. Doubtless infringements would be less probable if I had the power to imprison the culprits out of hand instead of depending on the comparatively slow process of law, but France would regard such power as undemocratic and would not, I think, accept it.

"I count rather on an aroused public opinion to compel observance.

"It must not be forgotten that while the Food Administration lacks authority to order the requisition of supplies and undertake their direct sale to the public with the purpose of meeting recalcitrant dealers by competition, there is one weapon in my hands which answers the same purpose quite effectively. I refer to the immense supplies to be or already imported by the Food Administration.

"We control these supplies absolutely and can meet opposition by their sale either to dealers who will observe my regulations or in vilgrain sheds, whose number, I hope, will be considerably augmented. For the practical purpose of reducing prices that will be just as good and far easier than wholesale requisition. It is too soon yet to boast, but I have every confidence that as far as the sale of food is concerned the new system will reduce prices and largely eliminate profiteering."

BRITISH CONDEMN 'ORGY OF SPENDING'

Aroused by Chamberlain's Declaration That the Country Is Headed for Bankruptcy.

DEMAND CURB IN COMMONS

London Paper Wants Army and Navy Cut—American Readjustment Watched.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Great Britain's financial condition, which J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons last night showed that the country was headed for bankruptcy, was brought forward today by the newspapers as the most vital problem of the hour, even overshadowing labor troubles.

The Chancellor's statement recently that British expenses were $4,500,000 daily came as a distinct shock to the country, but was emphasized by the details given by Mr. Chamberlain last night. It was remarked by some of the newspapers that this constituted a criticism of the Cabinet of which he is a member, but his view was endorsed by Premier Lloyd George.

Virtually every newspaper in London today joined a chorus of condemnation of the national expenditures. Newspapers hostile to the Government criticised it for "its rash, wasteful extravagance." The House of Commons, it was remarked, was largely responsible because it surrendered the control of expenditures.

The Daily News said:

"Even the present House of Commons is at last aghast at the Government's reckless prodigality and its total lack of any policy designed to stay the country's headlong career toward bankruptcy."

The newspaper fixed on the army and navy as the chief causes of extravagance, condemned the maintenance of the present great military force, and deprecated the proposal in the United States to create "a standing army of half a million," which, it said, "may well be hailed as a setback to the whole cause of disarmament."

The Daily Mail, which announced that the forthcoming second report of the Air Ministry would contain revelations of extravagance more sensational than any yet divulged, said that the Government's extravagance was one of the direct causes of labor unrest. The paper added that if the present Government could not reduce expenses, one must be found that could do so.

The newspapers generally express the hope that the public, which so far has seemed unappreciative of the danger, may be roused to heed the Chancellor's warning.

The country is indulging in an orgy of spending, several of the newspapers remark, and is contributing thereby to the high cost of living. People who temporarily have relatively great wealth, it is said, are willing to pay any price rather than forego the gratification of their desires, so that, while the necessities of life are higher than ever, there never was so much money spent on luxuries. All those who deal in jewelry, automobiles, costly apparel, and entertainments of all sorts are said to be doing unprecedented business.

The cry against profiteers was said by the newspapers to be voiced by these reckless spenders as well as by the poor, but actual cases of profiteering are rarely followed up successfully. In this connection, it was said, the measures being taken in the United States to reduce the cost of living were being watched with much interest.

ACCUSED OF PROFITEERING.

Four Pittsburgh Sugar Men Held for Federal Court.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—George W. Sheehan, President and directing head of the Central Sugar Company, Chicago, and three representatives of the concern's local branch were held for the November term of the United States District Court by Federal Commissioner Edward F. Duffey, following a hearing here today on charges growing out of alleged sugar profiteering.

The four men were charged with conspiracy to violate Section 4 of the Federal Food act, which makes it unlawful to charge unreasonable prices for the necessities of life.

Evidence was introduced in the form of telegrams and letters in which, it is alleged, President Sheehan dictated to the local branch men that they must sell sugar at the price he suggested, and in which he predicted a sugar famine.

The President of a local biscuit company testified that his company had purchased 2,500 pounds of sugar wholesale from the Pittsburgh branch at 14 cents a pound. This sale caused the prosecution.

SEES OLD ECONOMICS' FALL.

British Food Official Finds "Supply and Demand" Not the Big Factor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—C. A. MacCurdy, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, and Chairman of the Committee on Trusts, in the course of an article published in the London Chronicle discussing the control of prices by trusts and trade combines, says:

"A few months ago many people believed that as soon as we got rid of wartime restrictions and controls, restored freedom to individual enterprise and gave free play to the economic factor of competition, increased supplies and lower prices would necessarily result. Six months' experience of de-control has proved these expectations to be unfounded, at any rate so far as foodstuffs are concerned.

"The mistake we made was in supposing that in the world of 1919 the economic factors of competition and operation of what the old economists called the 'Law of Supply and Demand' are any longer determining factors in regulating world prices of commodities. We are, in fact, passing through a period of economic transformation in which free competition has to a very large extent ceased to exist, and in which prices are determined not by competition but by the control of great trade combinations and organizations which in one form or another, at some stage of production, transportation or distribution now load on in varying degrees the price of virtually everything we consume.

"Few people realize the extent to which economic conditions already have been transformed. We still use old political shibboleths without realizing how completely they have lost their meaning. We still speak of free trade but we are living in a world in which any real freedom of trade, as understood by Adam Smith or Richard Cobden, long ceased to exist.

"There are still those who repeat 'no tax on food' in reference, perhaps, to some small proposal with regard to the Dutch tax on tea, but who seem unconscious of the fact that today an international meat pool is able to tax an important part of our food supply at its pleasure.

"The tax on food is none the less a tax as the British housewife well knows, because it is imposed by a meat trust and not by the British Government.

AFTER BRITISH PROFITEERS.

Government Bill Provides Severe Punishment for Guilty Ones.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Government bill providing prosecution and penalties for persons guilty of profiteering, the text of which was made public today, empowers the Board of Trade to investigate prices, costs, and profits, and to investigate complaints of unreasonable profits, whether wholesale or retail.

After investigation the Board of Trade is authorized to declare what is a reasonable price and require that the article be sold at that price. In case of failure to sell articles at the price specified the board is empowered to take proceedings against offenders before a court of summary jurisdiction, which may inflict penalties not exceeding a fine of £200 or six months' imprisonment.

The Board of Trade may require local authorities to establish committees, to whom the board may delegate all its powers, with a regulation to provide right of appeal by dealers from any order or decision of the local committees, and may make provision for the prevention of frivolous complaints.

The Board of Trade may authorize local authorities, under prescribed conditions, to purchase and sell any article to which the act applies. The act will continue in force for six months unless Parliament directs otherwise.

GROCERS ASSAIL JOBBERS.

Bronx Retail Men Hold Meeting to Oppose Present Methods.

Retail grocers of the Bronx last night held a mass meeting at McKinley Square Casino, 169th Street and Boston Road, the Bronx, to band together against the jobbers in the grocery trade, to defeat what speakers called unfair methods.

Various retail grocers asserted that jobbers compelled them to buy from $100 to $200 worth of staple grocery articles before they can get 100 pounds of sugar.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the heads of the local sugar refineries with a view to changing this condition. The retail grocers stated in their addresses that there is no actual shortage in the sugar market.

WILSON TO ANSWER SENATE.

Belief That He Will Send in Peace Conference Documents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Wilson has completed his reply to the Senate resolutions asking for documents used by the American delegates at the Peace Conference, and it was said at the White House that it would be sent to the Senate tomorrow.

It was understood the President would send all the documents now in Washington.

FOUR FINNS SEIZED ON ANARCHY CHARGE

Prisoners Are First Ever Held in This State for Criminal Activity.

ONE UNDER $25,000 BAIL

Accused of Promoting "Red" Propaganda, with Bronx Apartment as Headquarters.

For the first time in the history of this State a charge of criminal anarchy was preferred against four prisoners captured in an early morning raid yesterday on an apartment at 864 Cauldwell Avenue in the Bronx by members of the Bomb Squad under the command of Detective Sergeant Gegan.

The prisoners, all Finns, only one of whom had sought naturalization, gave their names as Gustave Alonen, 42 years old; Michael Idey, 31 years old; Matti Martins, 35 years old, all carpenters, and Martin Peltola, 35 years old, who said he was a butler. When arraigned before City Magistrate William Blau in the Harlem Police Court, Alonen was held under $25,000 bail and Idey and Peltola in bail of $5,000 each, for examination on Monday. Martins was discharged for lack of evidence. It is understood that he will be used as a witness against the others by the State.

The raid and arrests were the direct outcome of evidence presented before the legislative committee which is investigating seditious activities. It was stated last night on good authority that other arrests were likely as a result of disclosures made by secret agents of the legislative committee.

The four prisoners were arrested for activity in connection with the publication and circulation of the Lukkataistelu, (The Class Struggle,) a magazine printed in Finnish in this city. A number of articles, preaching bloody revolution and the forcible seizure of the Government by the proletariat were presented in evidence and read into the record at recent hearings of the legislative committee. The articles from the Lukkataistelu are by far the most inflammatory of all the radical outpourings that have found their way into the minutes of the committee.

Seek Men Behind Them.

Alonen, while he told the police that he was a carpenter by occupation, is said to have admitted to a secret agent of the Legislative Committee that he was the editor and publisher of the Lukkataistelu, and that the other prisoners held by Magistrate Blau were his assistants in the publication and circulation of the periodical. This story, however, is not accepted at its face value by the authorities, who are convinced that, while fairly intelligent, Alonen was never equal to the task of editing the Finnish magazine. They believe that somewhere in the background a man of greater influence and importance in the Red movement is lurking, who so far has contrived to elude the police and Secret Service agents.

While no direct evidence has been obtained by either the Legislative Committee, the District Attorney's office, or the office of Attorney General Charles B. Newton to indicate that the prisoners were in any way connected with the May and June bomb outrages, they will be closely questioned for the purpose of finding out if they know anything about them. One of the detectives who took part in the raid said that information had been received by the police to indicate that the Finns had been actively identified with one of the alien branches of the ultra-radical I. W. W., but had been expelled from that organization as too radical to fit in as members.

Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke, who appeared against the prisoners when arraigned, told Magistrate Blau that he regarded Alonen as the most important catch the police had made in many years and urged that bail be fixed for the exceptionally high amount of $25,000. Alonen is said to be a naturalized American and speaks English, but did not demur. Magistrate Blau then assented to Mr. Rorke's request. All the prisoners were locked up in default of bail.

Investigate Circulation.

It was intimated last night that an investigation was in progress in the office of the Attorney General, Charles D. Newton, 51 Chambers Street, for the purpose of ascertaining which agencies had been involved in the circulation of the Finnish magazine beside the men who were arrested.

It is known that a big bundle, containing several numbers of the Lukkataistelu was found when special agents of the Legislative Committee raided the headquarters of the Russian branch of the I. W. W. in East Fourth Street on June 21. It could not be learned last night whether the Rand School book store and the headquarters of other radical organizations in this city had kept the Finnish magazine for sale. It is known, however, that indictments will be sought against all who have been instrumental in circulating the periodical.

Deputy Attorney General Samuel A. Berger, who has been sitting with the Legislative Committee and who, with Assistant District Attorney Rorke was at work last night preparing the case against the Finnish prisoners, had under examination in his downtown office more than a score of radicals gathered in during the afternoon by special agents of the Legislative Committee.

The article which appeared in the March issue of the Lukkataistelu under the caption "The Activity of the Rioting Masses" will figure largely in the prosecution of the prisoners. This article spoke about "decisive blood battles between the capitalists and the working classes," and wound up with this:

"To hell with the preaching of peaceful revolution. The bloody seizure of power by the working classes is the only possible way. As long as our enemies are able to raise even one sword a bloodless fight is a day dream."

Writing Is Scholarly.

There were other articles in both the March issue and in subsequent numbers of the Lukkataistelu that have been translated for the District Attorney's office and will be used against the prisoners. A vast amount of radical literature, membership cards in I. W. W. and Socialist organizations, letters and manuscripts were seized in the raid on the apartment where the four men lived. One manuscript found in the apartment, the contents of which Assistant District Attorney Rorke and Deputy Attorney General Berger declined to divulge, is regarded as highly important by both those officials as affording proof that the four men arrested were not the brains of their radical propaganda.

This document, written in scholarly English, gave evidence of literary quality far beyond anything of which any one of the four Finnish captives was capable. The police made certain that the document had been turned out on a typewriting machine which was found in the apartment by the raiders. On the table beside the machine the detectives found a loaded revolver.

The address of the publication office of the Lukkataistelu was given in the magazine as a house in East 126th Street. The police found that the premises had been vacated some weeks ago when extracts from the magazine were presented in evidence to the legislative committee. The Finnish magazine is said to have been printed in this city.

August Lauder, agent of the apartment house where the prisoners were arrested, said that the apartment had been rented by Martins about three months ago. When he first moved in a woman and a nine-year-old boy, said to be the wife and son of Martins, moved in with him. About five weeks ago the woman and the boy departed.

Assistant District Attorney Rorke said yesterday that if the prisoners should be held by Magistrate Blau, as he expected, their case would be taken before the Special Grand Jury that will be sworn in on Monday, when the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court summoned by Governor Smith to deal with Bolshevism and sedition convenes.

Deputy Attorney General Samuel A. Berger said last night that the report that S. John Block and I. M. Sackin, counsel for the Rand School, had been subpoenaed to appear before the Special Grand Jury was erroneous.

HOOVER GOES TO VIENNA.

Will Visit Most of Central European Capitals on Food Mission.

PARIS, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the interallied relief organization, left last night with Brig. Gen. Harry M. Bandholtz for Vienna.

He will be gone about two weeks, visiting virtually all the central European capitals investigating food and economic conditions.

HOLD WRECKED BANK HEAD.

Director of North Penn Also Held on Conspiracy Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 8.—Louis H. Michel, President of the wrecked North Penn Bank, was arrested this afternoon. A warrant also has been issued for William T. Gabell, a Director. Following the announcement that two other men, former State officials, would soon be taken into custody, detectives of the District Attorney's office brought Michel to City Hall.

Michel and Gabell are accused of conspiracy and of accepting deposits in a bank they knew to be unsound. R. P. Ferguson, a State bank examiner, swore to the charges before Magistrate Pennock, who, ten days ago, held Ralph T. Moyer, the accused cashier, in $25,000 bail. Magistrate Pennock fixed bail for Michel at $10,000.

It was explained in the District Attorney's office that Michel and Gabell are accused on criminal charges with Moyer. The wording of the affidavit on which they are arrested first charges that they "conspired with Ralph T. Moyer, and other persons who are not known, to receive deposits in a bank known to be insolvent." The second charge is that they actually received deposits in an unsound bank. The politicians will not be arrested until Attorney General Schaffer reaches the city.

Definite action will be taken against Charles A. Ambler, former Speaker of the House and Insurance Commissioner under former Governor Brumbaugh, officials declared, unless he reimburses the wrecked North Penn Bank in the immediate future for enormous loans.

ARMY WANTS NEW RIFLE.

Inventors Asked for Designs for Semi-Automatic Type.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Inventors were asked today by the War Department to submit designs for a semi-automatic military rifle to replace weapons now in use. The designs must meet specifications giving the characteristics a service rifle of this type must have, which have been prepared by ordnance experts.

The present rifle is a magazine gun, operation of the bolt action by hand being necessary to prepare it for the next shot. Officials said that if an acceptable semi-automatic could be developed for the army, the rapidity and accuracy of fire by any infantry unit would be greatly increased.

TO RESTORE BELGIAN FARMS.

Government Will Take Over Devastated Areas and Improve Them.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—The Belgian Government has undertaken a vast project for reclaiming the devastated farm lands in the battle zone. The farms will be taken over from their owners and worked under the latest scientific principles and then returned in first-class condition to them.

Owners are to be paid 5 per cent. interest on the pre-war valuation of the property during operation by the Government, which, however, is prepared to purchase the land outright in the event owners do not desire to keep the farms.

King Albert will fix the limit of the operation of the project, which is designed merely to hasten, in the national interest, the restoration of the vast territory laid waste by shellfire.

Express Co. Gets Rate Increase.

Deputy Public Service Commissioner Glennon granted permission yesterday to the Westcott Express Company to increase its rates 30 cents on each piece of baggage carried within the city. The order states that the present rates are insufficient to yield a reasonable compensation. Schedules of the new rates are to be filed before they take effect on Aug. 15.

Today's Press on the President's Address

NEW YORK CITY.

"Neither Peace nor War."

From The World.

Back of all President Wilson's drastic recommendations for the protection of the public against profiteering and the maintenance, so far as power exists in Government, of reasonable prices for the necessaries of life stands the vital fact that he compressed into a single sentence, "There is now neither peace nor war." And as we are neither at peace nor at war, we lack all the elements of stability that attach to either state.

Some measure of relief may follow from the legislation that the President recommends, provided Congress acts quickly and intelligently, but this situation cannot be permanently cured by statute or by executive action. The disease is too deep. Nobody ever liquidated a war by legislation and nobody ever will. The first step in the process of liquidation must come in the establishment of peace, and there is no peace.

Sees No Swift Relief.

From The Sun.

In a situation which is streaked with lightning much of the relief suggested by President Wilson in his cost of living message to Congress will seem to many persons to have the velocity of cold molasses. The new legislation he recommends cannot be produced in a day. The necessary administrative machinery to carry out the purpose of the proposed statutes cannot be set up and put in good running order for weeks and months. The paralyzing red tape inseparable from Government business will have to run its usual course around and into and through all the works. Meanwhile the American people will be wanting their food and other necessaries at more reasonable cost.

BUFFALO.

League No Remedy.

From The Express.

So far as the international situation is responsible for the high cost of living, the President and his League of Nations are the cause, not the remedy, and the League of Nations will rather prolong than end the conditions which have aroused complaint.

WASHINGTON.

Sees Approval of Recommendations.

From The Post.

In the main the recommendations * * * will meet with popular approval. Some of the suggestions are ahead of the times and the President merely throws them out as food for thought. Other specific recommendations are quite to the point and should be worked into law without delay.

It seems to us that there is little point in the suggestion that there can be no relief from the high cost of living until the treaty of peace is ratified and the League of Nations created. * * * The greater part of the evil is within the United States, and remediable by the United States Government, without bothering about the condition of Europe. America is a bigger market than all the rest of the world.

Europe has made a sorry mess of civilization. America has nothing to gain by subordinating its intelligence or independence to those nations. The hope of mankind is the New World, led by the United States.

ST. LOUIS.

A Warning to Profiteers.

From The Republic.

Profiteers are not so blind that they cannot see in the message fair warning of wrath to come. The President in speaking his own mind has spoken the mind of the people, who are awake at last to the fact that high prices are threatening to bring about a crisis in the affairs of the country, which can be averted only by a prompt check to profiteering.

NEW ORLEANS.

Helpful Suggestions.

From The Times-Picayune.

In his address to Congress on the living cost situation yesterday, President Wilson offered certain specific recommendations which will prove helpful if they can be immediately enacted into law. The President does not, in our judgment, overestimate the gravity of the case. It is a time for all of us to take "sober second thought" and "think and act lik Americans." The results of the Government campaign to stamp out the profiteering abuses ought to be apparent in a comparatively short time. Meanwhile it would seem to be the duty of all good Americans to co-operate in the general efforts for the general welfare and refrain from rocking the boat in which we are riding while it is being steered through rough and dangerous waters.

ST. PAUL.

The Duty of Congress.

From The Pioneer Press.

Among the President's suggestions which will be generally accepted as good are proposed laws covering the cold storage field, setting a time limit on storage and requiring articles taken from storage to be marked with the price at which they came from the producer and which prevailed when they went into storage. The Executive declares that it still remains within the wartime power of the Government to draw accumulated food out of storage and sell it. Then why not do it? Now Congress has before it the suggested program of the President and it remains for it without thought of politics to consider earnestly that program. If it ignores any part of it it will be giving the President a political club with which to go before the country.

BOSTON.

The Need of Peace.

From The Herald.

All is grist to the President's mill. Yesterday's opportunity to discuss the rising cost of living he utilized to plead for the League of Nations and the settlement of the war.

Basically and fundamentally we cannot expect the Governments of the world to function normally until peace is accomplished in law as well as in fact, and any device for lessening the world's dependence on the war method of settling its disputes would contribute so mightily to the economic health of the nations as to make all other aids seem trifling and inconsequent.

CLEVELAND.

Penalties That Bite.

From The Plain Dealer.

The President, it is feared, has more confidence in publicity and moral suasion as remedies for gouging than most Americans will feel. Letting the people know, as he suggests, might have some slight curative effect, but our own opinion is that a profiteer has a more wholesome fear of a jail cell than we can hope to make him have of mere public condemnation which carries no tangible penalty with it. Let us have plenty of publicity, but let us have also prosecutions and penalties that bite.

After a Day of Disorder B. R. T. Trains Are Run at Night Under Guard

MOBS BY HUNDREDS RAID STREET CARS

Police More Active, but Unable to Deal with Bands of Rioters All Over Brooklyn.

TRUCKS AS "TANK CARS"

Strikers Carried in Squads of Fifty on Quick Dashes to Unprotected Points.

Although no shooting was reported yesterday in Brooklyn, rioting was as frequent as it had been on Thursday, and even more successful, so far as tying up the surface lines was concerned. The police were more numerous and generally more active, but were unable to deal with mobs of hundreds which sprang up every few minutes in different parts of the city, and did not succeed in stopping the "tank cars" of the strikers, motor trucks, which carried fifty or more at a time for quick dashes to points where there was little police protection. The police broke up several mobs, including one that was pulling up the rails in the afternoon at Reid Avenue and Halsey Street. Fourteen men were arrested during the day on charges of attempting to damage railroad property.

A mob numbering 500 which had surrounded two cars at Classon and Putnam Avenues was scattered by the police, and in the fight one of the strikers swung a cable at Police Lieutenant Solomon Hauptman, who saved himself from serious injury by warding it off with his hand.

The following occurrences were reported by telephone to the general offices of the B. R. T. In Brooklyn:

2:20 A. M.—Flatbush reports a feeder wire cut at Avenue H and Flatbush. This was done by placing a gaspipe on the wire and rail, burning it out.

2:51 A. M.—Police Department reports a hole in the street about five feet deep, 100 feet east of Euclid Avenue on Liberty Avenue.

4:00 A. M.—The Eighty-eighth Precinct reports, on Bergen Street east of Classon Avenue, flagging and paving stones have been thrown on the tracks.

6:00 A. M.—Dempsey on Williamsburg Bridge reports seventy-five soldiers gathered at Plaza and intimidating the crews of the locals.

6:50 A. M.—Flatbush reports that three Flatbush cars, which left the depot with five officers on each car, were held up at Avenue F and were forced to return.

7:10 A. M.—Gilchrist at Fifty-eighth Street, reports four Court Street cars left depot with two police on each car followed by an auto with eight strong-arm men.

7:30 A. M.—Fresh Pond reports four Gates Avenue cars left depot, with four policemen to a car, and an auto load of police following. At Ridgewood they had to get off the cars and charge the mob. The cars got through. Borough Hall reports cars arrived all right, and are on their way back to the depot.

7:45 A. M.—Inspector Neville reports a mob just passed Gates and Broadway on their way down to meet Gates Avenue cars.

8:00 A. M.—Policemen assigned to Bay Parkway are kicking about continuing to go on trains, and want to be relieved. They have been out all night.

8:20 A. M.—Mr. Frey reports four Gates Avenue cars pulled out. Strikers have a grave dug at Forest Avenue Elevated Station, with a sign reading, "This is for Frank O'Keefe," division superintendent at Fresh Pond.

8:30 A. M.—Strikers pulled a crew off the train at Eighteenth Avenue on the Culver line. Police made no attempt to prevent them.

9:20 A. M.—Inspector reports eight men from East New York and Canarsie were tampering with the telephone box at Wyckoff and Myrtle Avenue.

10:15 A. M.—A civilian, refusing his name, reported that a truckload of men at Vanderbilt and Atlantic Avenues were tampering with the electric switch. They then went to Bergen and Vanderbilt.

10:30 A. M.—Inspector reports that a Canarsie car was held up at Hunterfly Road by a gang of strikers, who drove an auto across the track. The policemen on the car ordered them off, and told them that if they started anything they would use their guns, which they had drawn.

10:40 A. M.—Truckload of men at Ninth Avenue and Ninth Street turning all cars back.

10:40 A. M.—Large truck turned over on rails at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

10:45 A. M.—Delancey Street reports four Grand Street and twenty-four local cars over Williamsburg Bridge during the last hour.

10:50 A. M.—East New York reports they had one car out, with three men and three policemen on same. The car went about a block when a mob surstrikers and took them to the Flatwere called from the depot and they just stood around and did not render any assistance whatsoever.

11 A. M.—Mob of strikers tearing up temporary crossover at Church Avenue and Hunterfly Road. Police reserves arrived, arrested a truckload of strikers an dtook them to the Flatbush Court.

11:05 A. M.—Riot reported at Twenty-third Street shop. Police reserves called.

11:07 A. M.—Fifty-eighth Street shopmen out, all except five men. Strikers went to the men's homes last night and threatened them if they came back to work this morning.

1 P. M.—Elevated motorman on his way from Thirty-sixth Street to Eighty-sixth Street with fuses was held up on Thirty-sixth Street between Fourth and Fifth Avenues and the fuses were taken away from him.

1:30 P. M.—Sea Beach subway started on a twelve-minute interval.

2 P. M.—Chief Inspector Walsh at Brooklyn Bridge reports that two auto loads of strikers came to the Brooklyn Bridge at noon. Police Captain O'Toole drew his gun and threatened to shoot the first man that went near a car. Auto trucks turned around and drove away.

2:30 P. M.—Chief Inspector Dempsey at Williamsburg reports strikers and sympathizers gathered on the Plaza and the cars were sent to New York and laid up in the Delancey Street Terminal. Their crews went upstairs to return to Brooklyn via the elevated. The strikers followed them, threw them into autos and took them away.

2:50 P. M.—Two Halsey Street cars left the depot with four police on each car and six or seven men. The cars went about a block, when the mob got on the track ahead and attempted to stop them.

3 P. M.—Three Flatbush-Seventh Avenue cars were held up at Fulton Street and Elm Place by a mob. The police were notified and Adams Street reserves dispersed the gang. The cars returned to the depot.

3:15 P. M.—Reported that a gang of men with an auto truck marked "Ridgewood" were tampering with the switch at Halsey Street, near Nostrand Avenue.

3:45 P. M.—Reported that two policemen arrived at Halsey Street and Nostrand, but the gang continued to cause mischief without being interfered with.

4:05—Halsey Street reports that two cars were returned to the depot. At Classon Avenue the men held up the cars by putting a manhole cover on the rails, pulled the fuses from the cars, took the draw bar and smashed the resistance on the first car. The cars finally proceeded to Reid Avenue, where they were again stopped by an ash can on the rails.

4:10—Ninth Avenue reports three Flatbush cars started out, but only went about a block. Then they were stopped by a mob; finally drove them off and brought the cars back. Inspector reports sixty men willing to go out and the police are coming around fine, but it is a crime to send the men out.

These were the last cars which attempted to run at this time, and by shortly after 4 o'clock the strikers had completely wiped out the surface car service in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN GOES HOME IN MOTOR TRUCKS

Two Deaths Due to Accidents in Congested Streets—Prices for Rides Come Down.

Automobiles, motor trucks, and vans were more numerous than ever in Brooklyn yesterday and took care of the bulk of the passenger traffic at the rush hours yesterday morning and last night. Their operation was more regular over fixed routes and there was little profiteering, the average charge being 10 cents for a short ride and 25 cents for a long one. The service was generally rapid and covered the borough pretty thoroughly.

Borough President Joseph A. Guilder permitted about 300 out-of-town buses to operate on regular lines in the borough, making the one condition that they would not charge more than 10 cents.

The strike was indirectly the cause of two deaths and of many injuries, because of collisions resulting from the traffic congestion. Walter H. Preiss, 23 years lod, of 9,520 127th Street, Richmond Hill, an employe of the Marmon Automobile Company, was killed in an automobile collision at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. John Morena, 18 years old, living in Conselyea Street, Brooklyn, was killed by an automobile on the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza.

LESS OF A JAM AT BRIDGES.

Some Firms Let Employes Go Early, Reducing the Evening Rush.

There was an absence of confusion at the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge and on the Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridges during the homegoing hours yesterday, and one reason assigned for this condition was that some firms have adopted the policy of letting their Brooklyn employes leave a little before the regular closing hour, and this has had the effect of distributing the rush over a greater period of time. There were no surface cars running, and those few elevated trains that reached the Brooklyn Bridge were not crowded to such an extent as on the first two days of the strike. This was because many thousands have given up waiting for the occasional appearance of a train and now go home on the trucks that continually cross the bridge in the early evening.

The scene at the bridge entrance and in Park Row was much the same as yesterday, though there was less apparent haste and less jostling and shoving. A great majority of the homegoers had apparently made arrangements for their transportation and knew just where to find waiting trucks that would take them to their particular part of the borough. Many large private concerns are transporting their own employes to and from Brooklyn. There was no rush for trains at the station in the Municipal Building. The rush on the ferries at South Ferry has been absorbed by placing more boats in service each morning and evening. There are now more places where tickets can be purchased.

Although it was estimated that between the hours of 4:30 and 7 o'clock last night between 14,000 and 15,000 passengers were carried to Brooklyn over the Thirty-ninth Street ferry, there was none of the confusion that existed at that terminal during the first day of the strike. Boats ran all night.

Jitneys did a thriving business, notwithstanding the curb that had been placed upon them by the officials for overcharging. Heretofore charges of from 25 cents to $1 had been made for a trip from the Williamsburg Bridge to any part of the Bushwick, Ridgewood, or East New York section, but last night the charge was uniformly the same, 25 cents.

STREET TRAFFIC TIED UP

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

pickets accomplished the greater part of their damage, was put out of action.

The kidnapping of several loyal employes of the company was reported to the B. R. T. in the afternoon as occurring at noon after a mob of strikers gathered at the plaza in front of the Williamsburg Bridge and threatened to raid surface cars on their return from Manhattan. Because of this danger, the surface cars were held up on the Brooklyn side. The loyal motormen, who had operated them, started to return by elevated from the De Lancey Street terminal in New York. A crowd of strikers, which had crossed the bridge and seen this move of the crews, followed them to the elevated cars, pulled them off, put them in automobiles and sped away with them.

By dragging crews from their cars, tampering with switches, building obstructions on the tracks and similar acts, the strikers finally got control on every line. A 3 o'clock only eight surface cars were running, and each of these was a storm centre. Later B. R. T. officials issued orders not to attempt to operate any more surface cars.

The Mayor's Statement.

Mayor Hylan reopened his attack on Receiver Garrison yesterday, issuing this statement:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor,
Aug. 8, 1919.

Receiver Garrison of the B. R. T. is quoted as follows in today's press:

"No man can ask me to do anything which I don't consider advisable to do." Mr. Garrison said when informed that Corporation Counsel Burr, following instructions from Mayor Hylan, had telegraphed Judge Mayer asking him to see that Judge Garrison received the union representatives. "Remember that I can leave my job as receiver just as I left my job in Washington as Secretary of War. I am still determined that I will not deal with the union, not if they tie up every damn car in the service."

On reading Receiver Garrison's statement Mayor Hylan said:

Such a statement coming from a public official designated by the Federal courts to operate the railroad systems in the interest of the traveling public is almost unbelievable. I again urge that the Federal Court direct Receiver Garrison to take up the questions at issue with his employes and submit them to a committee for arbitration. As to Receiver Garrison's threat to resign his position as receiver as he did as Secretary of War, I would remind Mr. Garrison that he was quickly replaced and as quickly forgotten, and if he persists in his refusal to arbitrate so that peace may be restored in the city, his resignation might be most acceptable.

The Police Department have been instructed to suppress all acts of violence and to immediately arrest all those who seek by violence to intimidate the employes of the company in any way, and the police have furnished and are still ready to furnish as many men as the officials of the B. R. T. require to operate their systems.

Wants Reserves Used.

The suggestion that the Police Reserves, who have not been used at all by the Police Department in the strike, should be called out, was made in a letter to Mayor Hylan by the Chamber of Commerce of Flatbush, which was the scene of some of the worst rioting. The Chamber of Commerce in its letter to the Mayor said:

"We realize that the entire police force available for the Borough of Brooklyn is now being called upon to its fullest extent, but if there are not sufficient police to furnish the necessary protection under the existing conditions, would it not be possible for the Police Commissioner to call out and assign the Police Reserves to patrol our section and the other residential sections of our borough during the present strike? The Police Reserves were organized, drilled, and maintained in order to meet such contingencies."

The strike leaders wer eelated over their success in abolishing service on the Brooklyn surface lines, and were busy making plans to extend the strike to Manhattan and to suburban lines in Long Island. Patrick J. Shea, leader of the strike, who addressed a meeting at the Browsville Labor Lyceum, said:

"This is the biggest strike and the most successful strike in the history of street railways. All you have got to do is to stick together. Be orderly! Hold out! Don't let them talk you into weakening."

He said that Garrison was "Czarlike," but that he would soon be "forced to his knees." Louis Fridiger, counsel for the strikers, said:

"I have seen several strikes, but this is a real strike. I am surprised at the thoroughness of the work we have achieved in organizing the men. The B. R. T. employes are now 98 per cent. organized."

Harry Appleton, a New Jersey organizer, urged the men to remain on strike over the week-end under any circumstances.

"If they lose the tremendous receipts they get on Saturday and Sunday," he said, "they will be on their knees on Monday."

At a meeting of strikers at Greenpoint in the afternoon one speaker, who said that he was a Captain in the police reserves, asserted that the police reserves of Greenpoint were in sympathy with the strikers, and would decline to act if they were asked to guard cars. Counsel Fridiger, who addressed this meeting also, said:

"I am preaching peace. I do not want any rough stuff. But if the B. R. T. brings in strikebreakers I am not going to be responsible for what happens. Those hired gunmen ought to be met at the city line and shot down by citizens with shotguns."

GARRISON CONTINUES OPPOSITION TO UNION

But Receiver Declares He Will Obey Any Lawfully Constituted Authority.

NIXON'S POWER QUESTIONED

Battered Employes Before Commission Testify That They Did Not Receive Police Protection.

The two outstanding features of the hearing yesterday before the Public Service Commission on the strike situation in Brooklyn were the oft-repeated declaration of Receiver Lindley M. Garrison that he would not recognize the union or confer with a committee representing it because it did not represent a majority of the company's employes, and testimony by several employes who told tales of assaults by strikers without fear of molestation by the police.

On the dais with Commissioner Lewis Nixon sat Transit Construction Commissioner John H. Delaney, who denied on Thursday the statements made by the company that the police were not doing their duty.

When the hearing was over, Corporation Counsel William P. Burr told Mr. Nixon that he had the power to instruct Receiver Garrison to settle the strike, and that it had been made plain that the main point of difference was the continued refusal of the company to recognize the union. If this recognition was accorded, Mr. Burr said, the other points could be quickly disposed of, the men probably would return to work, and peace and quiet restored.

Mr. Nixon replied that he was doubtful of his power to enforce such an order to the receiver, and he wanted to know if Mr. Burr was in a position to assure him such power lay in his hands. Mr. Burr was loath to accept the responsibility, and it was finally agreed that the hearings should be continued until all of the facts attending the strike were on record and the jurisdiction of the commission ascertained. Then a decision could be reached.

It was said after the meeting, by various lawyers who had been present, that the situation was complicated by the fact that the company was in the hands of the Federal Court and that, while the laws of the State had to be observed by the receiver, no local court would probably care to issue an order that might interfere with the control of Federal Judge Mayer.

Explains Attitude Toward Court.

During the time that Mr. Garrison was in the witness chair he was questioned by Mr. Burr relative to the extent to which he felt he should obey orders of the court. One of his answers was:

"If Judge Mayer would tell me that the union should be recognized I should hesitate a long time before refusing to do so."

It was resolved to continue the hearing at 10 o'clock this morning, and to make all haste possible in gathering together all of the facts, and in order to have both sides of the situation presented to issue an invitation to the strikers to appear and testify. In pursuance of this decision Mr. Nixon gave out this prepared statement just before leaving for his home last night:

Judge Garrison during the course of the hearing this afternoon stated that he would receive a committee of his employes. The grievances of the men on strike have not so far been stated to the Commission, but it is hoped that a delegation of the strikers will appear before this Commission tomorrow morning to present them.

As soon as a representative committee of employes can be selected, this Commission will use all its efforts as a mediator to bring about an early and amicable settlement.

Mr. Garrison, called to the witness chair, was asked if he cared to make a statement. He replied that he had not attended for that purpose but that he would be glad to answer all questions.

He said that he had been in close touch with the situation since the strike began and that when the strike became effective Wednesday morning there were on hand and ready to go to work 1,194 conductors and motormen out of the normal number of 1,293 employed on the surface lines.

The 1,194 faithful employes, he said, had begun their day's work as usual but nearly all of them had been compelled to suspend work later in the day because of attacks on their cars by the strikers and their sympathizers. He said that unruly element, he said, had cut trolley ropes, burned out fuses, shattered windows, and, in a number of instances, had assaulted the men operating the cars.

Asked what the attitude of the police was, he replied that it appeared to be passive, and he explained that in some cases the police tried to do all they could to preserve order and protect property, and in other instances the reverse seemed to be the case.

Criticises the Police.

"Some of the police," he said, "seemed inclined to remain inside of the car barns. So far as they were of any use in the emergency they might just as well have been in South Africa."

Mr. Garrison explained the conduct of the loyal employes who were prevented from working by fear of personal injury by saying that a citizen could not be expected to risk his life as a soldier does, and he recited the experience of a young man employed in his office who was riding on a trolley car when the strikers cut the rope. Mr. Burr objected to testimony of this character, and Mr. Garrison retorted that the young man would testify if asked to do so.

Asked by Mr. Burr just what his position toward the employes of the company was, he explained that he was willing to meet a committee of his employes or any part of them without regard to color, race or creed, and to confer with them on any question they were pleased to propose, but that he would not meet with or confer with a committee of a union which did not represent more than 20 per cent. of the employes. He thought that any committee pretending to represent the employes should show that it represented a majority.

"I have always believed in collective bargaining," stated Mr. Garrison, "but I will not bargain with 30 per cent. of my employes. When the men presented their demands for recognition of the union I did not think much about the matter, but I refused to accord recognition. The demands of the union did not represent the sentiment of more than 20 per cent. of the employes."

He cited several occasions when he had treated with committees representing the men, and he again stated his position concerning the union. Asked about the wages paid the men, he replied that it was about the same as the wages paid to similar classes of workers in this vicinity. He expressed the opinion that the men "were hardly sincere when they asked for 75 cents an hour."

Mr. Burr wanted to know if Mr. Garrison had not always been opposed to unions, and the reply was:

"I have not."

Will Not Deal with Outsiders.

In reply to another question he said that when he was Secretary of War he had been asked to discharge some men working on the Lincoln Memorial, and that he told the representatives of the union that he would not discharge the men even if a strike was called. Then he stated his position over again in this way:

"I wish to say that if the men employed on my system come to me they can deal with me or in the event I refuse to deal with them they can quit clean. That is inherent in the situation. But I will not deal with men of an outside organization."

Then he turned to Mr. Burr and said:

"If you choose to call this hostility to unions all right, but I don't."

In reply to other questions, Mr. Garrison said that he had been misquoted when he was credited with having said that he would resign as receiver of the B. R. T. system if Judge Mayer ordered him to deal with representatives of the union. He said that he would gladly meet a committee of his own employes at any time they wished to confer with him, but that his refusal to confer related only to a committee from the Amalgamated Association.

He said that at the outset of the strike the Mayor did not think it would be necessary to furnish patrolmen for each one of the cars, but that assurances of protection had been given. Then he testified:

"But the mere physical presence of a thousand policemen would not prevent disorder if they did nothing to stop it. You can't tell me that we could not by one hour of vigorous police activity put a stop to the disorder attending the strike."

Mr. Burr sought to defend the police, but Mr. Garrison was positive in his statements that much of the disorder could have been prevented if the police had taken up the task in the right spirit.

He said that he had seen glass broken in the cars and the sides smashed in; that he had talked with Inspectors and Superintendents of various departments of the system, and learned of much disorder followed by the destruction of property, vicious assaults upon faithful employes, who sought to serve the public, and that the reason why the service was not practically operating at normal was because the men were afraid to take the cars out.

Gives Views on Police Power.

Mr. Garrison told of the difficulties confronting the police, and explained that while he did not expect them to be wherever there was disorder, he did expect them to put a stop to it when it happened before their faces. He told of his communications with the various officials and of the police arrangements, and he expressed the opinion that the police did not appear to understand that they were supposed to interfere with any lawless element which might threaten to injure the employes and property of the company. He said that the company employed about 15,000 men and women, and he admitted that the service on the surface lines had been decreasing since the first day of the strike.

Joseph P. Griffin, President of the Passengers' Protective Association, asked Mr. Garrison if he would meet representatives of the Amalgamated if the commission directed him to do so. He replied that he would obey any order from any lawfully constituted authority. On being asked if he would issue such an order Mr. Nixon replied that he would first have to ascertain what jurisdiction he had.

Later on Mr. Garrison explained that he was not a politician, but only the trustee of a great railroad property, and that he would seek to do his duty without regard to consequences. He understood, he said, that labor unions controlled votes and that those who wanted votes had to pay heed to the unions.

Mr. Burr said that he had received information that half of the witness's employes were on strike and Mr. Garrison replied:

"Well, suppos half of them are out, suppose all of them are out, and I am wrong, it does not give any one the right to start a revolution."

Mr. Nixon remarked that the commission always stood ready to mediate, and Mr. Garrison retorted: "I will be glad to accept mediation if employes who have grievances will present them to the commission."

Murphy Defends the Police.

Police Inspector Murphy of Brooklyn and Second Deputy Commissioner Lahey testified concerning the police arrangements, and both asserted that orders had been given to the patrolmen not to take sides, but to devote their time to the impartial preservation of order and the protection of property. Inspector Murphy sought to show that the police had done their full duty by referring to the number of arrests that had been made.

Then came half a dozen inspectors and conductors of the company, some of them with black eyes, swollen faces, and torn features. One was limping badly. They were the men who had been attacked while attempting to run cars and to protect them during transit, with the result that the strikers had maltreated them.

Some of the testimony was to the effect that policemen had refused to protect them from assault, that one conductor had been threatened with arrest if he struck a striker who threatened to beat him, that the attitude of the police was cold and uninterested, and that their sympathies appeared to be with the strikers.

Further testimony along this line will be gathered later and efforts will be made, it was said, to learn the names of the policemen who were accused in the testimony, so that they might be placed on trial for neglect of duty.

JUDGE MAYER ASKED TO REMOVE GARRISON

Central Federated Union Wires Protest, Calling B. R. T. Receiver 'Un-American.'

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was characterized as "un-American, intolerant, and unprogressive" in a telegram sent last night by the Central Federated Union of New York City to Judge Julius M. Mayer, in which the Judge was asked to remove Mr. Garrison. When the motion was put at the regular meeting held at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, cheers arose from the audience, and the vote was unanimous for sending the telegram. The motion was closely followed by one indorsing Mayor Hylan's plan for municipal operation of motor bus lines as competitors of the B. R. T.

In direct opposition to the policy expressed by the American Federation of Labor at its recent convention at Atlantic City, the Central Federated Union last night passed without a negative vote a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all American troops in Russia, protesting against "conniving or collaborating with any counter-revolutionary groups such as those of Kolchak or Denikin," and holding that the "American Government must do nothing that will hinder the Russian people from determining their own form of government in accordance with their own economic and political ideals."

A strong protest was made against the "evasive" policy of the Board of Education of New York City in which, according to the Central Federated Union, it has refused to allow the Teachers' Union to meet in the school buildings and then, after the first protest of the central body, has indulged in nothing but evasion.

The telegram to Judge Mayer was sent by the Secretary of the union, and read as follows:

The Secretary of the Central Federated Union is instructed to telegraph Judge Mayer to remove Lindley M. Garrison as receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for his autocratic, un-American, intolerant, and unprogressive attitude in refusing to treat with the employes of the B. R. T., who are duly elected representatives of thousands of other employes in the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, such conduct being opposed to general practice and common sense in dealing with present-day labor questions on the large railway systems of the country.

Delegate W. J. Coyne of the Federal Employes' Union argued that one way to fight the B. R. T. would be to establish city-owned buses, and to that end introduced a resolution, as follows:

"Whereas, the private ownership of the transit systems of this city has demonstrated its incompetence in operating these public utilities, because of the inefficiency of the management and their reactionary and tyrannical opposition to legitimate railway labor organization, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Central Federated Union, representing 500,000 organized workers, again reaffirms its unqualified approval of the principle of public ownership and operation of public utilities.

"And be it further resolved that the Central Federated Union approves of the publicly announced plan of Mayor Hylan to establish publicly operated lines of buses throughout the city as being a beneficial and reasonable method to bring relief to the present insufficient transit system of the city.

"And be it resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the Mayor, the Board of Estimate, and the Board of Aldermen."

The Russian question was dealt with briefly as an approval of the action of the Executive Committee. There was no opposition, despite the fact that the larger labor organization voted down similar resolutions by a large majority.

The resolutions read:

"We, as citizens of the United States, call upon the Congress of the United States to take action in the present Russian situation which shall bring about the discontinuance of the blockade against the Russian Soviet Republic. Without our having declared war against Russia, this blockade is bringing death by starvation to hundreds of thousands every month.

"We urge the recall of all American troops in Russia and the abandonment of attempts to secure special troops for service there. That is not service for the soldiers of democracy.

"We do most earnestly protest against the conniving or collaborating of our Government with any counter-revolutionary groups such as those of Kolchak or Denikin, servers of a discredited monarchical régime.

"We hold that the American Government must do nothing that will hinder the Russian people from determining their own form of Government in accordance with their own economic and political ideas.

"In sum, we call upon Congress to exercise its constitutional functions for the purpose of creating a generously democratic foreign policy, consistent with the traditions of a nation which cherishes the honorable memories of the revolution by which it was founded and the civil war by which it was perpetuated."

STRIKERS' COMMITTEE TO MEET NIXON TODAY

Fridiger Declares Union Will Visit the Public Service Commission in Conciliatory Mood.

Amid cheers of several hundred strikers, Louis Fridiger, counsel for the strikers, announced last night that a committee representing the strikers would meet with the Public Service Commission today in the hope of finding a way to settle the strike by arbitration, and added that the representatives of the strikers would be fairminded and conciliatory.

"We are going to show that we can be reasoned with," he said. "Even if Garrison is obstinate, autocratic, and Czarlike, we are going to show that 9,000 of his employes are ready to mediate, conciliate, and arbitrate. Garrison does not live in Brooklyn, and aside from the fee he will collect as receiver, he doesn't care about Brooklyn. But we live in Brooklyn, and we love Brooklyn, and are ready to arbitrate, if it will serve the interests of the people of Brooklyn. We will give concessions. We are ready to give a little and to take a little. We will show, by contrast, what sort of a tyrant the receiver is when he refused the requests of the Mayor and the Public Service Commission and won't give in an inch."

MAYOR VISITS CAR BARNS.

Makes Automobile Tour to Inspect Conditions in Brooklyn.

To ascertain for himself conditions at the various car barns in his immediate vicinity, Mayor Hylan, with Police Captain David Kane of the Ralph Avenue Station, made a tour in a small automobile last night, visiting four of the car barns, talking with the strikers, and the police officers there, and reached his home on Bushwick Avenue shortly after 11 o'clock.

The Mayor first visited the East New York barns, where there were about 300 strikers standing about. He was cheered and applauded, and several of the more enthusiastic of the strikers demanded a "speech," but the Mayor declined to respond. He made inquiries about the number of police at the barns and then proceeded to the barns at Bergen Street, Fresh Pond, and Halsey Street. At the latter place he inquired how many men were ready to take out cars, and one of the loyal men stepped forward and said he was, but there were no other responses.

TRANSIT LINES MAY STOP.

Commissioner Nixon Grants Permits and Asks Hylan's Views.

The application of the three companies, operating unprofitable lines, for permission to cease operating them was granted yesterday by Public Service Commissioner Nixon. The Pelham Park and City Island Railway Company and the Third Avenue Bridge Company will cease operating the lines from City Island through Pelham Bay Park and the line over the Queensboro Bridge on Aug. 31. After an inquiry, Mr. Nixon decided that he had no power to compel the companies to continue operation. He asked them to keep the lines running, but they declined.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Devery contended that the commission had the power to refuse the applications and to force the companies to keep the lines going. If Mr. Devery can show within one week that his contention is based on law, the permission given to the companies to cease operation will be revoked. Mr. Nixon read into the record a letter which he sent to Mayor Hylan. The letter also referred to his action in regard to these two lines and to permission granted to the Mid-Crosstown Line to cease operating cars through Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets.

His letter, after explaining the action he had taken in reference to the lines, says:

"Your views, as expressed in the press, are that if lines find they cannot operate they shall abandon them and the city will undertake the service. While understanding, of course, that that there were qualifications as to your intentions, the commission, if you wish, will arrange a hearing on this matter so that the expediency of municipal operation may be made clear.

"An expression of your desire in the matter is invited."

NEW MOVE IN RENT CASE.

Returned Army Officer May Ask for Federal Inquiry.

A case of rent profiteering which may lead to Federal investigation was brought to the attention of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering yesterday, when it was stated that a landlord had been harassing the mother of a soldier in the service, by repeated demands for increases in rent and had finally sent a dispossess notice. The Federal statutes forbid the harassing of the relatives of soldiers and sailors in the service. Lieutenant M. Weissberg of the Medical Corps complained of the tactics of the owner of a house at 161 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, occupied by his mother.

Lieutenant Weissberg told the committee that he was the sole support of his mother, and that while in France the landlord on two occasions had increased the rent of the house on Vernon Avenue by $5 a month. On his return the officer said he purchased a house with the intention of giving up the rented one so soon as the new one was ready for occupancy. Learning of the Lieutenant's intention of moving, the landlord, it was said, served notice on the mother of the officer to move by the end of August. As the Lieutenant is still in the service and the new house will not be ready by the date of the eviction, Mrs. Weissberg, according to the son, has been caused considerable worry and has suffered injury to her health.

The landlord of the house, when heard by the committee yesterday morning, did not deny the allegations of the officer, but said he did not know he was in France. A representative of the Department of Justice, who was at the hearing, said that local officials of his department were going to Washington today to discuss reports of similar complaints from other parts of the country. It was decided to postpone further consideration of the complaint of Lieutenant Weissberg until the Department of Justice officials report the result of the conference in Washington.

Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's committee, appointed a committee yesterday to dispense under his personal supervision the funds contributed to aid persons financially distressed because of rent profiteering. Such cases will be passed upon by the committee after investigation by the Department of Public Charities. The members of the committee are Charles C. Hughes, assistant to Chairman Hirsch; Mrs. William Einstein, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Child Welfare, and Miss Dorothy Donnelly, sister of Supreme Court Justice Thomas F. Donnelly.

URGES HOME LOAN BANKS.

Senator Calder Says $4,000,000,000 Is Needed for Domiciles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—One million homes to cost about $4,000,000,000 are needed in the United States, Senator Calder, Republican, of New York, declared today in an address in the Senate in support of his bill proposing a system of "home" banks similar to the farm loan banks. With both material and labor short, Senator Calder said the Government should provide a system for easy loans to home builders.

"It is the belief of those interested," said Senator Calder, "that the people who live in the cities have as much right to expect encouragement from the Federal Government in the matter of obtaining homes as the man who lives on the farm does in obtaining a mortgage on his farm."

JOB HEDGES SENDS HYLAN WARNING

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

chooses at a wage on which he agrees without physical molestation or intimidation?

"2. Can property be protected inviolate at all times?

"These are Constitutional questions and their maintenance in the affirmative means law and order and their negation means the absence of law and order.

"The New York Railways, of which I am receiver under the order of the Federal Court, charges me with running these roads. The employes of these roads, through an organization of their own, instituted by themselves in a manner selected by themselves, provide for collective bargaining and an accurately specified mode of registering complaints and for their proper solution with arbitration in case of difference. The members of this organization are entitled to look at me, as receiver, for protection, and they are entitled as individuals to rely on the sure operation of the law.

Will Appeal to Governor.

"The police force of the City of New York is adequate to suppress disorder, when adequately directed thereto in sincerity and good faith. In view of the pronunciamento quoted above, I officially call upon you for the full protection guaranteed by law, and to see that the employes of the New York Railways and its property are fully, adequately, and instantly protected against threat, violence, or disturbance of whatever kind. Upon failure to receive such protection I shall appeal to the Sheriff and through him to the Governor of the State of New York.

"Upon the failure of any public official in the City of New York to perform his constitutional duty in fact and full sincerity as embodied in his oath of office, I shall lay charges before the Governor, asking for the removal of that official by the Governor on account of such failure of duty.

"This letter is written at this time, not only in view of the public declaration referred to, but that there may be no question of full opportunity being given to you and to the police force acting under you for the due performance of a constitutional duty.

"These lines are also written with full knowledge of the human nature involved in this question. The Police Department understands its duty and will perform it beyond question when directed emphatically thereto by you. The slightest indication on your part, through any public declaration or otherwise, varying from fundamentals in the matter of the New York railways, will humanly be taken by the police force as conveying the idea that your attitude is that of 'lip service' rather than right action. The police force is entitled to know that their mere presence without due conduct does not fulfill their duty or yours.

"Neither the City nor the State of New York require an organization from beyond its limits to interpret the law or to prescribe the manner in which it shall be enforced."

Copies of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the New York Railways Brotherhood were prepared for Mayor Hylan, Mr. Hedges, Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon, and Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough lines. The resolutions said in part:

"The Brotherhood of New York Railways Company Employes is an organization of workingmen. Its members have contracts with the New York Railways Company which they intend to keep. On behalf of the employes of the company we desire to assure the Receiver that in these time of serious public moment we intend to do our part toward the maintenance of efficient and uninterrupted transportation service for the people of this city. In the performance of our duties we want no interference, advice or 'assistance' from those exploiters of the laboring men who have repeatedly sought to involve us in difficulties.

"If an attempt is made to interfere with our running of the cars we shall expect and demand, as American citizens, the right of police protection in the performance of the public service which we are rendering."

P. J. Shea, the national executive officer of the union, declared that at least 60 per cent. of the men on the transit lines of Manhattan were members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway and Electric Workers of America, despite the assertions of the operating officials that the employes had formed their own organizations. Other leaders said that one of the aims of the strikers in Manhattan, if organizers were able to force it, would be recognition of the union.

PAUL BERNARD

The Women's Shop for Values

22 East 34th St. Across the Street from ALTMAN'S

Sale Continued TODAY

A SENSATIONAL PURCHASE

One of the prominent stores on 34th Street near 5th Avenue has closed its doors

We bought out their entire remaining stock of

Highest Class

DRESSES SUITS COATS

Which we will offer at

A MERE FRACTION OF THEIR PRICES

This store, whose name we are not allowed to use, has been one of the landmarks of the best shopping section on 34th Street for many years, and catered only to high class exclusive clientele. This is an opportunity for tremendous money savings that occurs only once in a very great while

Evening Gowns — From this stock Sold by them up to $55.00 — 10.90

Silk Afternoon Dresses — From this stock Sold by them up to $29.50 — 10.90

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Tailored Suits — From this stock Sold by them up to $75.00 — 15.00

Cloth Capes — From this stock Sold by them up to $35.00 — 10.00

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Other wonderful values in this extraordinary sale, too numerous to be mentioned here.

No Exchanges No Credits No C. O. D.'s

PLUMB APPROVES SOVIET OWNERSHIP

Again Expresses Fear of Revolution if Workers Are Not Satisfied.

EXPECTS $6,000,000 FUND

Condones Letter Threatening Mr. Webster with Political Extinction at House Committee Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Admission that he favored part of the Russian Soviet plan for the nationalization of all natural resources was made upon the stand today before the House Interstate Commerce Committee by Glenn E. Plumb, author of the "Plumb Plan" for nationalization of the railroads.

Representative Sanders of Indiana, Republican, trapped Mr. Plumb into this admission. Mr. Sanders read the following:

"All forests, mines, and waters having a national importance shall be declared national property."

"Do you indorse that?" asked Mr. Sanders.

"Yes," said Mr. Plumb.

"Have you ever read the Russian Soviet Constitution?" asked Mr. Sanders.

"No."

"Well, I read this paragraph from a photographic copy of that Constitution obtained from the State Department."

Mr. Plumb was on the stand for five hours under a severe cross-examination by members of the committee. At one time Representative Webster of Washington, Republican, who asserted at the first day of the hearing that he would not be "coerced" by labor, presented a letter to prove that such an attempt was actually made. This letter, which Representative Webster said was "one of scores" he had received, read:

"Falls Lodge 512.

"Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America:

"J. Daniel Webster:

"Greeting: In council assembled, the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Falls Lodge 512, do most emphatically proclaim and assert that under Government control of the railroads that wages have been increased, the work day shortened, and our working conditions improved; that labor and the family have had more of the necessities of life.

"Which condition has made it possible for him to become a better citizen, as from his savings he has become the owner of a home, and the children have the advantage of a better education.

"Therefore, he who obstructs the Government in this policy of control or ownership becomes our direct enemy and shall so be posted, and a record of his action shall be kept for future reference, and it shall be our pledged policy to remove him from whatever political line of trust the public has given into his keeping.

"We believe it to be our duty to our God, our country, and to man 'that labor should have an equality of opportunity.'

"And he who denies to labor the right of a living wage is as great an enemy as the alien, the pro-German, and the anarchist.

"And we so strongly affirm this position that he who strives to object or demean labor, or in any political way detract from the quality of labor, shall be posted throughout the length and breadth of our fair land as an undesirable. 'He has denied the right of labor to equality.'

TONY CASPERIAN.

"East 923 Riverside, Spokane."

Again Speaks of Revolution.

Under examination Mr. Plumb said he would not indorse such a letter.

"I admit that it is a plain threat," he said.

He altered materially, testimony which he gave yesterday. Then he said after a speech he made at St. Louis, a man said to him:

"By God, if we can't have this plan there's going to be revolution!"

This afternoon the witness said:

"By God, if we can't get something like this there's going to be revolution!"

Mr. Plumb believed the man meant an overturning of the industrial system and that "direct action" would first come by "the use of the ballot." "The men will get liberty to live, through the Constitution and the law, but if the powers of reaction prevent that form of expression, then the men will take another way"—the one used "in all history against reaction."

To further questions he said:

"There's not any doubt in my mind that you have any doubt in your mind as to what I mean."

Plan for Dividing Revenues.

He said that he would split revenues under the plan into 70 per cent. for operating expenses, 20 per cent. for sinking fund and interest charges on bonds, and divide the remaining 10 per cent. between the Government and the employes, perhaps half of it going to a 5 per cent. rate reduction. He expressed no doubt as to the ability to sell $12,000,000,000 of bonds to float his scheme, saying the bonds would have more security than the Liberty issue, and investors would "welcome" the chance for safe investment.

When Representative Winslow of Massachusetts, Republican, asked if "good-will" would be a purchasable asset under the plan, Mr. Plumb said that "good will" did not exist in "monopoly and the railroads are monopolies." Mr. Winslow said accommodating clerks in a store added to its good-will. But Mr. Plumb would not agree.

"The clerks are accommodating merely because they want to hold their jobs," he said. "If there is any good-will it should go to the clerks and not to the employers. I would not assume the employer paid them any more for being accommodating."

"The realm of business seems the only line you are not thoroughly familiar with," commented Mr. Winslow.

Charges were made by the witness that the Chicago & Alton, Southern Pacific, Kansas City Southern, and "every railroad" under the laws of Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Colorado, the Dakotas, California, Washington, Oregon, and "other States" had violated the law by issuing securities in excess of their value. He said there had been but one prosecution. The Alton he called the "shining example of scandalous management," saying it had been over-capitalized 100 per cent.

"By taking counsel" of the men under him he "democratized" a street railway of which he once had "absolute control," said Mr. Plumb.

"You said you had absolute control, you used those words; how can that be democracy?" asked Representative Montague of Virginia, Democrat.

"Did you divide the profits?" followed Representative Winslow.

"I raised the wages and I made the men earn them," responded Mr. Plumb.

"Oh, he 'made them earn them'; he 'made them earn them,'" commented Representative Montague, laughing.

While the committee was talking about the letters received by Mr. Webster, Mr. Winslow said:

"You said yesterday that there were different kinds of propaganda, and most of your proposals came from the heart out of love of humanity, or something of that sort. Would you say this was a letter of love?"

"I think any one should have the right to use the ballot to protect their rights; they are powerless to remove a member of Congress unless public sentiment in his district does so," said Mr. Plumb.

"But this letter would hold me up to scorn and ridicule outside of my district," insisted Mr. Webster.

Defends Russian Soviets.

Mr. Plumb said that "charity" must be shown to writers of such letters because they had a "bitter road to travel." He admitted he did not indorse such a threat. Mr. Webster asked if Mr. Plumb did not realize that such a letter written to a Judge would be punishable by contempt. Mr. Plumb agreed with this, but said the present subject was pending legislation and constituents had a right to express their opinion.

"There's not a Congress in the world able to patch up the old broken-down system; it needed the awakening of the wage-earners to be the vehicle for bringing in this plan," he said at one time. "The proponents of the plan are weary of industrial strife and want peace."

"That's quite commendable," answered Mr. Winslow. "But do you think your workers have such superior wisdom that they can speak for all the people?"

"If we could induce the opponents of the plan to meet us in 100 cities in debate, we would welcome the chance, and give every advantage and pay all expenses," was the answer.

The income of the Plumb Plan League, the witness said, was "in the neighborhood of $100,000 or $125,000 annually now," though only organized in July. He estimated that its income soon would be $500,000, and implied that it might run up to $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. All of it, he said, was coming from brotherhood members.

The 2,000,000 workers, he said, did not know the details of the plan.

"They don't ask to know," said he, "so long as the heads insist that the principles they stand for are carried out."

"Don't you think the Plumb plan is a Soviet rule instead of Government ownership?" asked Mr. Sanders.

"I don't know what the Soviet plan is, but I know the misconception that is hurled in the newspapers," said Plumb. "It seems to be an idea that the working men go out, grab something and divide it among themselves. It is inconceivable to believe that this would be done."

"Do you believe that any one would be willing to underwrite your confidence that the bond issue can be subscribed?" was a question by Mr. Winslow.

"Oh, yes, and it would not need anything like the underwriting required by the Liberty Bonds."

He had not consulted the President for two years, said Mr. Plumb, but was "delighted" to find Mr. Wilson's ideas were similar.

"You think the Plumb plan announced the principles of the President?" queried Mr. Sanders.

"Just reverse that—I think the President announced the principles of the Plumb plan," replied Mr. Plumb.

He will testify again tomorrow.

PLAN NATIONAL LABOR PARTY

Conference at Chicago Aug. 18 to Consider Feasibility.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Plans for the formation of a National Labor party are to be considered at a conference to be held in Chicago beginning Aug. 18, Frank J. Esper, Secretary of the Labor Party of Illinois, announced today. Members of Farmers' Associations also are to be invited to the gathering, he said.

"We will have at least fourteen States represented by delegates from city and State labor parties," Esper said. "We will discuss the feasibility of a National Labor party. We do not want to start a mushroom organization, but a good, stable one, and if conditions continue as they are, I believe a National Labor party will go over 100 per cent.

"We have assurances from Arthur Henderson, leader of England's Labor Party, that he will come to the United States, and one matter to come before our meeting will be the planning of a speaking tour for him throughout the country. Other speakers also are to be engaged.

"If it is decided to launch a National Party it is quite possible that a big convention will be called for October."

The Non-Partisan League of North Dakota is to be strongly represented at the coming meeting, Mr. Esper said. The Kansas farmers also are to send delegates, he declared.

WANT GERMAN ARMY CUT.

But French See Treaty Protection—Peace Debate Aug. 26.

PARIS, Aug 8.—The report of the Chamber of Deputies Peace Committee on the military, naval and aerial clauses of the treaty makes little criticism of the two last named clauses, but regrets strongly the military terms, which leave Germany in possession of an army.

"What all peoples desired, what they well earned after five years of such a terrible war, was disarmament," the report says. "Despite the limitations prescribed, the German Army will exist with a proportion of officers far superior to normal and with an excessive allowance of armament—270 machine guns to a division.

"Our chief guarantee lies in Article 213, imposing investigation by the Council of the Society of Nations, and Article 430, authorizing prolongation of the Rhenish occupation if the terms are not fulfilled. These dispositions give us relative security."

MEARS ON ALASKAN BOARD.

Appointed to Take Charge of Railway Construction There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The President has appointed Colonel Frederick Mears as Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, in charge of the construction of the Government railroad in Alaska. Colonel Mears was a member of this commission, but retired to return to active duty with the army during the war.

He was with General Goethals during the construction of the Panama Canal and built the Panama Railroad, and was General Manager of the American railroad lines in France.

The President has appointed William C. Edes as Consulting Engineer to the Commission.

POLICE RAID BOND OFFICE.

Two Loads of Chemical Samples Taken from Broadway Concern.

Detectives from the District Attorney's office yesterday raided the office of the Eastern Bond and Securities Company, at 1578 Broadway, and took to the Criminal Courts Building two automobiles of chemical samples, papers, documents, letter files and other belongings of the company. Later in the day Broughton Brandenberg, head of the company, was arrested and locked up at Police Headquarters, charged with grand larceny. The complainant against him was Edward S. Suggs of Mount Pleasant, Texas, now an employe of the Army Transport Service in this city. The amount involved was $150.

Suggs asserted that recently he went to the company's office and was induced by the sales manager to purchase $150 worth of stock in a metals company. After he left he began to doubt the wisdom of his investment. He returned some time later to the office and was told, he said, that the return of his money would be made a matter for the Board of Directors. Then he complained to the District Attorney.

Brandenberg is said to have been promoting a metals company which had the right to a process of employing asbestos in the manufacture of a certain brick. Attention was attracted to the activities of the prisoner some time ago by William A. Maxwell, who owns property on Pavilion Hill on Staten Island. He returned from a visit from the West a month ago, and while inspecting his property he came across more than forty men posed before a camera in an excavation he had made for a cellar. He questioned them and learned, he said, that his property contained deposits of asbestos, and it was hinted also that it might contain rubies and sapphires. He was told that a company had an option on the property for $10,000. Mr. Maxwell had never given an option on his property. Later Mr. Maxwell was asked by several men to show him the mine. They showed him a picture of the "entrance" to the mine and he said he recognized it as one for which the men had posed in the excavation.

ADVOCATES OF PLUMB PLAN REMAIN SILENT

Refrain from Comment on the President's Message, Though Disliking It.

PREPARE FOR CONVENTION

First Conference of Railroad Nationalization Supporters to be Held Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Having drawn the fire of the President and not finding it to their liking, the advocates of the nationalization of the railroads and basic industries remained silent tonight after digesting President Wilson's address. No comment concerning the message to Congress was issued from the headquarters of the Plumb Plan League.

Plans for holding a convention in Washington tomorrow and next week were being perfected, however, it was stated, and men who have and some who still are holding a prominent place in public life are expected to be present. An informal meeting will be held tomorrow morning at the Willard Hotel, it was said, and arrangements made for a continuation of the sessions Monday at a place yet to be selected.

It was stated that among those expected at the conferences tomorrow and next week were Governor Allen of Kansas, Frank P. Walsh, former Joint Chairman of the Government War Labor Board; Morris L. Cook, who was a member of the Blankenburg administration of Philadelphia and is now a consulting engineer; Professor Bemis, an economist of Chicago; ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, who more recently was chief counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such officials of the four railroad brotherhoods and other railway organizations in sympathy with the Plumb plan as may be in town.

The advocates of the Plumb plan would not admit that they accepted the words of President Wilson as directed at any suggestions put forth by their organizations, but that was the viewpoint taken by a number of the members of Congress who have opposed proposals made by the league to Congress committees.

ITALY RAIDS GAMBLING DENS

58 Fashionable Casinos Have Been Closed by the Government.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 8.—The Government's crusade against gambling dens is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor of the law. Fifty-eight fashionable casinos have been forcibly closed down. Two of the latest surprises occurred at the famous mineral water resorts at Fluggi and Acqui. At Acqui about £2,000 in banknotes were seized in a raid on the Municipal Casino.

Still more exciting was the swooping down of a special corps of Rome police on the Fluggi Kursaal. Prior to bursting in upon the big throng of wealthy idlers the authorities plunged the whole town into sudden darkness by cutting off the electric supply. Meantime the Kursaal Gardens had been surrounded, and the frightened frequenters, jumping from windows, or seeking to steal off by garden paths, were caught in the cordon.

Many bejeweled aristocrats of both sexes were compelled to remain with their captors until dawn, awaiting their turn for examination here.

The official raiders were rewarded with the haul of nearly £4,000.

GERMAN DESERTERS TO GO.

7,000 Must Leave Holland, Amnesty Being Decreed at Home.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 8.—According to the Vaderland, the German deserters, about 7,000 in all, who arrived in Holland during the war will soon be obliged to leave the country.

The paper says that the reason for this is that Dutch laws provide that foreigners can only be admitted on foreign passports, and the deserters had no passports, but enjoyed the right of asylum during the war, when deportation would have meant death, while now amnesty is declared by Germany.

The pro-German Vaderland makes no reference to the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince, who also arrived in Holland without passports.

Germans are at present swarming into Holland. Of 20,000 requests monthly for the Dutch visé to enter the country, 75 per cent. are made by Germans. In spite of elaborate red tape, many undesirables manage to reach Holland with Bolshevist propaganda, of which the Netherlands live in fear and trembling.

READY TO MEET BENNETT.

La Guardia Announces Willingness to Debate Campaign Issues.

Accepting the challenge of his opponent, former Senator William M. Bennett, Congressman F. H. La Guardia, candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday declared that he would be delighted to debate with Mr. Bennett the issues of the campaign. At the Brevoort Hotel, where Representative La Guardia is stopping, he issued this statement:

"I shall be delighted to debate with any one who believes he has a message to the enrolled Republicans of the city. I was delighted to read Mr. Bennett's statement. I have known him for many years. I was associated with him in his office for a long time and patiently endeavored to school him in public matters. The progressive ideas contained in his statement show that he has acquired, at the least, some of my ideas on municipal government. Of course, my platform is beyond the realm of promises. It is backed by actual constructive achievements in public office. To date I have received no word from Mr. Bennett."

ALBERT TO MAKE LONG STAY

King, with His Son, Likely to Tour the Whole Country.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7.—Details of King Albert's trip to America have not yet been fully arranged, but it is likely that he will start about the middle of September and will not return until his presence here is necessary because of the elections. According to present plans, he will make a complete swing of the country and will be accompanied by his son, Prince Leopold.

Cardinal Mercier will start for America Sept. 4 or Sept. 8 and will probably be gone until the end of October. He intends to visit Montreal and Quebec. He has been invited to British Columbia, but will hardly find time to make this extended trip.

SHOPMEN RESPOND TO JEWELL APPEAL

Washington Reports Strikers Returning to Work Pending Wage Adjustment.

UNION OFFICIALS CONFER

Chicago Leaders Ask Workers to Heed President—Boston Men Act Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The indications tonight, according to officials of the Railroad Administration, are that the majority of railway workers who went on strike without the sanction of their national leaders, are returning to their work as a result of the announcement made yesterday by President Wilson that Director General of Railroads Hines was vested with full power to adjust wage differences, but only in the event that the strikes were brought to an end.

B. M. Jewell, acting national representative of the men, said that a day or two would establish the attitude which the strikers would assume. He has been making every effort to get the men back to work, and has sent telegrams to the local leaders in all parts of the nation. Today he received many replies, and it is said that the large majority of them are favorable to an amicable settlement of differences.

The Railroad Administration said tonight that they had received reassuring reports from a large number of the lines, including the Baltimore & Ohio, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, Norfolk & Western, Rock Island, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Western Maryland, the Kansas City terminals, and the city round houses. Reports continued to come into the Administration headquarters throughout the country and the officials indicated that the situation was most encouraging.

The most serious condition, it was said, was found in shops in and about the nation's capital, but it was believed that the vast majority of the strikers would heed the words of the President and return to work.

The Railroad Administration is making preparations to speed up consideration of the wage demands of the men as quickly as the unauthorized strikes are ended, and unless there are some unforeseen developments it is expected that a peaceful agreement on the questions at issue will be reached.

There has been no decision yet as to the manner in which the money to meet the increased wages will be raised, in the event such an agreement is arrived at. It is probable that either increased rates or a request upon Congress for an appropriation will be resorted to as the situation at the time the agreement is reached warrants.

NEW HAVEN PLACES EMBARGO ON FREIGHT

Discontinues 26 Passenger Trains to Give Preference to Foodstuffs and Necessities.

The strike of the more than 7,000 shopmen on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who without serving notice, quit their jobs Thursday, continued yesterday. From outward appearances there was nothing to indicate that the strikers would follow the orders of B. M. Jewell, the acting President of the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor, who on Friday night wired the striking shopmen in all parts of the country to return to their jobs as requested by President Wilson, adding that the action of the men in "striking in violation of the laws of our organization has been detrimental and embarassing to your officers in the handling of these negotiations."

Not only did the men who struck on Thursday remain idle, but reports from other parts of the New Haven system yesterday showed that their ranks were increased by men employed by the Central of New England and the Boston & Maine Railroads, both of these lines being affiliated with the New York, New Haven & Hartford. The effect of the strike was the further curtailment of the passenger and freight traffic over the system which so far as freight is concerned, resulted in an embargo on all freight on the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Central of New England systems.

The New Haven also discontinued twenty-six of its passenger trains yesterday until further notice, the trains temporarily removed from the schedules including some of the most important of the expresses operated between this city and Boston and points in northern New England. The New York, New Haven & Hartford management issued this notice:

The embargo following was put out in order to control the movement of freight, so that arrangements may be made to give preference to the handling of foodstuffs and shipments of immediate necessity.

All freight is embargoed.

Effective Saturday, Aug. 9, the following trains originating and terminating at New Rochelle will be discontinued until further notice:

Leaving New Rochelle.	Leaving Grand Central Terminal.
7:41 A.M.	5:08 P.M.
7:59 A.M.	5:25 P.M. (2 sect'ns.)
8:09 A.M. (2 sect'ns.)	5:44 P.M.
8:30 A.M.	5:57 P.M.

Effective Friday, Aug. 8, the following trains via the New York, New Haven & Hartford will be discontinued until further notice:

No.	Leaving at	Destination.
4	12:19 A.M.	Boston via Shore Line.
250	6:34 A.M.	Danbury and B'kfield Jct.
46	7:51 A.M.	Boston via Waterbury.
86	8:40 A.M.	White Mountain Points.
88	10:50 A.M.	Springfield.
282	12:03 P.M.	New Haven.
248	12:45 P.M.	Pittsfield.
16	1:00 P.M.	Knickerb'ker Ltd., Boston.
262	1:06 P.M.	Bridgeport.
62	1:45 P.M.	Hartford via Waterbury.
56	2:15 P.M.	Boston via Hartford.
22	3:00 P.M.	Boston via Shore Line.
286	3:53 P.M.	New Haven.
242	4:13 P.M.	Danbury.
236	4:49 P.M.	New Canaan.
24	5:00 P.M.	Merchants' Ltd., Boston.
80	5:03 P.M.	Springfield.
220	5:19 P.M.	Stamford.

The New Haven announced late last night discontinuance today of a large number of additional trains. Among them are those leaving Boston for Providence at 7:39 and 9:05 A. M. and 11 P. M.; Providence for Boston at 9:37 and 11 A. M.; Providence for Worcester at 7:50 A. M., 12:05 and 10:20 P. M.; Worcester for Providence at 7:42 and 10:35 A. M., and 4 and 9:30 P. M.

It was also announced that parlor cars on day trains had been temporarily discontinued, but that a limited number of sleeping cars would, until further notice, be operated on the trains leaving the Grand Central for Boston about midnight.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 8.—New York commuters were delayed this morning from reaching their places of business on account of the railroad strike. The 719 and 817 trains, to which the club cars for Greenwich commuters are attached, did not run, and many of the commuters had to use their automobiles. Only three trains passed through here this forenoon, and they were late.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The railroad shopmen resolved at a general meeting today that their strike in New England would continue at least until Monday, when the proposition of President Wilson that work be resumed pending an adjustment of their grievances will be considered. It was stated that no official notice of the wish of the President had been received, nor had any word come from B. M. Jewell, acting President of the Railway Employes' department of the American Federation of Labor.

Monday was set for the discussion, as a meeting of the System Federations of the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, and the New Haven roads has been called for that day here.

Annulment of suburban passenger service on the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford lines on account of the shopmen's strike interrupted rapid transit between fifty cities and towns and this city today. The Boston & Albany Railroad, also affected by the strike, started its suburban business as usual, but officials said that it might have to be curtailed later.

Thousands of commuters who customarily use the trains were compelled to travel by trolley today, with the result that there was confusion and congestion at the electric terminals and stations, and general traffic delays were frequent. Mail distribution to suburban points was carried out by the use of automobiles.

The Boston & Albany Railroad announced today that several hundred shopmen in this city and practically the entire force of car inspectors, both here and at Worcester, had joined the strike, and that some curtailment of service would be necessary.

The Boston and Maine, which maintained some suburban service this morning, announced that there would be absolutely no service tonight. A number of important through trains used by vacationists and others to reach the Summer resort points will be eliminated also tomorrow.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Four hundred and fifty shopmen, carmen and inspectors, in the employ of the Boston and Maine Railroad, quit work this morning.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 8.—Five hundred employes of the Boston and Maine car shops and engine house here went on strike today.

EAST DEERFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8.—The 319 Federated craftsmen employed in the Boston and Maine shops here went on strike today. All of the men are out except eight or ten who belong to an older union than that to which the strikers belong.

Appeal to Workers to Return

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The ranks of the striking railroad shopmen began to break today following the warning of President Wilson that their wage demands would not be acted upon until they had returned to work. R. H. Aishton, Northwest Regional Director, announced that in Chicago about 450 men had returned to their places, 375 of them employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and seventy-five of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

At Kansas City 4,000 of the shopmen returned to their jobs, and 10,000 more at Council Bluffs and Milwaukee. All of the Chicago & Great Western's employes returned to work. At the following places the shops are reported in full operation: Tomahawk, Wis.; Wausau, Wis.; Portage, Wis.; Lacrosse, Wis.; Clellum, Wis., and Melstone, Wis.

All Illinois Central shopmen at Champaign were back at their benches at noon, and so were all the Michigan Central workers in the territory surrounding Chicago.

Foodstuffs on all lines were kept moving, but nonperishable shipments were much delayed. All passenger trains were on time, and none, except the seventeen suspended by the Northwestern Thursday night, were taken off.

Representatives of the six international organizations of railway shopmen met in Chicago yesterday to devise means of ending the walkout. Later the following statement was given out:

"We believe the men are honest and sincere and will show their good judgment and their faith in the President by returning to work without delay. Any individual who advises the men to disobey the request of President Wilson has not the interest of his associate members at heart, and we question his honesty and motives. We appeal to the sound judgment of the rank and file of organized labor to work in order that the international officers may immediately get into conference with the Director General and settle the wage question."

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—One thousand Pennsylvania Railroad shopmen on strike here since Monday voted tonight to return to work tomorrow morning on the basis of President Wilson's assurance that their demands would be taken up when they returned to work. Striking employes of the Nickel Plate shops here also have decided to return to work tomorrow.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—Striking members of the Federated Carmen's Union, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were ordered back to work today. The order was sent out by John P. Noonan, International Vice President, as a result of the decision by President Wilson that settlement of the wage question would be held in abeyance pending return of the railroad workers to their tasks.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—The return to work today of about 100 Big Four Railroad mechanics employed at the Riverside roundhouse and the Sharonville yards was taken as an indication of improvement of operating conditions in this district. The action followed a vote taken by the men last night to rescind their strike resolution of last Monday.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8.—Responding to the appeals of the heads of their national organizations, striking railway shopmen of the six federated crafts, at a mass meeting here today, voted to return to work immediately.

CONNEAUT, Ohio, Aug. 8.—All employes of the Nickel Plate Railroad car shops here are on strike today following the walkout of 600 machinists, car repairmen, and other shop craft this morning. They had been held at work by union officials pending the results of a national strike vote, but at a meeting last night voted to quit work today.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 8.—The Executive Committee of the Affiliated Shop Craftsmen this afternoon adopted resolutions stating that they would not return to work until a satisfactory settlement to them had been made.

FAVOR WORKER DIRECTORS.

Boston Commerce Chamber Also Votes for Rail Consolidation.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The just completed mail vote of members by the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the international railroad situation developed a number of surprises, chief of which, perhaps, was the vote, 446 yeas to 157 noes for giving employes representation on the directorates. Another significant vote was that in favor of permitting consolidation, 720 in favor to 906 opposed.

The big items in the referendum and balloting results were as follows: Private ownership, yes, 700; no, 58.

Opposition to the regional organization, yes, 436; no, 185. Immediate return to owners, yes, 671; no, 51.

Continuance of Government guaranty until Dec. 31, 1919, that legislation may be enacted to protect the roads from the disastrous consequences which would result from the present relation of expenses to income, yes, 720; no, 8.

Restoration of actual detail operation at once, so that officials may have an opportunity to rebuild their organizations before the present arrangement with the Government ends, yes 705, no 19.

Explicitly to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize a rate structure which will produce sufficient revenue to pay a reasonable return on an equitable valuation of railroad property, and in this way revive and strengthen the credit of solvent railroads, yes 715, no 15.

To permit consolidations, unifications, and joint use of facilities, when shown to be in the public interests, having due regard to the value of competition; Yes, 720; No, 8.

To provide that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall regulate and control the issuance of securities and shall supervise all capital expenditures; Yes, 622; No, 76.

That employes should be given representation on the directorates; Yes, 446; No, 157.

URGES ARMED FORCE TO CHECK SHOPMEN

Blanton Declares in Resolution in House That a State of Anarchy Exists.

SAYS PRESIDENT BLUNDERED

Accuses Congress of "Truckling" to Organized Labor in Heated Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Anarchy exists in the land in the shape of the railway shopmen's strike and the President should be directed to use armed force to destroy the menace, Representative Blanton of Texas, Democrat, declared in a resolution he introduced today in the House. Mr. Blanton, who is one of the most outspoken opponents of organized labor in the House, later made a speech in which he said the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law was "the most colossal blunder" in the life of President Wilson.

Mr. Blanton accused the House of having "truckled" to labor in the past. This accusation was immediately challenged by Representative Wingo of Arkansas, Democrat, who tried to have the words stricken from the record. But the House supported Mr. Blanton and refused by a vote of 135 to 82 to expunge the language. The vote was a two-edged sword, for it was taken not only to reflect the stand of the House toward the strikers but as a condemnation by the present Republican Congress of the former Democratic Congress, which passed the Adamson law in 1916.

Mr. Blanton was upon his feet as soon as the House met today. He sought, immediately, to speak on a question of personal privilege to reply to accusations of falsehood, which, he said, had been made against him Saturday night on the floor by Representative Burke, Republican, of Pennsylvania. At that time Mr. Blanton made a speech against labor and its demands, and Mr. Burke, who is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, took him to task.

"Threats, forced increases for the brotherhoods during the war," cried Mr. Blanton today, speaking in loud tones. "They now ask Congress and the President for $1,000,000,000 when they have already received $833,000,000. If they don't get it, what? Then Mr. Jewell says the railways will be tied up so tight they will never run again."

Mr. King of Illinois, Republican, contended that Mr. Blanton was not confining himself to his question of personal privilege. The Speaker admonished the Texan.

"Are we going to be men and not truckle?" shouted Mr. Blanton. "The brotherhoods are before the Interstate Commerce Commission with this plundering Plumb plan."

There was another interruption from Mr. Mondell, the Republican floor leader, who said Mr. Blanton was straying from his subject.

"I may have committed lese majeste. I did so, but I accuse Congress of having truckled in the past," cried Mr. Blanton, louder than ever.

At once Mr. Wingo demanded that the language be struck from the record. Mr. Blanton was told to "sit down." He seated himself on a chair in front of the Speaker's desk, but kept hopping up. Mr. Mondell and Mr. Wingo insisted that he remain seated, and the House rang with cries of "Sit down! Sit down!" Then Mr. Blanton tried to withdraw his language. Mr. Wingo refused to allow this.

"May I put Congressmen on the witness stand to prove they truckled?" asked Mr. Blanton, leaping to his feet.

"Sit down! Sit down! Oh, sit down!" yelled House members.

A roll call was demanded, but just before it began Representative Quinn of Mississippi appeared with a huge dictionary. He wished to prove that "truckled" was not unparliamentary language. The Speaker did not recognize him. After the roll call Mr. Blanton and Mr. Burke spoke, one against labor and one in favor of it.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution which Mr. Blanton introduced today reads:

"Whereas, through organized effort the proper transmission of interstate mails, telegraphic communication, and interstate traffic has been interferred with, retarded and in many instances has been forcibly prevented altogether, thereby hampering, crippling, and attempting to destroy the industries of the United States; and,

"Whereas the personal rights and privileges of the citizens to peaceably travel with safety the highways and common carriers of their native country have been interfered with, disregarded, and prevented, and the right of private property jeopardized; and

"Whereas, as a result of open brigandage, hitherto tolerated, demands have been made upon the Government of the United States to pay out of the people's Treasury into the hands of a special class public money to the extent of billions of dollars, with threat of revolution against the Government of the United States unless such demands are complied with, which conditions create and establish a state of anarchy in the United States;

"Therefore be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American, in Congress assembled,

"That anarchy is hereby declared to exist in the United States; and that the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to destroy such anarchy, to prevent any interference whatever with the proper transmission of interstate mails, telegrahpic communication, and interstate traffic, that he shall make secure all citizens in their private property rights, and their rights and privileges to work without molestation, and to bring this state of anarchy to successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

ADOPT ERZBERGER TAXES.

Germans Approve Centralized Plan of Finance Minister.

WEIMAR, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—The Association of States of the old Imperial Council voted yesterday to present to the National Assembly the imperial impost tax proposed by Mathias Erzberger, Vice Premier and Minister of Finance.

This decision, which approves the Erzberger plan of unified imperial taxes, removes the rights of states to impose taxes, and was bitterly contested. It is regarded as a great personal victory for Erzberger.

The Association of States must approve every bill before it goes to the Assembly and its approval often assures the passage of a bill.

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TROOPS LEAVE STOCK YARDS

Strike Continues in Packing House Plants—13,000 Admitted Out.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—State troops were ordered removed today from the scenes of last week's race riots and the Stock Yards. After a general strike of union workers had badly crippled the packing companies and livestock dealers had warned producers to suspend shipments to Chicago temporarily. Although four regiments, including all troops at the Stock Yards, were withdrawn tonight by order of Adjt. Gen. Dickson on request of Mayor Thompson, union leaders declared the strike would continue until policemen and Deputy Sheriffs also had left the yards. The last State troops would be out of Chicago by tomorrow night, according to General Dickson's plans.

Differing claims as to the number of men involved in the strike were made by packers and union leaders tonight. J. W. Johnstone, Secretary of the Stock Yards Labor Council, declared that with 6,000 wool workers who had agreed tonight to join the walkout, 36,000 men had quit work and that 4,000 carpenters and wood workers and 1,200 stationary engineers were expected to join them.

John O'Hern, General Superintendent of Armour & Co., asserted the entire number of strikers was not in excess of 13,000. He said an appeal had been made to union employes of the street railways to stop carrying non-union workers to the Stock Yards. The street car men had promised to consider it, he said.

Everett C. Brown, President of the Chicago Livestock Exchange, said the situation was not as bad as had been believed. After a conference with the packers, he said Armour & Co., and Swift & Co. could operate at 80 per cent. of normal and Morris & Co. at 60 or 70 per cent.

Union leaders declare the strike was in protest against the presence of armed guards—troops, police, and deputy sheriffs—and not because of prejudice against negro workers who returned to work yesterday, after an absence of ten days because of the race riots.

ASSAILS POLICY ON IRELAND

London Times Says Lloyd George Faces Issue as a Tactician.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times, in regretting Lloyd George's treatment of the Irish question, declares that nothing he said in Parliament yesterday tended to remove the suspicion that he faces this issue as tactician rather than as a statesman. It says:

"His invariable practice in domestic—and, indeed, in many international—matters has been not to take a thought for the morrow, or to recognize that foresight and government are in truth identical, but to wait for the 'crisis' and then to tide it over by some 'happy improvisation.'"

The Times concludes:

"As regards the Prime Minister's references to this journal as not being 'particularly friendly' to him we entirely decline to make of this or of any other national issue a matter of friendliness or unfriendliness toward any politician. We are friendly toward a good policy based on a high conception of national interests, and we are unfriendly to any policy which falls short of that standard."

IRISH ATTACK POLICE HUT.

Latter Win Rifle and Revolver Battle in East Clare.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—A party of more than thirty men attacked a police hut at Moinoe, East Clare, with rifle and revolver fire this morning.

The police replied vigorously, the fight lasting more than an hour. None of the police was hit, but it is believed two of the attackers were wounded.

ALLIES DEMAND GEN. KRUSKA

Ask for Prison Camp Commander Accused of Misdeeds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (via Copenhagen.)—According to a telegram to the Vossische Zeitung from Cassel, General Kruska, late commandant of the prison camp at Kaiser, will be the first blacklisted person summoned to appear before the Entente Court. He is accused of having caused the death of 3,000 prisoners through spotted fever by brutal and negligent administration.

The newspapers report the case of Dr. Eduard Schmidt Landau, who was tried and convicted by a French military court for cruelty toward French soldiers dating back two years ago. Lieutenant Merty was convicted of similar charges dating from the Belgian occupation.

"Aida" Postponed to Next Saturday.

The mammoth open air performance of "Aida," which was to have been given tomorrow night at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, has been postponed to next Saturday night on account of the strike on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines. The managers state that the same cast of stars as previously announced will appear, together with the ensemble of 2,000 under the direction of Giorgio Polacco.

Spain Stops Selling of Ships.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The Minister of Commerce has promulgated a decree prohibiting the sale abroad of sailing vessels of less than 500 tons having auxiliary motors. The Minister declares that as long as he is in power the practice of selling vessels abroad will not be tolerated.

SEVEN-HOUR DAY FOR BRITISH MINERS

Commons Adopts the Bill for Shorter Working Week in English Mines.

YORKSHIRE STRIKE STILL ON

Prospect of Settlement with Bakers' Union Through Arbitration on Wages Issue.

LONDON, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—The House of Commons today adopted the bill providing for a seven-hour workday in mines.

Notwithstanding the fact that there were further conferences today, the strike of coal miners in Yorkshire remains unsettled, and the conditions as a result are becoming very serious.

The strike on the tramways of Liverpool was settled today. Work will be resumed Saturday.

The bread strike in some of the provincial towns has ended, and, although it continues in London, there is good prospect of a settlement, the bakers' union having authorized a resumption of work individually with employers who are willing to concede the bakers' terms.

The Ministry of Labor is endeavoring to induce the men to accept arbitration on the wage question and leave the vexed question of night work to be settled afterward. Further, the Ministry, with the sanction of the Cabinet, has promised to introduce a bill in Parliament providing that night work shall be compulsorily abolished two years hence throughout the country. The bakers' union is recommending that the men accept the proposed terms.

The report of the Sankey Coal Commission, submitted last March, recommended seven hours of work underground for British miners instead of eight, from July of this year until July, 1921, when a six-hour day would be adopted if the economic position of the industry warranted it.

200,000 STRIKE IN ITALY.

Big Iron and Steel Plants in Northern Districts Tied Up.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 6.—The general strike in the Italian metallurgical industries is assuming vast proportions. It is spreading from Lombardy over the whole of Northern Italy, down to Tuscany and large parts of Central Italy.

Two hundred thousand workers have abandoned the machine shops and steel foundries. The men's demands, which have already been the subject of two months of laborious attempts at arbitration, are of a technical and complicated character, but they may be summed up as an endeavor to establish minimum pay for all skilled employes over 25 years of age on a par with the maximum rates paid to the highest categories during wartime. These demands, however, take into account the 45 per cent. dividend actually already given on the score of the cost of living.

The iron and steel masters on their part have proclaimed a lockout and announced their determined refusal to reopen their works until solid guarantees are forthcoming against further interruption in production. In this proclamation the masters declare that the dearth of coal and raw materials, added to the present heavy advances in wages, has left all metal working enterprises in Italy, with perhaps the sole exception of the Piedmontese automobile industry, without an appreciable margin of profit.

It is generally feared in trade circles that the struggle will prove to be a stubborn one. The Central Executive of the Metal Workers' Federation has a reserve of about $200,000, and several local branches have much larger sums at their disposal.

INDIA WOMEN ASK BALLOT.

Appeal to Montagu Meets with Sympathetic Response.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A deputation of Indian women, who are permanent residents in this country, waited upon the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montagu, today to appeal for the enfranchisement of Indian women. The deputation included notable women whose works in art, literature, politics and finance are well known in both hemispheres. Most of them wore gorgeous Oriental costumes with beautifully jeweled Indian ornaments. The chief speakers for the deputation were the poetess, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; the orator and writer, Mrs. Sen and Mrs. Debant.

Montagu expressed sympathy with the argument placed before him and declared that he would give the matter earnest consideration, but couldn't commit himself to any definite promise.

SAYS REDS CAN'T RULE ITALY

Nitti Has Faith in Wilson's Power to Help Solve Problems.

ROME, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—"The fear of a revolution of Asiatic Bolshevism is unfounded," said Francesco Nitti, the Italian Premier, in an interview given out today with reference to conditions in Italy.

"There have been fewer disturbances in Italy than in other countries," the Premier pointed out. "The workers of Italy," he added, "will solve the high cost of living problem by greater production."

The Premier said he had confidence that President Wilson's scholarly and energetic mind would reach a satisfactory conclusion regarding Italian interests.

August 8, 1919.

The Grain Corporation is prepared to divert from its flour purchases to sell and deliver to wholesalers and jobbers straight wheat flour in one hundred forty pound jute sacks basis at ten dollars and twenty-five cents, delivered in carload lots on track in territory east of the Illinois and Indiana line and east of the Mississippi River from Cairo to the Gulf, and at ten dollars delivered in carload lots on track west of that line but not applying to Pacific Coast territory. Jobbers and wholesalers purchasing flour from the Grain Corporation must guarantee not to sell at more than seventy-five cents additional and wholesaler and jobber in turn requiring that the retailer will not sell at more than one dollar twenty-five cents additional to wholesaler's price in original packages and at a price not higher than seven cents a pound for broken packages of any size. For further particulars apply to United States Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway, New York City.

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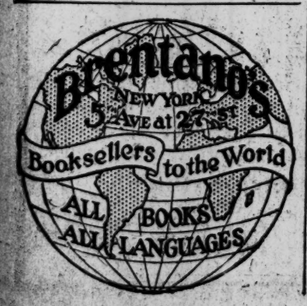

KING FERDINAND NOW IN BUDAPEST

His Envoy in Paris Blames Officers for Ignoring Supreme Council's Orders.

DENIES BREAK WITH ALLIES

Sensation Caused in Germany by Archduke's Assumption of Power in Hungary.

VIENNA PREDICTS MONARCHY

Friedrich, New Magyar Premier, Long a Workman in the United States.

ZURICH, Aug. 8.—King Ferdinand of Rumania arrived in Budapest yesterday, according to a dispatch reaching here from that city.

PARIS, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—Nicholas Misu of the Rumanian peace delegation, was called today for the second time before the Supreme Council on account of the Rumanians' refusal to comply with the demands of the Peace Conference. In conversation with members of the Council M. Misu denied that Rumania had broken away from the Peace Conference. His explanation of the situation in Budapest was that Rumanian officers there had ignored the Supreme Council's orders.

The attitude of the Rumanians is causing great embarrassment to the Supreme Council, it is understood, and the Council is discussing practically nothing else.

Rumania Severely Criticised.

Rumania, it was said today in some quarters, declared herself an ally of the Entente in order to gain economic and financial aid. The United States, it was pointed out, extended a credit of $20,000,000, and the other allies advanced a like amount for feeding Rumania. Rumania's violation of the Peace Conference's orders at this time, when the harvest renders her temporarily self-supporting, is said to have surprised conference members, who hold that her economic future depends upon the Allies' good-will. They expressed resentment at the unofficial statement of the Rumanians that Germany will help them if the Allies do not.

The Supreme Council's warning note to Rumania, according to the usually well-informed "Pertinax," writing in the Echo de Paris, is a call to order, and Rumania seems to have decided to make concessions in form, if not in fact. He thinks it probable that an agreement will be reached.

Archduke Joseph, governing at Budapest, Pertinax says, is the first of the old régime to come back, and he asks if the period of returns from Elba is about to begin in Central Europe.

"We have never felt that our alliance would find safety in the founding of democratic States in Germany and Austria-Hungary," he adds, "and we shall not regret the shifting of scenery in Hungary if it acted as a warning to the holders of certain illusions."

Some distrust of Archduke Joseph is expressed by the newspapers generally and an attitude of reserve is urged. The Figaro says he "is a Magyar and therefore a resolute, traditional enemy of France, and this is enough to justify our mistrust and, if necessary, rigorous action by us."

The Journal expresses the opinion that the Supreme Council, "which often has been criticised for its hopeful attitude," is handling the case with desirable prudence.

Rumanian Commander Defiant.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 7, (Associated Press.)—General Holban, Rumanian commander in charge of the occupation of Budapest, today told the Allies' representatives who inquired why he did not obey the wireless orders of the Peace Conference, that he was not obliged to consider them as authentic and that the occupation of Budapest would continue as long as he thought necessary. He added that any conversations of a diplomatic character must be carried on with the Rumanian Government at Bucharest.

A censorship has been established over foreign messages and the local newspapers appear with many blank spaces.

The Rumanians are carrying out requisitions of supplies and material demanded of the Hungarian Government in the armistice terms. Three hundred thousand crowns held by the police and several millions of soldiers' savings deposited at the Central Military Depot were said to have been taken, along with stocks of shoes and uniforms. Cattle, hogs and chickens are being seized in the villages.

Complaints about the shooting of a number of civilians were said to have been answered by Rumanian officers with the admission that the killings were prompted by revenge, and that the Rumanians would seize all the valuables they could find.

Archduke's Coup Startles Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (via Copenhagen).—The appointment of Archduke Joseph as Regent of Hungary has created a great sensation in Germany and is deplored deeply by the Democratic and Socialist press, the latter going so far as calling it a monarchistic counter revolution.

The Centrist papers hesitatingly approve the appointment, while the reactionary press discreetly avoids any comment as far as Joseph's person is concerned. Not even the Freiheit, the Independent organ, has anything but appreciative remarks, but the Freiheit suggests that Joseph will probably follow Louis Napoleon's example and the Hungarian President will change to a Hungarian King. Most of the Democratic and Socialist papers express like fears, some adding that Joseph may only act as place holder for Charles of Hapsburg.

The Berliner Tageblatt suggests that Joseph's appointment may be regarded as a stern refusal by the Entente regarding Rumania's measureless aspirations in Hungary, and that Joseph or Charles or some other Hapsburg may soon appear as the Entente's candidate as ruler of the Danube Federation, which developments in Hungary have brought within the range of possibility.

The effect of Joseph's appointment on Republican politicians is even more depressing, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent being assured by them that it would strengthen the reactionary cause tremendously, because creating a base for the reintroduction of the monarchy in Central Europe.

The most representative members of the Federal Government are at Weimar, but the Prussian statesmen remaining in Berlin.

State Secretary of the Interior Heine said he feared the Entente statesmen, especially those in England and America, understood the situation insufficiently or they would not have permitted this appointment, which is evidently of French origin and intended to create new trouble for the German republic. He thought the Americans, even if they recognized the mistake made by Joseph's appointment, would not have sufficient influence to neutralize the bad effect it was bound to have on the Republican idea of Central Europe. This appointment means wind for the sails of reaction which work unceasingly for the overthrow of the Republican Government.

Expect Return of Monarchy.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.) (Hungarian.)—The Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent says it is believed that the elections for the Hungarians National Assembly will likely give a large majority in favor of re-establishment of the monarchy, with Archduke Joseph as King, and adds that numerous supporters of Bela Kun have been arrested, and the Nephszava, the organ of the Soviet Dictatorship, has suspended publication. Johann Sauery has been appointed Hungarian Minister of Commerce.

Stephen Friedrich, Hungarian Premier under Archduke Joseph, according to sketches of him published here, spent eight years in the United States as a workman in machinery plants. He became an engineer and owner of a machinery factory. Upon his return to Hungary he was active in politics for seven or eight years, but did not hold office.

Premier Friedrich was a follower of Count Karolyi and accompanied the latter to the United States in 1914, and was interned with him in France on their return. Later the Premier reached Budapest and became Minister of War under Count Karolyi.

The appointment of M. Friedrich as Premier, dispatches from Budapest assert, is generally accepted by Hungarian politicians as assurance that the Government will be democratic-bourgeois and not monarchistic in tone, although the delegation of power to Archduke Joseph is commented upon as constituting a virtual temporary military dictatorship.

A sensational report that the resignation of the short-lived Peidll Ministry was accomplished by the use of a revolver was printed today by the Vossische Zeitung. M. Dovohak, former President of the revolutionary Government Council and Minister of Commerce under Premier Peidll, was said in this version to have been shot and to have died later.

General Schnitzer, the newspaper said, "ostensibly took over the Ministry of War, but as Budapest received two hours in which to surrender its weapons, it is believed probable that his chief duty consists in quickly collecting the weapons and ammunition demanded by the Rumanians before the Allies can interfere. The army at Budapest is able to defeat easily the allied troops should it come to a conflict."

One of Hungary's best known newspapers, the Pester Lloyd, passed out of existence yesterday. It was taken over by the Soviets when they assumed control of Budapest, and was so conducted that its editor, M. Joseffssi, states that he is unable to continue its publication. He announced that he would not be responsible for the articles that had appeared in it since the beginning of the Soviet régime.

Thief Steals Archduke's Trousers.

VIENNA, Aug. 7, (Associated Press.)

After various consultations with allied representatives, including General Gordon of the British Army and Colonel W. B. Causey, U. S. A., attached to the Relief Administration in Budapest, as well as Lieut. Col. Romanelli of the Italian mission, yesterday, Archduke Joseph and his Generals called upon the Allies in a group. Reports reaching here say that this visit had to be delayed because the Archduke's trousers had disappeared, having been stolen. His attachés had to do some quick skirmishing to borrow another pair, it is said, inasmuch as the Communists had taken most of the Archduke's clothing a month ago. When he visited the Allies he presented his plan for a new Government, which was tacitly accepted.

In view of the fact that the proclamation of Archduke Joseph, Governor of State, calling on all classes of the people to help him win in his fight to establish order in Hungary, is signed "Joseph, Archduke, Field Marshal," it is taken here for granted that an attempt is to be made to set up Joseph as King of Hungary.

After the Communist outrages it is believed the peasants would not oppose such a step. Already the peasants are touching their hats to those above them in caste. Archduke Joseph enjoys a certain popularity among the people for having shown courage in exposing himself to danger during the war. In the fighting his cap and clothing several times were pierced by bullets and shell splinters.

The Social Democrats are taking the setting up of another kingdom for granted and are much discouraged, declaring that their struggles for freedom during a period of thirty years will be nullified by such action. The Vienna monarchists, on the other hand, are enthusiastic over the prospects.

AUSTRIA IMPLORES LIGHTENING OF DEBT

Complains of "Unjust Division" of Burdens Among States of Old Empire.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 7, (Associated Press.)—A summary of the Austrian note presented to the Allied Peace Mission at St. Germain yesterday has been received here from Vienna.

"If German Austria's territorial demands are fulfilled to the minimum extent maintained for in the appendix to the note," says the summary, "German Austria will make efforts to believe that she can live independently and in peace in this territory. She expects that the League of Nations will hear her in her hour of distress.

"On the other hand, German Austria still is firmly convinced that the economic burdens imposed upon her by the Peace Treaty cannot really be carried out, and that if they are not substantially lightened she is bound to collapse."

Dealing with the economic and financial clauses of the Peace Treaty, the note continues:

"It will be impossible for the next few months to deliver milk, cows, and cattle, as German Austria's children are perishing for lack of meat and milk. German Austria must allow herself to be placed under the Entente powers' financial control, but she expects that the Repatriation Committee will act with the consideration demanded by her desperate position and grant German Austria the necessary credits to obtain raw materials and foodstuffs."

The note urges amendment, with a view to investing a commission with plenary powers regarding all economic and finanical peace conditions. It then argues at length regarding "the unjust and unequal division of old Austria's debts among the States which succeeded it and the injustice of stipulations regarding war loans."

"It seems self-evident," the note continues, "that all States in what formerly was Austria-Hungary should divide the debts of the old monarchy. Apart from the banknote debt, clauses in the Peace Treaty show a burden of debt for German Austria of some 40,000,000,000 marks. Thus two-thirds of the entire debt of the Austrian States, without the note debt, is placed on the shoulders of one-fifth of the former population."

The note proposes, as in the case of pre-war debts, that all debts shall be divided by the Reparations Commission according to the ability of individual States to meet them. A similar proposal is made regarding Austro-Hungarian banknotes held abroad.

As to settling accounts between German Austria and other States of the former monarchy, the note says that stipulations not capable of fulfillment must be removed and these questions regulated by the Reparations Commission in order not to prolong the peace negotiations.

"It would be of indisputable value for all parties," the note adds, "if the members of the German Austrian deputation were heard and called upon the give oral explanations before the committees."

The note is accompanied by extensive proposals on territorial and political questions.

RUMANIA WORRIES PEACE CONFERENCE

Raises Question of What League Would Do in Similar Case of Defiance.

FRANCE IS INDIFFERENT

Recalcitrant Little Kingdom's Action Accords with Great Republic's Continental Policy.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Rumania-Hungarian crisis continues to be the only thing talked or thought about in the Supreme Council and Peace Conference. Even the reply with counterproposals to the Austrian treaty received from the delegation of that country at St. Germain two days ago has been sidetracked by the Rumanian effort to subdue Hungary and bring disrepute on the Conference. As a matter of fact, the Austrian reply has been relegated to experts to digest and summarize it without the plenipotentiaries discussing it.

Despite the undivided attention the council is giving to the Hungarian affair, no progress has been made yet in straightening out the difficulty. Another note was sent to Bucharest last night, but it was only a repetition of the command of the council forbidding Rumania to do what she has already done, namely, capture the Hungarian capital, take virtual control of the whole country, and strip it of all resources, pursuant to the Rumanian ultimatum.

Rumania is carrying water on both shoulders and succeeding remarkably at it. In trying to justify her defiance of the Peace Conference she declares she is no longer subject to its control, although pretending to be acting for the best interests of the Allies in her military activities in Hungary. As a matter of fact she is indirectly robbing all the Allies by removing all the resources of Hungary, thus making it impossible for that country to meet her share of reparation to be imposed later.

As against her claim that she is virtually out of the Peace Conference there is the contradictory fact that in all her many demands on America for money Rumania emphasizes the fact that she, too, is an ally member of the Conference and League of Nations. Of course, she is, inasmuch as she signed the German treaty containing the League covenant.

Is her defiance now and the helplessness of the Peace Conference to control her any criterion of what the League of Nations itself might do through its council, if it was actually functioning, against a member State behaving as Rumania is? It is a disturbing question in conference headquarters in Paris. Optimists, such few as there are at this moment, say that if the League were actually in operation now we could settle this Rumanian hash. But the retort is: What could the Council of the League do that the Supreme Council of the Conference cannot do? One opinion expressed today was that we would be better off if Germany were already in the League, for she would have seized the opportunity to show that she wants to behave by bringing Rumania to terms.

There are ample grounds for perplexity in the conference. Rumania is in a strong position. She has got good food supplies, ample for more than six months to come, and is rapidly increasing her stocks by withdrawal of supplies from Hungary. So she can laugh for the time being at the threat of the Peace Conference to punish her by refusing to send supplies.

Secondly, she has no fear of military intervention on the part of the Allies either in her own territory or to force her withdrawal from Hungary.

Most important of all, perhaps, from the Rumanian point of view, she knows she is acting in full accord with what has been French foreign policy concerning continental Europe ever since the collapse of Russia. That policy, as has been intimated from time to time in the last six months by M. Pichon, is to build the strongest barrier possible beween Russia and Germany. It has manifested itself in French willingness to grant the maximum Polish and Rumanian claims regardless of their reasonableness for the sake of building an unbroken barrier across Eastern Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea, composed of Poland and Rumania.

Part of the same policy has been to yield as much as possible to Czechoslovakia and Jugoslovakia. This has been the explanation of the lukewarmness of France in supporting the Italian claims against Jugoslovakia. Hungary and Bulgaria are the two states to be sacrified to this policy if necessary. This policy also explains her indifference at the present time to Rumanian aggression in Hungary and persistence in the theory that a large force of allied troops should be sent to Hungary.

On her part England is disposed to support this continental policy of France, partly because she, too, fears a German-Russian alliance and partly because it may make things easier for England in Asia Minor, where she is in direct conflict with all French aims of territorial supervision. But in the present crisis England is apparently in accord with America and Italy in denouncing the conduct of Rumania.

ALLIES' RIVALRY A FACTOR.

French-Italian Rift Playing a Part at Budapest.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—"After all, the Rumanians are our friends as the Hungarians our enemies," was a phrase on the lips of a high diplomatic authority that summed up both French public opinion and the official viewpoint regarding the Budapest situation. Editorials in Le Temps and Journal des Débats, which are usually thought to interpret the views of the Foreign Office, defend the Rumanian action and contrast its success in driving out the Hungarian Bolsheviki with the messages, directed toward the same end, of the Paris Council and its representatives in Budapest. Pertinax, in L'Echo de Paris, strikes the same note, saying: "The Paris Council gives an unfortunate impression of always chasing events in Hungary and never quite catching up with them."

All three newspapers refer more or less openly to "quarrels on the military missions," and Le Temps further suggests that the Supreme Council is liable to be misled by some of its agents in Budapest, whose judgment is impaired by the failure of their own plans to materialize.

The French are rather in the position of a person who says "I told you so," when a disagreeable event justifies his foresight. The French have had a long experience with international control in Tangiers and China to mention notable instances. They feel that even should the chiefs of the nations concerned come to an agreement, which is generally a slow and difficult process, their decisions are liable to be nullified by the discord and jealousy of their representatives on the spot. Especially is this the case if the latter belong to the army.

The touchiness of the military over questions of seniority and precedence is proverbial, and it frequently happens that a General who technically ranks the others represents the weakest power concerned or has the smallest force under command. It is this distrust of international co-operation which underlay the French desire that the League of Nations should have a permanent military force at its disposal with a commander and staff to carry out the orders of the Supreme Council. That proposal was negatived chiefly by the opposition of America, which, many Frenchmen think, has ruined by this whatever chance the League had of being more than a glorified Hague Tribunal, with platonic powers.

The situation at Budapest is complicated by a factor that bids fair to be a serious point in European politics for some time. This is the Franco-Italian rivalry. A diplomatic duel is being waged between France and Italy from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Russian frontier and no soft words from Nitti or Tittoni will alter it. This fact is at the bottom of the cryptic references of the French press to the quarrels of the military missions and against the turmoil of cross-purposes the efforts of England to reopen central Europe to trade and of America to feed the people and get them back to productive work are rendered vain and exposed to misconstruction.

Many Frenchmen, and those not the least patriotic, dread the results of France's return to the aggressive European policy that dominated the epochs of Louis XIV. and Napoleon. They see the only remedy in a League of Nations, established on a practical basis with powers to enforce its will. They appeal to America, the most disinterested and most powerful of nations, not to shirk her world responsibilities, but by pulling her full weight in the League to preserve in Europe those ideals for which she was ready to fight.

AFGHANS SIGN PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Amicable Agreement Made After Several Months of Trouble on Indian Border.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Peace has been made between Great Britain and Afghanistan. A peace agreement was signed at 11 o'clock this morning, it was officially announced this afternoon.

URGE VISIT BY CLEMENCEAU.

Americans Said to be Pressing Him to Come to League Meeting.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The presence of Premier Clemenceau at the first assembly of the League of Nations at Washington is strongly urged in American quarters, according to Marcel Hutin of L'Echo de Paris.

M. Hutin adds that, while the Premier "cannot bind himself to go to America at the time when his presence in France is particularly necessary, it may be possible to arrange things, and M. Clemenceau will be unlikely to remain insensible to the pressing invitations he is getting from America."

As to the date of the assembly, it is said, an exchange of views between the allied Governments is now going on. In some quarters there is some sentiment in favor of delaying the meeting until a well-arranged program is drawn up, but others, notably the French, express the opinion that the gathering should be held this Fall so that a program of guiding principles could be firmly established.

FLEW 168 MILES AN HOUR.

Claggett Sped from Capitol to Liberty Statue in 75 Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The air speed record between Washington and New York was broken today by a De Haviland plane, piloted by Lieut. Col. H. B. Claggett commander of the Dallas-Boston fliers, who covered the distance of 210 miles from the Capitol at Washington to the Statue of Liberty, in 75 minutes. This was at an average speed rate of 168 miles an hour. Sergeant Ralph Kratz was a passenger in the plane. The elevation during flight averaged 4,000 feet.

The Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, trans-continental fliers, in four De Haviland planes, today flew from Elko, Nev., to Salt Lake City, altitude 14,000 feet, a distance of 200 miles in 160 minutes. Since leaving Houston these four planes, traveling via San Diego and San Francisco to Salt Lake City, have covered a total distance of 2,750 miles in 1,880 minutes.

BERLIN TO MUNICH BY AIR.

Zeppelins to be Used in Seven-Hour Service Between Cities.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—Zeppelin airship service between Berlin and Munich will be inaugurated in the near future, says the Vossische Zeitung.

Flights will be made regardless of weather conditions, and it is expected that the journey will be covered in seven hours. The fare will be 300 marks.

EICHHORN REAPPEARS.

Indicted Berlin Ex-Official Turns Up in Weimar Assembly.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (Associated Press.)—Former Police President Eichhorn of Berlin, against whom indictments are pending, appeared suddenly in the National Assembly at Weimar this afternoon. He was elected to that body at the first election of members, before his career as Police President developed.

Eichhorn, who has been a fugitive from justice for months, was able to appear in the Assembly because of the immunity automatically granted to its members, he never having been formally expelled.

GERMAN LABOR FOR FRANCE.

Workmen Will Rehabilitate Northern and Eastern Departments.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Several commissioners, having to do with reconstruction and other work in connection with the German delegation, went to the Paris offices of the Eastern Railway today to work out with French commissioners the railroad schedules for the transportation of a large number of German workmen.

The laborers will be assigned to rehabilitation operations in the northern and eastern departments of France.

Poincare to Return to Parliament.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—President Poincaré is willing to enter Parliament again in the service of the Department of the Meuse if the occasion offers, he stated yesterday in replying to an address from the Council of the Arrondissement of Commerce in that department. The President, before his election to his present office, represented the Department of the Meuse in Parliament twenty-five years.

GENEVA HAS SITE READY FOR LEAGUE

Switzerland's Full Adherence Will Assure Offer of Lake Leman Grounds.

EIGHT MILES FROM THE CITY

Buildings of State and Municipality Available for Committee Conferences.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Aug. 6.—Where will the executive of the League of Nations be housed? There is much more in this question than a choice between one site and another, between a suburb of Brussells and a little paradise on Lake Leman. Above all it is choice of moral and political atmosphere.

The matter is not yet settled and cannot yet be formally settled.

The Geneva site lies about eight miles outside the city, between the villages of Genthod and Versoix, and between the north bank of the lake and the French frontier. It includes the château of M. De Saussure, dating from 1725, and M. De Pourtales, from 1750. Another large house is called the Château Rouge and there are lesser buildings.

With five or six square miles of grounds the lakeside is eminently suitable for the establishment of aviation and wireless stations, and the City of Geneva, situated so near the centre of Europe, offers many advantages for other means of communication.

Tradition counts for something, too. Geneva is not only the heart of ancient Protestant thought. It is the birthplace of the Red Cross and organized aid for prisoners of war and the seat of the first great trial of international arbitration.

In the quaint old buildings of the State and municipality of Geneva, State Chancellor Bret was good enough to show me the range of rooms that might serve for committee meetings of the League. They include the famous hall where the Geneva Red Cross convention of 1864 was negotiated and where the Alabama arbitration in 1872 removed the last danger of conflict between Britain and America. Several smaller chambers looking upon a sunny terrace contain notable portraits, including one of Queen Anne by Kneller, given by her to the Republic of Geneva in 1710.

There is little doubt that the Swiss will vote their final adhesion to the League, for the Federal Council has given a clear lead in this sense, and writers such as Professor Rappard and M. Schulthes have shown beyond doubt that the Confederation has practically no choice. Whether from the military or economic point of view, the outlook of Switzerland, which already presents difficulties enough, would be much worse if she refused her place at the new council board of nations.

The German-speaking Cantons are ingeniously critical and obstructive, but the leaders of the republic are clear-sighted and firm. It is said that the labor organizations will probably refuse to send delegates to the first labor conference under the Gompers-Barnes convention to be held in Washington in October. It would be a strange spectacle, as M. Schulthes says, if in this or any other way, whether from pique or blindness, Switzerland were now to abandon the leading place which she has held in international movements for social progress.

SPAIN TO JOIN LEAGUE; SWISS APPROVE PLAN

Federal Council of Switzerland Favors Changing Constitution for the Purpose.

MADRID, Aug. 7, (Associated Press.)—Parliament approved today the proposal that Spain join the League of Nations.

BERNE, Aug. 8.—The Federal Council, at sittings held to discuss the subject of Switzerland's adhesion to the League of Nations, agreed unanimously to propose to the Legislative Council an additional article to the Federal Constitution through which Switzerland would assume membership in the League.

BELGIANS RATIFY TREATY AND ANNEX

Adopt Military Agreement with America, Great Britain, and France.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.—The Chamber of Deputies today unanimously ratified the Peace Treaty with Germany.

In the discussion the Foreign Minister said:

"The League of Nations fails to offer immediate guarantees and compels us to look to our own defense. That is why we are seeking at Paris a revision of the treaties of 1839.

"I wish to assure our delegates that the whole nation supports them. Revision of the treaties will provide the required guarantees."

The speech of the Foreign Minister was loudly applauded.

The Chamber also ratified the annex to the treaty concerning the military convention entered into by France, the United States, Great Britain, and Belgium.

At a conference of Presidents of the groups and committees of the Chamber of Deputies today it was decided to open discussion of the Peace Treaty on Aug. 26, says Le Journal. This decision was taken at the request of former Premier Viviani.

China's President Against Signing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Aug. 8.—Despite telegrams sent by the President, stating that China is not considering signing the German Peace Treaty, the militaristic and pro-Japanese officials are urging this course. But the President declines to budge from his position, declaring that if China signed and America refused to ratify the treaty China would be acting basically to America, to which China looks for financial assistance.

GEN. HARBORD TO HEAD MISSION TO ARMENIA

Gen. Sir George Milne to Command All Allied Troops in West Asia Minor.

PARIS, Aug. 8, (Associated Press.)—Major Gen. James G. Harbord, Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, with a commission of American specialists in transportation and economic problems, will leave Paris about Aug. 15 for Armenia to make a study of conditions there.

Various relief organizations have asked the American officials to request Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain to delay the removal of British troops from Asiatic Turkey until the report of Major Gen. Harbord has been received.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.—Lieut. Gen. Sir George Francis Milne, commander of British forces at Saloniki, has been empowered by the Peace Conference, pending its ultimate decisions, to control all allied troops in Western Asia Minor and to restore order in the Smyrna district.

General Milne has been made responsible for the delimination of the zone of Greek military occupation.

Busiest Part of the meal says *Bobby* when the folks start in on

POST TOASTIES

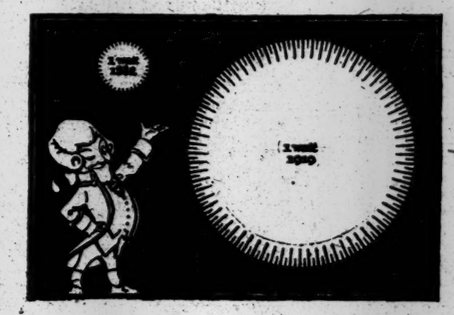
Ten Million Lines In Seven Months

In seven months this year The New York Times published 10,262,770 lines of advertisements—a gain of 2,669,727 lines over the corresponding period last year, a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

Objectionable and questionable advertising excluded.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

More Light for Less Money



Further Illustrating the Meaning of *At Your Service*

In 1882, the Edison rate was 22c a kilowatt hour, and the best incandescent lamp consumed 4.6 watts for each candlepower. A volume of illumination equal to 250 candlepower, used four hours, cost slightly more than one dollar—one cent more, to be exact. To-day the highest Edison rate is 7 cents a kilowatt hour, the lamps use 1 watt instead of 4.6 watts, and the same volume of illumination costs only seven cents

Since 1882, *At Your Service*

The New York Edison Company

General Offices: Irving Place and 15th Street

District Offices
where Electrical Appliances of all kinds are on display

424 Broadway near Canal St
10 Irving Place corner 15th St
124 West 42d St between B'way & 6th Ave
151 East 86th St between Lexington & 3rd Aves
15 East 125th St near 5th Ave
362 East 149th St near Courtlandt Ave
555 Tremont Ave corner Monterey Ave

Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

AGREE ON FREE STATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Allies Divide Thrace, Giving Greece Three Portions of the Territory.

BULGARIA SHUT FROM SEA

Another Free State to be Set Up in That Region Under League of Nations.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Peace Conference reached a solution of the Thracian problem yesterday, according to the Intransigeant, by dividing Thrace into a number of parts, some going to Greece and others being designated to form the future free State of Constantinople and a new free State under the League of Nations.

The solution arrived at, the Intransigeant says, provides for dividing Thrace into Eastern and Western Thrace. Eastern Thrace will be divided into three parts, Greece getting two of them and a third being designated as part of the future free State of Constantinople.

Of Western Thrace, a quarter is to be given to Greece and the other three-quarters are to constitute a free State to be set up under the League of Nations.

A commission of technical experts will be sent to Thrace to put the solution into practical form, it is said.

The Peace Conference, the paper adds, will adjourn for a vacation throughout September, the American, English, and Italian delegates returning to their homes.

Bulgaria Left Out of Division.

Thrace is merely a geographical expression which has no specific location in geographies, and so what the term has meant at the Peace Conference is not definitely known, except that it refers to the Balkan country lying east of Macedonia, south of Bulgaria as she was prior to the Balkan wars of 1912-13 and north of the Aegean Sea and the Turkish vilayet of Constantinople and part of that of Adrianople.

In other words, the region is that known to the Turks as Rumili, which includes a large portion of Turkish territory ceded to Bulgaria by the Treaty of Bucharest of 1913, at the close of the second Balkan war.

According to the probable designation of Thrace and its projected partition, Bulgaria will be completely shut out from the Aegean Sea, on which she secured a coast line from the Mesta to the town of Enos, (about 80 miles,) in 1913 while Greece will secure the rich tobacco lands of the Kavala region already given her, however, by the Bucharest treaty. The future free State of Constantinople, on the east, will secure the Dedeaghatch railway and Maritza River system leading north to the junction with the Belgrade-Constantinople-Orient Railway at Adrianople.

SENATORS DISTURBED BY FEARS FOR THRACE

Alarm Expressed in Debate at Reports That It Was to Go to Bulgaria.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. — Protest against embroilment of the United States in Europe's squabbles was voiced in the Senate today by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut and caused a brief renewal of the debate on the Peace Treaty.

Senator Brandegee presented for reading an article by Frank H. Simonds, asserting that M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, had cooled in his enthusiasm for the League of Nations, telling of an alleged American position on the Greco-Bulgar quarrel over the possession of Thrace.

"I desired that article to be read," said Mr. Brandegee, "because of several declarations made by the President, suggestions that a new day has dawned, that nations are no longer jealous of each other, but are all living together in a spirit of brotherhood. The article shows that the Balkans are still aflame; it shows that Italy and Jugoslavia are at swords' points; it shows that every time we attempt to mix in or butt in and settle the boundaries of Europe, which are none of our business, we get into trouble and make enemies for America.

"When this war ended every nation in Europe except Germany was our friend. Now I should like to have anybody point out the nation in Europe that is friendly to America, owing to our intermeddling.

"Venizelos, President Wilson told us at the White House, when the Foreign Relations Committee was there last March, is the ablest man he met in Europe. Evidently he has found his way out of the regions of Utopia and has got down to brass tacks; and whatever adherence he may have given to the delusions and hallucinations which animated at least one of the distinguished members of the Peace Commission abroad, and which, owing to our Treasury and man power were imposed on others, he at last has returned to earth and to sanity, and I think others will soon follow his footsteps."

Senator Lodge said that to him it was unpleasant to find Americans in favor of handing over Thrace to Bulgaria.

"I do not believe that any Americans in this country who understand the question at all believe in handing Thrace over to Bulgaria," said Senator Lodge. "To hand Thrace over to Bulgaria, our enemy, the ally of Germany, seems to me a great wrong."

"It would be consistent, however," remarked Senator Poindexter, "in view of what is called the American attitude toward the Italians in Fiume, handing them over to the Jugoslavs, and the Chinese in Shantung, handing them over to the Japanese."

"Yes," replied Mr. Lodge, "but I have been unable to believe that Thrace was to be added to that catalog."

Senator Thomas, Democrat, said that he, too, regretted very deeply "the identification of the United States with these squabbles." No boundary settlement in the Balkans or Central Europe would stand, he predicted, unless it were confirmed by an armed allied force, constantly on guard.

"But," he added, "we should have foreseen these things if we object to them, when we entered the war. Because, going into the war, we entered the European arena, and there we are. We cannot help ourselves and have got to stay there until the entire condition is cleared up. If we were to adopt the treaty without the League of Nations provision, as some urge, we would still be in Europe, because the provisions of the other parts of the treaty require our participation, as I now remember, in nineteen different boards and commissions."

Senator Brandegee suggested that "it is perfectly feasible for us to strike ourselves out of these commissions and let Europe settle its own affairs."

Senator Thomas acknowledged that this could be done, but said he assumed that some time some kind of a treaty with Germany would be ratified.

Mr. Brandegee declared that the Versailles treaty was not essential, as peace now existed and trade had been resumed. Therefore, he said, if Congress decided that it did not want any treaty requiring the United States to take part in European boundary settlements and other controversial questions, it could make its own treaty with Germany.

Senator Thomas disputed this stand, but said that when "the details of the proceedings at the Peace Congress are given to the world they will disclose a selfishness and sordid interest of many of the nations there represented that will go far toward establishing the fundamental proposition that human nature, in all its details, is practically the same now as in 1815 or any other period of history."

LENIN REFUSED HELP TO SUSTAIN BELA KUN

Sent Word That Moscow Did Not Wish to Mix in Affairs of Foreign Governments.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes this evening a message from its Stockholm correspondent which throws an interesting light on the State affairs within Bela Kun's Government prior to its fall, and also light upon the mentality of Lenin's Government in Moscow.

The correspondent, who gives "a well informed Russian quarter" as his authority, says that Kun telegraphed in the middle of July to Lenin giving him a full summary of conditions prevailing in Hungary and emphasizing the fact that within the ranks of the Communists themselves disruption was beginning to appear. Several of Kun's supporters at that time thought it advisable to arrange a compromise with the Social Democrats, while others thought that the only course open was for the whole Communist Government to resign.

Efforts to effect a reconciliation apparently failed, for on July 20 Kun again telegraphed to Lenin that he "could no longer promise the continuance of the Communist régime unless the Moscow Government sent military help, either from the Red Russian or the Red Ukrainian army." Moscow's Bolshevist Government was also asked whether it was prepared to receive Tibor Szamuely, one of Kun's chief supporters, and to discuss with him a basis of common action between Budapest and Moscow.

Moscow sent a definite refusal of this request, on the ground that it did not wish to mix itself in the affairs of foreign governments. Such a refusal, and still more the ground on which it was based, must have come as a great shock to Kun, who probably interpreted it as a sign that the Russian Bolsheviki had lost either the means or the will to enforce and support revolution outside their own frontiers. At any rate, Kun saw that the game was up and he departed for Austria.

DAUGHTER PREFERS FATHER

Miss Tainter, 15 Years Old, Tells Court Mother Married Too Often.

The suit of Mrs. Marion Tainter Bishop Dickerson of 210 East Sixty-second Street, Manhattan, wife of Edwin Dickerson, a New York lawyer, to obtain custody for a part of each year of her daughter, Julienne Marion Tainter, 15 years old, came up before Justice Kapper in the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday. According to Mrs. Dickerson, she was divorced from Tainter in Texas in 1908, and was subsequently married to Edward L. Bishop, in the same year.

By threats to have the divorce set aside, Mrs. Dickerson said, Tainter got her to sign an agreement giving up the custody of the child, which had been awarded to her by the Texas Court, but she was to have the girl during the Summer. Then, she said,, Tainter took the girl, contrary to the agreement, out of the country, and hid her in England, so that she did not se her for five years, until a few weeks ago when she heard of her presence in Quogue, L. I.

Justice Kapper said that the only basis for his decision would be the welfare of the child. All the parties are reported to be wealthy. Mrs. Dickerson married Dickerson in London, she said, on July 3, 1914, and was at Geneva, Switzerland, at the outbreak of the war. The Dickersons own a villa at Monaco, the famous Mediterranean resort.

Julienne Marion Tainter, the daughter, took the stand, and was examined by Tainter's counsel. After her direct examination, the case was adjourned until Monday, when she is to be cross-examined.

Asked to describe her earliest impressions of her mother, the girl said that her mother never showed her any real friendliness or affection. Asked what was the special reason why she never had any regard or affection for her mother, Julienne replied:

"The principal reason was that she married so often. Even the tradespeople spoke of it, and my acquaintances commented."

PLEADS FOR DAYLIGHT LAW.

Mrs. John Francis Yawger Asks President to Veto Repeal Bill.

On the ground that the daylight saving legislation has been a great benefit to all and a real injury to none, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, President of the State Republican Women's Association, sent a telegram to President Wilson yesterday urging him to veto the daylight saving repeal bill.

Among the reasons for her request advanced by Mrs. Yawger, are that, in addition to the great saving in light and fuel cost under the law now in effect, the present law safeguards the young woman returning from her business before darkness has fallen; that it makes the home ties more binding, in that the father is able to be with his little ones longer before they retire, and that it has been an immense aid in reducing the high cost of living by giving the amateur gardener an opportunity to raise much of the food for his table.

NEW HOME FOR HOSPITAL.

Beth David Institution to Erect a Seven-Story Building.

The Beth David Hospital, Lexington Avenue and 113th Street, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mr. J. Carlinger, Executive Director, has completed plans to erect a modern seven-story building upon the present hospital site. Work on the new building is to begin soon.

The hospital now holds more than fifty beds. The new building when completed will have room for about 150 patients, besides increasing the dispensary facilities. The Beth David Hospital was chartered in 1886, and for the last six years has occupied its present building. In September a drive for $100,000 needed for the new building will be begun.

BUYS LONDON GLOBE.

Robert Donald to Conduct Evening Paper on Independent Lines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Press Association understands that Robert Donald, formerly managing editor of The Chronicle, has acquired the chief interest in The Globe, a London evening paper, and will shortly take over its direction. It will be conducted on independent lines.

Denies That Adolph Joffe Was Shot.

The report printed in Polish newspapers and cabled to this country last May to the effect that Adolph Joffe, the Bolshevist Ambassador to Germany, had been shot to death by Polish troops when Vilna was taken by them from the Bolsheviki, is denied by a Stockholm dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt, which says that Joffe escaped just before the city was occupied. Joffe was expelled from Germany just before the fall of the Kaiser's Government for his Bolshevist activities in Berlin, and he has never been readmitted by the new German Government, although the Soviet Government insists that he is still its representative accredited to the German capital.

ALLIED SHIPS SHELL BLACK SEA PORTS

General Mannerheim to Head Finnish Army in March on Petrograd.

POLISH TROOPS TAKE MINSK

Bolsheviki Claim Capture of 10,000 Men of Admiral Kolchak's Siberian Army.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A Bolshevist wireless communication, dated Thursday and received here today, says:

"An enemy flotilla, consisting principally of British ships, bombarded Ochakov (Government of Kherson, forty-one miles northeast of Odessa) Tuesday night. More than 500 shots were fired, which destroyed many buildings. Enemy ships also bombarded Stanislavov."

The communication says the Bolshevist troops are retiring under enemy pressure on the western front, but it claims notable advances for the Bolsheviki on the eastern front.

Other wireless Bolshevist messages received today say that General Judenich is reported to have formed a Russian Government at Helsingfors for the purpose of taking over the administration of Petrograd after its capture by Finnish White Guards. They add that General Mannerheim has accepted conditional command of the Finnish Army.

A dispatch from Archangel under date of Thursday to Reuter's Agency says that since the recent mutiny of Russian troops at Onega there has been hard, intermittent fighting for several days, entirely by the Russians, except for British gunners. The Russians captured part of the town, but after heavy street fighting were obliged to retire.

Two British monitors afterward shelled Onega and its approaches for eleven hours, and are effectively controlling the situation, says the correspondent. Some houses were set on fire by the bombardment.

The Bolsheviki, according to the dispatches, have taken 5,000 prisoners belonging to Admiral Kolchak's 11th Division and 5,000 from his 13th Division.

PARIS, Aug. 8, (Havas.)—Dispatches from Warsaw carry the announcement by the newspapers there that Polish troops have occupied the City of Minsk, capital of the old Russian Province of Minsk, situated near the border of the Province of Vilna, and about 100 miles southeast of the City of Vilna.

The American steamer Kickapoo, carrying $500,000 worth of cloth, shoes, and various manufactured goods for exchange for Russian wheat, has arrived safely at Novorossysk, a non-Bolshevist port on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, where she is unloading. The Kickapoo left St. Nazaire July 2. The experiment in bartering is being conducted by the American Relief Administration, financed by the American Committee for Relief in the Far East.

Novorossysk is the chief port for the Government of General Denikin. The goods on board the Kickapoo were purchased from the United States Army Liquidating Board and the American Red Cross.

WELCOME MORRIS'S INQUIRY.

Omsk Officials Hope Much from American Ambassador's Report.

OMSK, July 27. (Associated Press.)—"It is a fortunate circumstance, perhaps, that the American policy toward Russia should be formed at a moment when the stability of the Russian Government is being tried by a heavy blow on the front," said M. Soukine, Acting Foreign Minister of the All-Russian Government, today, with reference to the presence here of Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador to Japan, on his mission to investigate conditions with regard to the Omsk administration.

"We are strong in the belief that Russia will recreate herself by her own effort," continued M. Soukine. "The fact that we are passing through the most difficult period causes us to emphasize ourselves that if we receive support from the outside it will be on the basis of a demonstration of strength inside of Russia. The military situation will probably clear up within ten or fifteen days, so that if the discussions undertaken by Mr. Morris bring forth a recommendation favorable to a plan of action, that plan will rest on the solid foundation of the most acute crisis survived by the Kolchak Government."

M. Soukine added that the Kolchak Government hoped that Mr. Morris, while noting the weak points of the Government, which it would not try to hide, would see also the substantial progress made during the Winter and Spring toward the establishment of a stable Government, and would prove an impartial witness in the recommendations which he will make.

No previous development respecting the foreign relations of the Omsk Government has been of equal importance with the arrival of the American delegation in the minds of the people, it is indicated by various expressions, and the delegation has been met with every evidence of a most cordial spirit.

In a military way there has been some improvement in conditions during the last week, according to the official reports, inasmuch as the western army has undertaken an offensive north of Chelliabinsk and captured an enemy brigade, with its commander and eleven other officers, together with the light and heavy artillery and the entire engineering equipment of a Bolshevist division. The possession of Chelliabinsk is being contested, and fighting is going on about the town.

At this writing the Bolshevist advance from Ekaterinburg has slowed down perceptibly beyond Bogdanovitch, approximately eighty miles eastward.

Refugees from the districts retaken by the Bolsheviki have reached Irkutsk. Up to the beginning of July about 100,000 refugees passed through Omsk going eastward. The Russian Red Cross, cooperating with the Ministry of the Interior, has organized a chain of settlements where they are fed and receive medical aid.

An official Bolshevist dispatch received in London a few days ago told of the defeat of Kolchak's forces fighting to hold Cheliabinsk with the capture of 4,000 men. The Siberian troops were reported in retreat thirty-seven miles east of the city.

UKRAINIAN MISSION HERE.

Petlura's Government Seeks Recognition by United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A diplomatic mission from the Ukrainian people's republic seeking to bring about the recognition of the Ukrainian Government and establishment of commercial relations with America arrived in Washington today, and submitted to Secretary Lansing a letter setting forth its aims.

Julian Batchinski, who heads the mission, is a well known Ukrainian lawyer and writer, author of the book "Ukrainia Irredenta," which has been used as the independence plank of Ukrainian political platforms since its publication in 1893. He is also the author of a number of political essays, and a work on "Ukrainian Emigration to the United States," which was the result of his visit of 1907 to this country, and in which he urged Ukrainians in America to become Americans. Victor Kasakevich, an engineer from Russian Ukraine, is Secretary to the mission, which had opened headquarters at the Hotel Powhatan, preliminary to renting a house for its use.

Members of the mission explained that the present Ukrainian Government, of which Simon Petlura is head of its Directorate, was desirous of establishing its independence as a separate nation. The Petlura Government, they said, was anti-Bolshevist, but was not desirous of linking its fortunes with those of the Kolchak Government. Ukraine, the second largest country in Europe in territory, the richest in natural resources, and the fifth largest in population, was fighting on three fronts—in the West against the Polish and Rumanian invasions and in the East against the Russian Bolshevist invaders.

GERMANS AIDING LENIN.

Are Also Stripping Bare Territories Allotted to Poland.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Warsaw says:

"In addition to exporting everything belonging to the Government from the territories awarded Poland, contrary to the Peace Treaty terms the Germans have made preparations to export into Germany this year's crops.

"Arms and munitions are being sent wholesale to Bolshevist Russia by the Germans. They also are sending instructions for the Red Army, and movements of troops have been effected with the object of strengthening the anti-Polish Bolshevist front."

MURDER AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Russian Officer Also Slain by Russian Monarchical Society.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Stockholm by way of Copenhagen says that Colonel Hadjelache Ettinger, a former Russian naval officer, and an American citizen named Legros have been killed by a band which is supposed to be part of an organization called "the International League for Reestablishment of the Russian Monarchy."

The Dagens Nyheter of Stockholm, the dispatch adds, says that the former Russian officer took part in an international organization whose object is to reestablish the monarchical regime in Russia by placing Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, brother-in-law of the former Russian Emperor, on the throne.

The organization, according to the newspapers, is led by Alexander Feodorovich Trepoff, a former Prime Minister.

WIFE LOSES DIVORCE SUIT.

Court Rules in Favor of Lieutenant Bay of the Aviation Service.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich dismissed yesterday the divorce suit of Mrs. Audrey Hammond Bay against Lieutenant James Holmes Bay of the aviation service on the ground that the testimony concerning the defendant's alleged misconduct at Mineral Wells, Texas, when he was stationed at the Dallas aviation field, was unsatisfactory. The defence was that the plaintiff, who is well to do, was determined to obtain a divorce and sent agents to Texas to persuade the defendant to compromise himself.

Lieutenant Bay testified that he became suspicious of the man sent to get evidence against him and followed him on the advice of his superior officer, because he believed the agent was engaged in a German plot. He contended that he was not in the hotel when the alleged offence testified to by the plaintiff's witness occurred.

STUDENT COMMITS SUICIDE.

Authorities Unable to Find Motive for Columbian's Act.

John Hipp, 25 years old, a student at Columbia University Summer School, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by slashing his throat and left wrist with a safety razor blade and then leaping from the third floor window of his boarding house at 58 Morningside Avenue to the areaway. He died while Dr. Frank McMahon of the Knickerbocker Hospital was attending him.

Detectives William Hauptman and Frank Mullahey of the West 125th Street Station, who investigated the case, said they learned that Hipp lived with his parents at 234 Kittridge Building, Denver, Col., and was studying at Columbia Summer School to become a professor. A number of letters from his parents, $80 in travelers' checks and a ticket for Denver, purchased Thursday, were found in his room.

At the college no reason could be advanced by the professors or students for the young man's suicide except that he had failed to obtain high marks in his recent examinations.

CHURCH DELEGATES NAMED.

The Rev. A. J. Brown to Head Presbyterians at The Hague.

It was announced from headquarters of the Presbyterian Church, 156 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, that the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, plans to sail about Sept. 15 with seven other delegates appointed by the World Alliance for International Friendship through the churches to attend a conference at The Hague on Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

As chairman of the Federal Council's Commission on Relief fort Protestant Churches in France and Belgium, Dr. Brown will attend a meeting of that commission in France. As chairman also of the Emergency Committee appointed by a sub-committee of the Committee on Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, Dr. Brown will meet with a similar committee in Great Britain for the purpose of formulating plans for carrying on the work formerly supported by the German missionary societies. Dr. Brown also represents the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Committee on Relief for Protestant Churches in War Devastated Regions, appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919.

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THE REMEDIES.

In his address to Congress upon the high cost of living, President WILSON gave utterance to two truths so obvious and incontestable that they should long ago have found lodgment in every mind, that they should be the basis of any discussion of remedies for the swollen costs of daily existence. Yet multitudes of the American people ignore these foundation verities or pass them lightly by. One is that, as the President put it, "We must "quicken, not slacken, our national "production." That is absolutely the only effective and permanent cure for the present disturbance of price levels. Senator GRONNA used the emphasis of exaggeration when he said that the way out was for everybody to work fourteen hours a day, but beyond all doubt the resolve of every capable person to work ten hours a day, if kept, would be the shortest way to the return of normal conditions. Men of great responsibilities, men charged with the duties of management, are working ten hours a day or more—they have to. The prevailing disposition to demand a reduction of working hours is in effect a demand that the costs of living shall continue to be unbearably high. The troubles of which we now complain are part of the burdens of the war. They should be borne, as they might be borne, in the spirit that was shown during the war, with the firm determination to end them as soon as possible by the only reasonable and sure method.

Mr. WILSON was again on solid ground when he declared that no legislative or executive action can force the processes of supply and demand "into full natural operation "until there is peace. There is now "neither peace nor war. All the "world is waiting—with what unnerving fears and haunting doubt who "can adequately say?—waiting to "know when it comes." The world is waiting to know whether it is to be "a peace in which each nation shall "make shift for itself as it can, or a "peace buttressed and supported by "the will and concert of the nations "that have the purpose and the power "to do and to enforce what is right." The world is still in the turmoil of war's aftermath, it is disturbed in its mind, in the processes of its business, in all its plans and calculations. "Where there is no peace of mind "there can be no energy and en-"deavor." In these words the President spoke the thoughts of the people, not yet the thoughts of the Senate of the United States. To that perversely misbehaving body a serious consideration of what the President said may be commended.

What the Government can do for the relief of all the people, the Government will do. For one thing, it will search into the secrets of the great and small purveyors of the people's food supplies. If any of them be guilty of demanding and receiving extortionate prices, of hoarding foodstuffs for the sake of gain, or of any other wrongful practices which the law can reach, they will and should be made to suffer the penalty of their wickedness and their cruelty; for it is an act of cruelty in these times to seek extortionate profit.

Publicity cures many evils, calls many malefactors to account. Government agencies will diligently endeavor to make the people acquainted with the actual facts of production and distribution in the whole field of the country's food supply. That will uncover hoarding where it exists, it will make profiteering dangerous. The one great difficulty in the way is the fact that profiteering is a vice not of the big traders alone; it is of common and everyday knowledge that multitudes of retailers in their grasping practices outdo the most daring of the big traders. Nobody expected that the President could either declare that there should be an end of the high cost of living or that he could out of hand propose remedies that would cure it. All that is beyond human power. Patience must be the sustaining virtue of the public, for these troubles cannot be ended at once, though the sale to the people at cost of the great stores of food supplies accumulated by the Government for war use should have some effect in mitigating them. Beyond that the counsel of quickening, not slackening, production, and the undertaking of the Government to expose and punish those who by their conscienceless devices have made bad conditions worse, must be our reliance for relief.

Not the least important, timely, and valuable part of the President's address is the exceedingly wise and much needed admonition he gives to labor and its leaders against the folly of reckless agitation, unreasonable demands, and strikes that only add to the burden of which they complain.

THE PARADE OF THE SECOND.

To mark the bearing and read the faces of the splendid body of men, regulars and marines, heroes of Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne, many of them, who swung up Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon with slanting bayonets and in perfect formation, was to feel with a strong faith and something of rapture that law and order would be secure when such men were ready to maintain it in an emergency. The regular army is never to be summoned unless States and local authorities fail in their duty to repress disorder, or find themselves impotent to do so. In our history there have been instances of supineness or helplessness, and never has the army, which has no liking for police duty, failed to restore order and protect property from destruction when called upon to deal with conditions threatening anarchy. Such is the respect for it as a law-enforcing body, and such the fear of its efficiency in the hearts of enemies of society, that its mere appearance has generally quelled riot. Never has it stepped an inch over the line of necessary duty. There is no militaristic spirit in the United States Army. It is a citizen force, although trained to perfection for any service. The rank and file come from the people and return to them.

May the regular army not be called upon again to assert its strength and vindicate the Constitution and the law, but there are sinister influences at work in the country today that would stop at nothing to overturn the Government and repeat here the cataclysm that has overwhelmed Russia and is casting a baleful shadow over some of the oldest civilizations of Europe. THE TIMES believes that there will be no occasion to require the services of the regular army to teach the enemies of the American Commonwealth a lesson. There should be none if State and city authorities are watchful and do their duty intelligently. Moreover, it is not conceivable that the regular army would ever be availed of except for temporary police duty. The preservation of American liberties is assured by that love of country which called into being the great army of citizen soldiers who fought the good fight in France and saved the liberties of Europe from extinction. Always those heroic veterans can be depended upon to keep the torch of civilization burning in their own land.

THE AMUSEMENT STRIKE.

A nation which is shuddering beneath the threat that its railways are to be "tied up so tight they will never move again" may face with indifference, or possibly with amusement, the threat of being debarred from the theatre in sweltering August. And for those who are scandalized by the goings-on of war-profit spenders, the actors' strike gives occasion for pious hallelujahs. If Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Chancellor of the Exchequer, really thinks that "spending at the present rate" will lead England "straight to national bankruptcy," he might do nothing better than to bring on a sympathetic strike among the actors of London. But only a war-weary world will view the crisis in any such manner. To the actors, and possibly also to the managers, it is serious enough.

Being thus serious, and not a little mysterious besides, the situation offers slight temptation to partisanship. On the public showing thus far the rights seem to be mainly with the Actors' Equity Association. One of two things is certain: either the association is waging a just war or it is employing a far better press agent than its antagonists. And any manager would think twice before admitting a shortcoming in his press department. This much is known—in the past the Actors' Equity Association has, in a large measure, remedied conditions of employment which were almost incredibly hard, and in so doing it has performed a service of the first order.

For the present there are two chief difficulties. The first is with regard to what, as strikers, the actors no doubt call overtime. On Sunday evenings in certain cities, and on holiday afternoons everywhere, the managers call for performances in addition to the normal number of eight a week. For each such performance the actors now ask pay to the extent of one-eighth of a week's salary. In their new parlance, their cry is "Time for overtime!" To their fellow-members in the Federation of Labor, whose slogan is "Time-and-a-half for overtime!" such a demand must seem weak-kneed and craven. To the mind of the general, it will seem eminently fair. The capitalist employer would doubtless hail it as a shining precedent.

The second difficulty is in regard to "recognizing" the Actors' Equity Association to the extent of accepting it as part of a proposed system for arbitrating such differences as arise between individual actors and managers. In the past, both parties have been guilty of high-handed and injurious conduct. The general impression has been that the managers were more to blame, and their present refusal to accept any system of arbitration appears to confirm it. A properly constituted court would throw a flood of light upon all practices and establish a body of precedent sorely needed in this most perplexing and perplexed industry of the theatre.

There is, however, another phase to the question which is by no means so easily disposed of; and it is here that one feels most inclined to censure the managerial press agent, for he has not stated a case which has many strong points. Arbitration means delay. In the case of ordinary quarrels, that is one of its chief advantages. Passions cool and reason takes the seat. But delay is the thing which a theatrical manager can least afford. In making a production he deals with materials that are sometimes artistic and always temperamental; and he is obliged to bend them to the most rigid practical conditions as to theatres and dates. Nothing would more delight the average minor actor than to hold up an entire production while he (or she) was elevated to the position of star in the arbitration court. And many questions are ill adapted to arbitration, depending, at the last analysis, on a matter of artistic or business judgment. There is much to be said for a system in which a producing manager is autocrat. Yet with moderate reason and good-will a plan could be devised for limiting arbitration to the considerable number of causes in which it is feasible. The managers, as it seems, have been steadfast against arbitration.

Little can be ventured as to the outcome of this amusement strike; but it seems tolerably certain that few understudies who find themselves elevated to the lead will listen to the voice of the union that calls them out.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO DISORDER.

If there was less violence in Brooklyn yesterday, it was because the crews willing to man the cars, the employés who wished to work for the company, have been cowed by the permitted violence of Wednesday and Thursday. They didn't dare to run the cars because the strikers were the masters, because the police protection which would have crushed disorder at the start was not given, because the Mayor and his men are neutral again disorder.

Because police protection was inadequate, the company is blamed for inadequate service by the city authorities that have denied that protection and caused that lapse of service. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is under the direction of a Federal court. The Judge of that court has put away the Mayor's talk of arbitration and supported Receiver GARRISON, whom the Mayor attacks. Against the courts, against the laws, against the public peace and good order, Mayor HYLAN, by his omissions and his commissions, has arrayed himself. He pretends to be neutral, though his whole action or inaction amounts to encouragement of the strikers and their violent abettors in fomenting disorder. His own Borough of Brooklyn is given over to anarchy, to the reign of mobs, to the suppression of the freedom of labor. Must the Federal power step in to end the intolerable situation created by his shilly-shallying or his subservience to sinister and unofficial influences?

THE PRESIDENT AS A STRIKE-BREAKER.

Some striking railway shopmen are returning to work as the result of the President's letter to the Director General, and of the advice of the leaders of the union to the forces which defied their authority. The strike vote was not to be taken until Aug. 24, and already has been abandoned. The men thought they had a grievance because their demands had been pending for six months. The President makes it clear that the delay was due to the fact that the shopmen were opening a new cycle of wage increases before the first cycle had been completed, the delay being due to the preoccupation of the board with earlier demands. When the shopmen's demands were reached the Board of Railway Wages was not able to agree, and the Director General had nothing on which to base his action.

The President thought that the time remaining for his action under the war emergency law was so short that Congress ought to take the matter up; but Congress prefers that the President should proceed under the authority soon to end. The President is nothing loath, but finds the shopmen in mutiny against their officers and in strike against the railways. There can be no negotiations amid such disorders, and the President shrewdly decided that it was good policy to promise negotiations when the men were working, and would respect the agreements made on their behalf. That put the officers of the unions on the President's side at once and left the strikers in bad position before the public. The officers threatened the strikers with ejection from the union if they did not submit to authority and stop the strike which was declared contrary to the union's lawful procedure. As swift as the telegraph came back scattering promises of obedience and resumption of work.

The manner of the ending of the strike is almost as important as the fact. Labor matters had been going from bad to worse, threatening to drift into mob law. That many leaders were more sober than the strikers was evident previously from their refusal to countenance a strike without a referendum, and the refusal of the men to abide by the vote if taken. Nothing but a surrender to their demands was the ultimatum of many of the unions within the International. That was not a union strike. It was a rebellion within the ranks of the union, with danger of much trouble if such tendencies were not checked. That the strikers are yielding to the President's intervention is a sign that even amid excesses the voice of union and national authority has not lost its power. If that were not so, this country would not long remain a country governed by law and reason. The attempted domination by the strikers was even more obnoxious than the burden of their demands, which before could not be considered on their merits, but which now may be adjusted with more advantage both to the men and the country than had seemed likely.

SABOTAGE OF VICTORY.

General GOUGH, representing the Allied Council, has ordered General VON DER GOLTZ to get his Germans out of the Baltic provinces at once. This is a matter of some importance; if the Germans stay where they are, Poland and Lithuania are crippled from the outset, and exposed to a German attack at the first favorable opportunity which would have a good chance of success. General VON DER GOLTZ obviously does not want to get out, and may have to be put out if we are to keep the victory which was won last year.

Hungary is in turmoil, with Bolsheviki, labor unionists, Archdukes, Rumanians, and allied Commissioners at odds; the outcome may be satisfactory, and it may not. If it is not, there will be a weak spot in European civilization from which new dangers may arise at any time. Who is going to put VON DER GOLTZ out of the Baltic provinces and rearrange the affairs of Hungary? The Allied Council lays down its decrees, but has no power to enforce them. It has no power very largely because England and America are unable to put any force behind it. The British Government is muddling through from one labor crisis to another, and our Government is threatened by gentlemen who talk of tying up the railroads, starving our cities, and killing American industrial life if they do not succeed in holding up citizens who do not belong to their group.

The men who are most prominent in the present labor disturbances in this country, and many of those who are most prominent in England, are men who were whole-heartedly behind the prosecution of the war. They did all they could last year to help the Allies to victory; but victory has to be secured as well as won, and it is not being secured. Eastern Europe is still greatly unsettled, and the nation which has its way is the one which hangs together in pursuance of its national policies. If the eventual settlement is unsatisfactory to America, it will be the fault of those who made our nation unable to do anything but express opinions. If the Germans recover in this year of "peace" much of what they lost in the last four months of war, it will be the fault of those who crippled the British and American Governments. The leaders of American labor knew a year ago that the war had to be won. Either they do not realize the importance of keeping it won, or the men who are leading the labor movement are compelled to take orders from the very small minority which was always against the war. The Federation and the Brotherhoods are strong organizations, in which it is not usual to see the tail wagging the dog; it must be that the labor leaders of this country are not aware that a great deal of Europe may still go to pieces, or fall into the hands of Germany, unless America is able to give some attention to it, and unless the American people give some support to the Government.

POLICE PAY.

In asking for a salary of at least $1,800 a year the New York patrolmen show a modesty which is all too uncommon in requests or demands for increased pay in these days. They are a fine body of men. The ancient New Yorker does not have to be pre-Adamite to notice the marked improvement in the physique and the morale of the force that has been made in the last few years. Sometimes, as at present, the New York police is badly led, is in the hands of men who make political considerations superior to the natural duty of the police, that of preserving public order. None the less, the great body of New York policemen are honorable men, willing to do their duty, and constantly doing it so far as they are not interfered with by authorities bent on "playing politics."

The New York patrolmen ask the city for a salary of not less than $1,800 a year. They ought to get it. They are entitled to it. They are entitled to more than that in comparison with the wages of many less skilled private and public employés to whom falls a much easier task. At present a patrolman of the seventh grade who has served less than one year gets $1,200. The pay rises according to service, till the patrolman of the first grade, who has served five years, gets $1,650. This scale of pay is inadequate under present conditions; it is not just compared with general wages and salaries. When rents are steep and growing steeper the patrolman has not the wide choice of a clerk or a workman. He must, as far as possible, live in his precinct. He has to pay for his uniform. He has to pay a high price. When his uniform is injured or spoiled, as it often is in the course of his imperative public duties, he has to stand the cost of repairs or of a new uniform—a uniform useless to him in his private hours.

To an extent that a public most innocent of New York's life has no notion of, he has to subscribe to all sorts of funds, buy all sorts of tickets, help out all sorts of associations; and his kindness, his charity, his sense of pity, is always making him dip into his own pocket to help some child, some derelict lost to the calculations of regular charity societies. As an officer of the law he has a certain position to live up to. Even with the thriftiest mind he cannot be quite as economical as other savers.

Not on any grounds of disposition and temperament, however flattering to the kindness and injurious to the pocketbook of the policemen, should their moderate and reasonable request for an increase in pay be founded. To look at the work they do, to look at the wages they get, to look at their vital importance to the community, and to compare their pay with the prevailing rate of wages for labor much less difficult and intricate than theirs, is to insure a cordial support for the very slight increase which they ask. It is a matter of mere justice.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Murderer but Not Anarchist.

In what seems to be the complete clearing away of the mystery that at first covered the dynamiting of the Lawler residence in Los Angeles there is an element of something like relief to be found, for the first and very plausible, because very natural, theory of the outrage turns out to have been without foundation.

That theory was based on the fact that Mr. LAWLER had taken part as prosecuting attorney in bringing to justice several men who used dynamite as a means of social or economic argument, and the almost unavoidable conclusion was that his assassination was attempted by friends of those "victims"—that is, by men who resented any activities against their kind by representatives of the law they hate, and expected, by a further use of bombs, to gain immunity from punishment by means of terrorization.

That conclusion, with all its disquieting implications as to the present condition of society, is not warranted by the facts in this case, for it now is revealed that the Lawler house was dynamited not as an incident in war by anarchists or proletarians against the hated bourgeoisie and their still more hated defenders, but by a man who had been enraged by his failure to break a will the provisions of which he did not like. This disclosure, of course, does not diminish the seriousness, as a crime, of the nearly successful effort to assassinate the Los Angeles lawyer and his family in their beds, but it does remove the crime to another category—to one that can be called personal as distinguished from public, and of a kind too familiar to cause any particular anxiety.

The commission of murder in quarrels over the division of property by competing heirs has been too frequent in the past to be surprising now, and while it remains shocking, it does not threaten the continuance of civilization and its institutions. Society has had experience in the handling of such criminals as that and knows how to do it successfully.

A Favorite Weapon of Cowards.

That the man MCGWIRE, as a defeated litigant, used dynamite instead of pistol or dagger to emphasize his resentment of what he thought the law's unkindness or injustice may indicate that he moved in circles more or less "advanced" or "radical," but more probably it only showed that he had kept himself informed as to recent developments or fashions in crime, and that he appreciated and valued the chances of escaping arrest enjoyed by the murderer who uses a weapon that kills after he has had a chance to get far away from it.

Curiously enough, however, this superiority of the bomb to other lethal tools is more apparent than real. Now and then, indeed, the confidence of the dynamiter is justified by his permanent escape from detection and punishment, but much more often his failure is a double one—he neither destroys the object of his animosity nor evades arrest—and not infrequently his plot ends in a premature explosion and his own destruction.

Dynamite employed legitimately is highly effective, but in the hands of society's enemies not much ever has been accomplished with it, or seems at all likely to be. The most ambitious of such enemies dropped enormous quantities of somewhat similar explosives from their Zeppelins, and it profited them less than nothing at all. Its chief and only important effect was to make easier the recruiting of enemy armies and to aggravate the penalties of ultimate defeat.

When Does a Level Diminish?

As the suddenly famous GLENN E. PLUMB was graduated first by Oberlin College and then by the Harvard Law School, it is reasonable to expect him so to use language as to make himself understood by all hearers, and not only to have something to say, but to know how to say it. This reasonable expectation he disappointed when, in the course of his impassioned orations before the House Interstate Commerce Commission, he told its members that a revolution was due because "men have reached the level of diminishing existence."

Students of KARL MARX will recognize in this sonorous phrase an approximation to one often used by that eminent German philosopher, but MARX, though he shared with not a few other eminent German philosophers a tendency to be obscure rather than profound, did usually manage to make his doctrinal formulas comprehensible. But to say, as did Mr. PLUMB, that men have reached "the level of diminishing existence" means nothing at all. Between the words "diminishing" and "existence" the incompatibility is obvious and irremediable, and even if the word "level" had been changed to "state" or "condition," the phrase would not have been bettered very much.

Deprivation Left Out of Account.

There is, probably, one element of inaccuracy in the elaborate table prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to show what the advance in the cost of foods to the consumer has been since 1913. As mathematical computations the percentages shown no doubt are correct, but it is unbelievable, because impossible, that the poor as well as the rich, and everybody in between wealth and poverty, are paying as much more for food this year than three years ago as is indicated by the table.

They all would be doing so if everybody were buying now as much food and the same foods as then. As a matter of fact, hardly anybody is doing so. Few indeed are the households in which some degree of economy as to food is not practiced, and the result in a good many cases is that, while grocery and butcher bills are larger than formerly, they are not as much larger as they would be if all were buying the old amounts and qualities and in like diversity.

Some of this simplification and reduction of diet must be beneficial to health, but not a little of it comes to deprivation of needed sustenance. It is not only in Central Europe that children suffering from lack of milk are to be found.

AGAINST HEROIN.

Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists Would Eliminate It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is commonly believed by the uninformed that those engaged in the manufacturing or wholesaling of drugs are opposed to the control of the sale of narcotic drugs.

With the view of correcting this erroneous impression I submit the following resolution, which was adopted by the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists at its annual meeting, held at Atlantic City, week of June 2, 1919:

Resolved, That the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists reiterates its resolution adopted two years ago that the narcotic drug heroin be eliminated from all medicinal preparations and that legislation (Federal and State) be enacted to require such elimination.

This association consists of about fifty active members situated throughout the United States engaged in manufacturing medicinal preparations, including narcotic compounds, and about thirty associate members who manufacture or import raw materials.

Those legitimately engaged in the manufacture or sale of drugs are heartily in sympathy with the efforts being made to control the narcotic drug situation, and desire to lend effective co-operation to those charged with the responsibility of remedying the evil.

H. NOONAN,
President American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists.
New York, Aug. 2, 1919.

How to Keep Good Judges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one can dispute what you write in your editorial today. "Judgeships as Spoils," but the public and you have frequently said the same things, and the same thing occurs almost every time Judges are renominated. The trouble is we complain after the damage is done. Politicians controlling spoils do not care for the reputation a Judge has made—in fact, there is no incentive for a Judge making a reputation, so far as obtaining a renomination on his reputation is concerned, but he must keep his ear to the ground constantly while in service looking for a return. He gives up practice, great possibilities, &c., and his future is in the hands of spoilsmen.

Bar associations and lawyers could remove this blight if before nomination time (which always occurs during Summer months when lawyers are away on vacations who would otherwise be actively interested) they would interest themselves in placing before the public candidates who should be nominated in every court—the Supreme, City, County, Surrogates, and Municipal. The inferior courts require better and more experienced men than the higher. A year before terms expire, the views of bar associations, citizens' unions, lawyers, and the public should be expressed and a public demand and sentiment created for the return of those considered good Judges. But when they let the thing drag along until it is too late, when the damage has been done by political parties turning down good Judges, it is hard to overcome the effect of that action. The summary dismissal of good Judges can only be prevented by the timely united action of bar associations, lawyers, and of the press in giving publicity in advance of the character and ability of Judges who should be returned.

With or without primaries, (candidates being now designated by political leaders,) Judges will continue to be named by the politicians, unless by public opinion the rule be made an unwritten law that good judges must be renominated, and that the few who select candidates must take notice or suffer the consequences of defeat.

New York, Aug. 1, 1919. LAWYER.

FRANCE.

The lightsome touch that made life seem
As if a holiday, or dream,
With song and dance;
The boulevards and fashions gay,
The windows of the Rue de la Paix,
The Champs Elysées' golden way—
That was not France!

Château, cathedral, legends told
Of bygone glory; armor old
And rusted lance;
Kings, cavaliers, and ladies fair,
With manners grand and debonair,
Jewels, and lace, and powdered hair—
That was not France!

The mood that set a final seal
To nothing—changing with the wheal
Of circumstance;
The coup d'état so quickly made;
The sans-culottes, the red parade,
The murders of the barricade—
That was not France!

But when the great world-peril came,
There rose a mighty soul of flame
As from a trance;
It faced the monster whose foul blow
Would all life's noblest things o'erthrow,
And stayed him with a thunderous
"No"—
And that was France!

When hope was faltering, and distress
Seized honest hearts lest righteousness
Have scarce a chance,
We heard a voice cry: "All is well!
I'm dying, but no tongue shall tell
I flinched before the hordes of hell!"
And that was France!

When Moloch fell at last, whose breath
Had swept with suffering and with death
The land's expanse,
A figure stood, face toward the goal,
With bleeding heart, but honor whole,
Sublime in aim and self-control—
And that was France!

SAMUEL VALENTINE COLE.

JAPAN IN SHANTUNG.

Even After "Restoration" Her Economic Control of Province Will Be Absolute.

By W. W. WILLOUGHBY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to make one or two observations with regard to your editorial entitled, "Japan and Shantung" in the issue of THE TIMES of July 24?

It is certain that to those not well informed of the situation, your analysis will be misleading. You give the impression that, if Japan makes the restoration which she has promised to make, no injury will be done to the Chinese people and no situation left remaining that will prejudice the continued sovereignty and administrative independence of the Chinese State. The fact is far otherwise, and this is seen as soon as attention is directed to the conditions under which Japan has asserted her intention to restore to China the leased area of Kiao-Chau. Japan has never undertaken to surrender any of the railway and mining and other economic rights which she now possesses in Shantung. These she intends to hold permanently. Some of these rights are those which the Germans forced the concession of in 1898. Others are some that Japan has since obtained from certain of the Chinese politicians at Peking whose consent to them she has been able to buy. Others she claims as embraced within the German concessions, but actually they are such as the Germans themselves never claimed, some of them, indeed, being ones which the Germans before the outbreak of the war had formally and explicitly surrendered back to China.

And, as regards the territory of Kiao-Chau, the important fact is that, after the return to China is made—if it is made—Japan will remain in possession of a "concession" within the City of Tsing-tao which, according to limits already laid down by the Japanese authorities, will include all of the city that is of any commercial or political importance—all the water front suitable for shipping purposes, and the site of the permanent railway station, the yards and approaches. In other words, China will receive back the shell, but the meat will remain within the hands of Japan. Over this concession Japan will have exclusive political jurisdiction.

What gives vital significance to this is that Japan is the one country which seriously threatens the sovereignty and administrative integrity of China. From this source the danger to China is greater than was ever, prior to 1914, believed to be the threat of Germany to France. Already Japan is in possession, under a ninety-nine year lease, of absolute control of the Liao-tung Peninsula, and her influence in Manchuria is so great that her officials and nationals openly flout the authority there of the Chinese officials. And this dominance in the north Japan has gained and justified by precisely the same railway, and other preferential rights which she will remain in possession of in Shantung after she has made what she is pleased to term a "restoration" of Kiao-Chau to the Chinese.

That Japan has not changed her policy toward China since the presentation of the infamous twenty-one demands in 1915 is shown by her actions in Shantung since she landed troops in 1914 upon the shores of that province. No attention whatever has been paid to the wishes and rights of China; the expedition against Tsing-tao was made the excuse for the military occupation of the railway zone to a distance of over 250 miles to Tsi Nan-fu, the capital of the province. In open disregard of Chinese sovereignty the Japanese have asserted the right to exercise civil control at points along the railway from Tsing-tao to Tsi Nan-fu. In numberless ways no attention has been paid in Shantung by the Japanese to Chinese law or the interests of the Chinese people. In violation of Chinese law many tons of the currency of the common people, the copper "cash," have been collected and exported to Japan. The salt administration has been defrauded of great revenues. Constant aid has been given by the Japanese authorities to the bands of bandits operating in the province; and, worse than all, tons of morphine have been introduced into the country in the form of military supplies or through the Japanese parcels post. From this infamous traffic alone it is known that millions of dollars have been received by the Japanese in Shantung.

Much more could be said upon this point, but sufficient has been said to show that it is a vital matter to the Chinese that the Japanese should not find that firm and permanent lodgment in Shantung which they will have if the provisions of the Paris treaty of peace are carried into effect. It is also a vital matter to those western nations which are concerned to have China protected as an independent State and to see that justice prevails in the East as well as the West.

W. W. WILLOUGHBY.
Juniper Island, Ontario, July 26, 1919.

DIVIDING CHINA.

Mr. Millard Says Japanese Denial Evades the Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many years of experience has shown me that it is difficult, indeed it is almost impossible, to keep track of the tergiversations of Japanese diplomacy and Japanese press propaganda; but I desire briefly to elucidate a rather important phase that is included in Mr. Selden's dispatch from Paris printed in today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Selden's dispatch says: "The Matin has a signed statement from the Japanese delegation, authorized by Baron Makino, to the effect that Thomas Millard's statements to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Washington that a secret agreement was made between Japan and European powers in February and March, 1917, are without foundation."

First, I have made no statement of that nature to the Washington correspondent of THE TIMES or to say other newspaper. What THE TIMES published was taken from certain memoranda written by me for the information of the Administration and Senators. The alleged secret, or private, agreement, or "regional understanding," referred to in what THE TIMES published was not supposed to have been arranged in 1917, but some time last Spring at Paris. Japan's propaganda thus once again obscures a question by raising a dust in another quarter.

And, even in regard to that aspect of the matter, the statement attributed by Le Matin to Baron Makino is categorically incorrect. It is perfectly well known that Japan did make, in February and March, 1917, (Baron Makino's statement to the contrary notwithstanding,) no less than three secret agreements with European powers, and those agreements, although directly touching the interests of China and the diplomatic engagements of the United States, were not revealed (so far as we know now) until after the Paris Peace Conference met. THE NEW YORK TIMES has published the texts of those secret agreements.

Those matters are now being considered by the Administration and the Senate, and still are in camera. As far as I am concerned, they can remain in that stage until they emerge in the proper official manner of disclosure. This disclosure, pro or con, is certain to be made sooner or later.

THOMAS F. MILLARD.
Washington, July 31, 1919.

The Price of Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 30 you print a letter from John Kennedy, in which he says: "If you try to buy anthracite at circular, there is none to be had; but if you pay $1 to $1.50 premium you get it within a few days. This would apply to bituminous coal as well as anthracite."

If Mr. Kennedy is connected in any way with the coal business, as he says he is, he must know that the companies issuing what are known as circular prices have never been known to ask a cent over those prices. What some irresponsible scalper may do is another thing, but such scalper has little or no coal to sell at any time and has no standing in the industry. As a matter of fact, so far as New York is concerned, the companies are pretty well sold up on the domestic sizes of anthracite for the present, and it is now a question of getting the coal here. There is delay in this, but it is up to the Railroad Administration.

Mr. Kennedy says that the small sizes of anthracite are a drug on the market. In this he is correct and he should know the reason. These small sizes are used for steam purposes. About 40 per cent. of each ton of anthracite coal produced at the mine is composed of the small or steam sizes. The absence of buying on the part of steam users is in part responsible for the small sizes being a drug on the market. Another factor has been the competition of Mexican fuel oil, produced by peon labor and admitted duty free, which has replaced in many plants the steam sizes of anthracite coal mined by our highly paid American labor.

These steam sizes must be disposed of, otherwise the prices of the domestic sizes must be increased or the mines must close, because no business can afford to have 40 per cent. of its product thrown back on its hands.

No coal man in the least informed regarding conditions in the industry would give such advice as Mr. Kennedy does when he says that his "advice to the buying public is to buy their coal as they want it and when they want it, and not be stampeded." If this advice were followed there would surely be untold suffering this Winter.

Coal at the mines is not coal in the bin, and unless coal is at hand it is of no value to the consumer. Transportation is a big factor in the coal industry, and it takes time to transport coal. AMEDEE J. CASEY.
Editor American Coal Journal.
New York, July 30, 1919.

SEA VIEW HOSPITAL.

Dr. Knopf Opposes Its Use for Drug Addicts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the item in your issue of today entitled "No Addict Hospital in Pelham Park; Patients Will be Housed in the Tuberculosis Institution on Staten Island." No one can possibly have more sympathy with the unfortunate drug addicts than the physician who has seen the sufferings of such individuals when deprived of their accustomed dose of opium, morphine, cocaine, or allied products, and I have witnessed such sufferings, hence I sincerely hope that Commissioner Copeland's praiseworthy efforts to help those unfortunates may receive from his Honor the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the desired financial support, either by the creation of a new institution or, what would seem far more economical, accepting the buildings of the Rockefeller Foundation, which, in my judgment, seem admirably adapted for that purpose.

As an anti-tuberculosis worker in this city for well-nigh a quarter of a century, having been intimately associated with the work of the Health Department of the City of New York, under the leadership of Hermann M. Biggs and his successors, I beg leave, however, to enter as strong a protest as I possibly can against the utilization of Sea View Hospital on Staten Island for the treatment of drug addicts. Here is the finest building of its kind in the world, having been erected at the cost of $5,000,000 for the exclusive use of patients suffering from tuberculosis, especially designed and equipped for this purpose. It is the only institution which not only takes care of patients afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs in all stages of the disease, but also of orthopaedic cases, that is to say, tuberculosis of the bones and joints, and of maternity cases, that is to say, tuberculous mothers for confinement, All other institutions are either limited to adults or children, to joint or lung diseases only, or again only to cases in the first, second, or last stages of the disease.

Sea View Hospital on Staten Island has established an enviable reputation because of its admirable work and excellent management. And now it is suggested to turn over this valuable plant to the use of drug addicts, the tuberculous patient to be turned out and distributed among other institutions. Many of the 700 patients now at Sea View are in a condition where removal would mean death, and all this for the sake of treating drug addicts for an indefinite and relatively short period of time. What would be the result? Our tuberculosis clinics, already hampered by the work for drug addicts, will be at a loss where to send maternity or orthopaedic cases. Sea View Hospital as a tuberculosis institution is visited by physicians from all over the United States and Europe, who pronounce it the best of its kind in the world. Patients eagerly flock there in the hope of improvement and cure.

Bad as it is, there is a stigma connected with even the most innocent victim of the drug habit. Crime and drug addiction are always associated in the public mind, and I fear that with the peculiar psychology of the tuberculous patient, few would be willing to enter an institution which has or has had the stigma of a hospital for drug addicts.

I am entering this protest as an individual, but I know that all the co-workers with whom I have discussed this matter are of the same opinion, and I have no doubt that similar communications will reach his Honor the Mayor, Commissioner Coler, and Commissioner Copeland. I trust that the latter, in his enthusiasm for the unfortunate drug addict, will not allow his judgment to be clouded, and that he must realize that the tuberculosis problem is as important a one as that of the treatment of drug addicts.

I hope his Honor the Mayor, as well as Health Commissioner Copeland and Charity Commissioner Coler, will realize the truth of what has been said and preserve Sea View Hospital for the worthy consumptive poor for whom it was created. I hope the city will accept the Rockefeller Foundation gift, and transfer these buildings to Warwick, and thus save unnecessary expense and preserve the good name of Sea View Hospital and the enviable reputation of the New York Health Department as the best and the most efficient in the world in dealing with the tuberculosis problem.

S. ADOLPHUS KNOPF, M. D.
New York, Aug. 6, 1919.

'DEVIL DOG' DIVISION CAPTURES FIFTH AV.

Gen. Lejeune, with Smiles for All, Leads His Regular Heroes Through Five-Mile Ovation.

BOMBARDED WITH ROSES

Commander Bares His Head to Wounded Men—Marines Quit the Army at End of Parade.

The 2d Division of Regulars and Marines, the famous American combat unit that was deployed at the critical moment in May, 1918, to meet the Germans at Château-Thierry and in that action put an end to the enemy's advance on Paris, which again in July won a glorious victory before Soissons, and later led the American advance in the Argonne operations, captured New York City yesterday afternoon. For the first time in the history of the United States New York City had a chance to acclaim a complete division of the regular national forces, and New York rose to the occasion and tendered to Major Gen. Lejeune and his fighters a welcome that they will not soon forget.

Fifth Avenue, from Washington Square to 110th Street, the route of the parade, was thronged with enthusiastic men, women, and children, who cheered the "soldiers of the sea" and their "comrades of the shore," for the 2d Division is the one and only organization under the Stars and Stripes which includes among its officers and enlisted personnel regulars of the sea as well as of the land. The division, appearing perhaps for the last time in steel helmets and certainly for the last time in the line-up with which it faced and overwhelmed its German opponents, marched as only trained regulars can, a fact that may be fully appreciated when it is stated that it required only forty-four minutes for the entire unit of more than 25,000 men to pass a point.

At the head of the column, mounted on a restless bay charger, was Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, the Louisianan, who commanded the Second at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. General Lejeune, who is one of the youngest of the American overseas division commanders, rode at the head of his men smiling and bowing to the crowds that cheered him and his men. He was not the rigid sort of soldier that Fifth Avenue has so often applauded. He appreciated the welcome and he wanted the people to know it. When a boy or a girl shouted a good-natured greeting to Lejeune he acknowledged it with a broad smile and the humblest soldier of the ranks who saluted along the way received just as courteous a return salute from the division commander as did the General's superiors who reviewed the division from the official stand in front of the Public Library. As veteran officer of the regulars, who had a grand stand seat at Forty-second Street expressed it: "Fifth Avenue never had a chance to cheer a more fascinating figure than Lejeune."

Reviewed by Men of High Rank.

In the official reviewing stand were many of the highest officers of the army, Marine Corps, and the navy. For the army there was present Assistant Secretary of War Arthur Woods, Major Gen. William M. Wright, who commanded the 1st Army Corps in the last days of the war, and who before that commanded the famous 89th Division of mid-Western fighters; Major Gen. John Biddle, who commanded the American forces in England; Major Gen. Robert Alexander, who led the 77th Division of New Yorkers; Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Eastern Department; Major Gen. David C. Shanks, who directed the overseas movement of the American hosts, and a score or more of Generals and Colonels and Majors and officers of lesser rank.

Representing the navy was Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt; Admiral William S. Benson, the naval chief of operations; Admiral Albert Gleaves, the new Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet; Rear Admirals John D. McDonald and James H. Glennon, and many others, while the Marine Corps was present in the person of its own Commander in Chief, Major Gen. George Barnett, and a dozen other officers of the corps from Washington and Quantico.

The parade started from the Washington Arch at 3:10 P. M., and it was exactly thirty minutes later when the head of the column was opposite the official reviewing stand in front of the Public Library. First came a picked troop of mounted policemen, and after them Lejeune and his staff of more than one hundred officers. Beside the division commander rode Colonel Hugh B. Myers, U. S. A., the division Chief of Staff, and General Lejeune's personal aides, Captain Addison H. Douglas of the Regular Army and Captain Robert L. Nelson of the Marines. These were the only officers of divisional headquarters who were mounted, the rest being on foot and marching just ahead of the Headquarters Troop, also dismounted, which was commanded by Captain Louis L. Martin.

Massed in front of the Public Library in an open space just to the north of the reviewing stand were more than 500 wounded regulars and marines, and as most of these men were veterans who had fought and suffered with the Second at Belleau Wood, in the Argonne, and in other major operations, they made the occasion one of joyful greeting to their old comrades. When Lejeune came along they let go a regular old-fashioned rebel yell and the commander noting whence came the greeting, looked and saw the maimed soldiers. He did not salute, but reverently bared his head in tribute to them, and then the cheering was redoubled.

A dozen girls, each carrying an armful of roses, were also mobilized in front of the library, and they did their best to give every officer and man in line a flower. They had great bunches of American Beauties for all of the Generals and regimental commanders, and when they could not get close enough to hand the flowers to them they did the next best thing—threw them at them.

"This beats hand grenades," laughed a big marine sergeant, as he caught a bunch of roses.

Ovation for Engineers.

After the Headquarters Troop, came the Second Engineers, commanded by Colonel Stuart C. Godfrey, an honor graduate of the West Point class of 1909, and one of the youngest of all the regimental commanders of the A. E. F. He was born in Massachusetts just thirty-three years ago. The engineering unit of the Second was one of the hardest fought of all the technical units of the American army in France, and Godfrey and his men received an ovation all along the line.

Trailing the engineers was the Fourth Machine Gun Battalion, the combat unit attached to General Lejeune's headquarters. In command of the machine gunners was Major George H. Weems, another young West Pointer, who comes from the State that gave Sergeant York to the A. E. F.

And right behind the engineers came the "devil dogs," in other words, the 7,000 officers and men of the corps that has fought in every war in American history.

"Here come the marines!" was the cry that echoed up the line as the Marine Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. William C. Neville, U. S. M. C., came into view. Neville, who is a Virginian, was the officer who commanded the marines during the fighting at Vera Cruz in 1914. He was mounted, and made almost as good a "horse marine" as did Lejeune. The marines came along in mass formation, and West Pointers never marched with more dash or vim than did these men. The wounded marines simply went wild as they swept by the reviewing stand. The first of the marine regiments was commanded by Colonel Harold Snyder, and the second by Colonel Harry Lee, both young and both among the most famous of the combat commanders of the corps. Everybody agreed that a finer body of men was never seen in Fifth Avenue than the men commanded by Neville.

The marines were followed by the 4th Brigade of Infantry, the organization of the far-famed 9th and 23d Regiments of Infantry. For more than a century these two veteran units of the regular army have played a glorious part in American history. They fought side by side in the War of 1812; they were again together in the civil war, and they were shoulder to shoulder in the war against the Hun. In the Boxer campaign of 1900 the 9th fought with the marines, and was at that time commanded by the late Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee. General Chaffee's son, Colonel Adna R. Chaffee, led the 9th yesterday. The 23d was commanded by Colonel Paul Malone, while the acting brigade commander was Colonel Henry A. Eaton, U. S. A.

Half a dozen dogs, all of them products of France, and one cat also of French origin, were features of the marine and infantry sections of the parade. The dogs were for the most part fast stepping little fox terriers, while the cat, which looked to be just an ordinary backfence beastie, attracted a lot of attention because she was perched on the shoulder of a soldier of the 9th Infantry.

No Artillery Equipment.

The artillerymen, commanded by Brig. Gen. Daniel Craig, followed the infantry, the 12th, 15th and 17th Regiments appearing in the order named. The 75's and the howitzers that these men operated on the French front were left behind, and so the men who wear the red eagle insignia appeared without equipment, the absence of which none of them appeared to regret. After the artillerymen came the 5th and 6th Machine Gun Battalions, and after the spitfirers the trains, the ammunition train leading and followed in order by the engineer, supply, motor repair, motor transport, and sanitary trains. And then came the military police. For the last time they were making their appearance as the maintainers of law and order. Last of all was a detachment of casuals, and with the passing of the casuals the parade of the 2d Division was ended.

"I never saw a finer looking body of men and I never witnessed a more inspiring parade," said Secretary Roosevelt.

"No wonder the Germans lost," replied General Barnett.

The marines ceased to be a part of the army after the parade. They will go to Quantico, Va., for demobilization. The regular army units will proceed to stations in California.

SECOND DIVISION ALL HOME.

Last Units Aboard Great Northern on Transport's Final Trip.

The arrival of the Great Northern at Hoboken yesterday with the last of the Second Division abroad marked her final trip as a naval transport. During the time that she has been in this service the vessel has made eighteen round trips to France, carrying 35,000 soldiers to the other side and bringing 26,000 home. The transport is to be turned over to the army for service in the Philippines.

The Great Northern docked just in time for the Second Battalion of the Second Engineers, a unit of the Second Division, to send its colors, decorated with the French war cross, to the parade. The battalion staff and a detail of one man from each company were permitted to leave Hoboken as soon as the ship docked to march with their comrades.

Among the military passengers were Maj. Gen. Charles D. Rhoades, at one time in command of the Rainbow Division, and Captain Frank Pershing of the Ordnance, who, it was said, is a nephew of General Pershing. General Rhoades only recently recovered from injuries he received when an airplane in which he was traveling from Spa to Paris crashed.

Miss Mary E. Benton, formerly professor of Latin at Smith College, and at present dean of the women's department of Carrelton College, Northfield, Minn., a passenger, said that she had been on a mission to select French women students for American universities. She told of a trip she said she and the Countess Turczynowitz had made into Germany and Lithuania during the Spring. Miss Benton said that they arrived in Munich on April 1 on the last train which entered that city before it fell into the hands of the revolutionists. Machine guns were posted everywhere in anticipation of trouble, she said. Miss Benton declared that she and her companion were at all times treated with courtesy by the Germans.

TRAINING CAMP MEN FOR MILITARY BILL

Chairman McIlvaine Declares Association Indorsed Chamberlain-Kahn Measure.

DEFINES IT AS AMERICAN

National Guard Insists That Their Organization Would Be Reduced to Home Guards.

The Training Camps Association of the United States, which is the organization of the men who were trained at Plattsburg, Fort Myer, and other officers' training camps in all parts of the country, issued a statement yesterday assuming full responsibility for the so-called Chamberlain-Kahn Universal Military Service bill, which was recently introduced in the Senate and House by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and Representative Kahn of California.

The statement was issued as a result of the denunciation of the bill by the National Guard Association of the United States, which is opposing the proposed legislation. The Guard Association characterized the bill as "the swan song of the General Staff."

The Training Camps Association statement was issued by Tompkins McIlvaine, acting Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Chairman of the Committee on Universal Training of the association.

"As acting Chairman of the Executive Committee," said Mr. McIlvaine, "of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States and as Chairman of its Committee on Universal Training, I desire to call attention to certain erroneous statements given out by the National Guard Association at its convention held this week in New York.

"It is evident that those responsible for the action of the National Guard Association, which might more appropriately be called the State Adjutant General's Association, either had not read the National Service act or that they deliberately misrepresented its provisions.

"The National Service act, introduced in Congress by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Kahn, is not an Administration bill, is not a General Staff bill, but is the bill of the Training Camps Association. This bill was prepared by the Training Camps Association's Committee on Universal Training, of which I am Chairman, and was introduced verbatim by Messrs. Chamberlain and Kahn, and is sometimes called the Chamberlain-Kahn Universal Military Training bill.

Defines It as American.

"Instead of the bill providing for a Prussian system, as wired by the Guard Association to the Secretary of War, the bill is intensely American in every feature and is drawn upon the principle of equality of obligation and opportunity for all.

"Instead of providing for a professional army of half a million men, as in the Administration or General Staff bill, our bill, the National Service act, contemplates that the permanent peace strength of the regular army should be no greater than that now allowed by law, to wit, some 217,000 enlisted men.

"Instead of abolishing the citizen soldiery, as claimed, the National Service act will ultimately train as a citizen soldier every American boy.

"Instead of disregarding the 4,000,000 veterans, the National Service act calls upon them to form a Federal reserve force, organized territorially according to their places of residence, in order that they may transmit to the youth of the country their traditions and experience in the war; their places in the reserve force will progressively be taken by the youth of the country as they graduate from the training camps.

"Instead of providing for a large body of professional officers the National Service act contemplates that the officers, non-commissioned and specialists of the Citizens' Army shall be chosen from the ranks with additional training to qualify them for the successive steps in promotion, including all grades from the lowest to the highest.

"Instead of abolishing the Guard as a State force the National Service act provides means whereby the Guard can obtain recruits in ample numbers from the graduates in the training camps—men so serving being excused from service in the Federal Reserve. The Guard is restored to its constitutional function by the National Service act and cannot be ordered out of the country without its consent and that of the several States. Nor would the Guard be discharged, as now, from State service by any call into Federal service. Thus the States would not hereafter be stripped of all military protection when they most need of it, that is, in time of war, as they were during the present war. We would not have the absurd spectacle of the Guard, now trained by border and foreign experience, being disbanded.

"Whatever the action taken at the meeting of the so-called National Guard Association, I have reason to believe that the National Service act will be approved by the great majority of National Guard officers who served on the border and in France."

National Guard Statement.

The National Guard Association also issued a statement which was given out as a reply to an editorial printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Thursday.

The Guard Association says that THE TIMES misinterpreted a telegram sent by the association to Secretary of War Baker and to the members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, as "a resolution" and then it adds, "without any resolutions before it, proceeds with its comments on the resolutions."

The statement further declares that THE TIMES was mistaken when it said that the so-called Baker bill, which is the General Staff bill, did not "provoke the National Guard Association to pass resolutions of condemnations, &c."

"The National Guard Association, serious in its attempts to prevent the passage of legislation which is obnoxious to the American people, but at the same time to offer constructive criticism," the statement continues, "gave two days' consideration to the provisions of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill, before issuing its statement to the War Department and to the Adjutants General of every State in the Union.

"It did not depend upon the newspapers for its information about the provisions of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill, but it sent a representative to Washington and obtained copies of the bill as soon as it came from the Public Printer, and with the bill itself before them, the Law Committee, the Executive Committee, and the Legislative Committee, composed of Generals and Colonels, some of whom fought on the other side, together with some of the best military legal minds of long years' experience, gave the most thoughtful consideration to the provisions of the bill and only after a debate, which lasted well into the night, was the truth of the diabolical scheme of the General Staff, to create jobs for Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants who now hold temporary rank as Brigadier Generals, Colonels, and Majors, brought home to them.

Wrote to Adjutants General.

"The convention had hardly recovered from the shock which it received from the Chamberlain-Kahn bill before it read in the newspapers of the so-called Baker bill. Relying on the newspapers for its information, it adopted resolutions opposing the passage of the bill, and it addressed a letter to the Adjutants General of every State of the Union, urging opposition to the bill.

"Those in attendance at the convention were the men who have kept up the National Guard for a great many years, and know about the difficulties of enlistment, and when the Chamberlain-Kahn bill takes control of a man's life from the time he is 19 until he is 38, the guard is unable to find where it is to obtain its recruits.

"As to casting a stigma on the National Guard, the bill destroys the National Guard as a first fighting force, and places it in the class with home guards from which only three months' service per year can be required, and that must be within the boundaries of the United States, and then only under certain conditions. In fact, the only mention that the National Guard gets, besides placing it in the class of home guards, is the fact that after a man has taken his service he may be, if he is within the limit, allowed in the National Guard, taking this limited service in the National Guard instead of doing full duty in the reserves."

MARCH OPPOSES STAFF BILL.

Says That Provision for Permanency Means Military Bureaucracy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Opposition to a bill which he said had been "prepared overseas" and which proposes that appointments to the Army General Staff be permanent, was voiced before the Senate Military sub-Committee today by General March, Chief of Staff. He said the result of the measure would be to set up a military bureaucracy, and expressed the hope that the committee would oppose it, adding that it would be "strongly pressed."

War Department proposals that members of the General Staff be required to return to the command of troops after serving four years, were indorsed by the General. He said that under the department's plans substantially the same proportion between the personnel of the air service and the peace army would be maintained, as it was at the time of the signing of the armistice.

Referring to the proposed consolidation of the chemical warfare service with the Engineers Department, the Chief of Staff said the department was opposed to the use of poisonous gas and believed chemical warfare should be abolished.

Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, Oregon, disagreed as to abolishing chemical warfare, saying that more than 30 per cent. of the American casualties in the great war were caused by gas. General March said he favored keeping up the study of gas.

Establishment of a separate department of aeronautics was opposed by the General, who said it would be "very unfortunate to take from the War Department control over military aviators."

PAGE WELCOMED AT YORK.

Maine Summer Colonists Greet Ambassador to Rome.

YORK, Me., Aug. 8.—Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy, received a reception late today from the people of York and residents of the Summer colony, of which he was a member for some years before going to Rome.

Welcoming addresses by Captain John Bennett of York and John Cadwallader of Philadelphia were followed by the presentation of a cane to Mr. Page and a bouquet to Mrs. Page.

Ambassador Page, in a brief address, said America must be a leader in settling the unrest among the people of all nations. He spoke of the lack of the barest necessities of life in Italy, and referred to Italy's need of the friendship of America and of her admiration for this country.

Miss Pratt to Wed R. S. Emmet.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt of 229 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Poplar Hill, Glen Cove, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Ladd Pratt, to Richard Stockton Emmet, a son of Mrs. Cornelia Zabriskie Emmet and the late William Temple Emmet of 50 East Seventy-sixth Street. Miss Pratt was graduated from the Farmington School and Mr. Emmet is a Harvard graduate, class of '19. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

STRIKING ACTORS KEEP 9 SHOWS DARK

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

sibly "Oh, What a Girl," hope to resume today with several substitute players, and "East Is West" and "A Voice in the Dark" will be played again on Monday.

Rumors of a possible extension of the strike to other cities were in the air, but Frank Gillmore, Secretary of the Actors' Equity Association, said last night that no definite plans had been made.

Although there was no tendency to minimize the seriousness of the situation, the fact that an actors' strike possesses a lighter side was generally realized last night, and particularly in the neighborhood of Forty-second Street the comedy aspects received due appreciation. Many persons fared forth with the idea of seeing what they could see, and hundreds of these had their reward in front of the Selwyn Theatre, where "The Challenge" was acted after being called off for one night. Holbrook Blinn, the star of this piece, is an Equity member, and is said to have told his fellow members in the afternoon that he would not play last night.

Blinn, and Jessie Glendinning, leading woman of "The Challenge," are said to have been advised by lawyers that their contracts were binding, and accordingly gave performances last night. Only one minor player was missing from this cast, and he was easily replaced. It had been expected that Eugene Walter, the author, would play a part, but those who attended in this hope were disappointed.

Comedy Pickets Draw Well.

The crowd gathered in front of "The Challenge" when Ed Wynn, star of the Shubert "Gaieties" and a striker, began to picket the front of the house in comedy manner. With him was Hassard Short, who had been rehearsing a new play, which was to have held a dress rehearsal yesterday, but did not when the strike order went forth. It was found necessary to clear the sidewalk in front of the theatre several times and to ask Wynn and Short to move on.

Across the street, before the rise of the curtain at "The Royal Vagabond," William A. Brady told the audience that George M. Cohan had been rehearsing the piece all day and that he would play a rôle. So Cohan played a comedy part, with occasional glances at a script in his hand. In a speech at the end of the first act he told the audience that the actors were in the wrong and that he would be on their side if they were not.

The calling out of Equity members at the "Follies" and the Winter Garden did not find the managements entirely unprepared, and the detached nature of these performances made it possible for the management to use other entertainers. Eddie Cantor, Eddie Dowling, and Phil Dwyer were absent when the curtain rose. Johnny and Ray Dooley, Equity members, were persuaded by the management to play.

Cantor attended the performance of "The Royal Vagabond," next door, and between the acts of this entertainment was persuaded to return to the show by David Stamper of Mr. Ziegfeld's staff. He got back to the New Amsterdam in time for the second act.

At the "Gaieties of 1919" thirteen players were on strike, including Ed Wynn and George Hassell, the principal comedians. Here Sophie Tucker and a number of others were put into the show, and a performance was given to a house about half filled. The show had previously been played to capacity.

The vaudeville managers came to the rescue of the musical comedy producers during the day by offering to lend any of their acts, and several such offerings were employed at the Winter Garden, which was seriously affected. William and Gordon Dooley, comedians, were among those who walked out at this theatre.

Police Move Pickets On.

There was an attempt to picket at the stage door of the "Follies" when the players were arriving for the evening. John Charles Thomas, well known in musical comedy, and Cyril Chadwick were among the pickets there. Florenz Ziegfeld finally made complaint to the police, and the actors were compelled to move on.

Later in the evening Fourth Deputy Commissioner Wallis came uptown to assist in keeping order in front of theatres and at the stage doors.

Officials of the Actors' Equity Association were frankly jubilant at the success of the strike to date, but reticent as to plans for the future. The number of new applicants for membership was placed variously at 1,200 to 1,500, and it was found necessary to open new headquarters in Forty-fifth Street to take care of all who applied. Arrangements were under way, it was said, for the founding of a chorus people's branch, and it may be that the association will also be extended to include burlesque. Some such step, the actors believe, will be necessary if the strike is not speedily settled, as the managers are said to be considering the employment of burlesque actors.

British Actors in Sympathy.

A cablegram from the Actors' Association in Great Britain said that the members of that organization now in America had been instructed to place themselves under the jurisdiction of the Actors' Equity Association. A statement was given out by James O'Neill, the veteran actor, indorsing the organization.

E. H. Sothern's announcement of his resignation, given out by the managers, was as follows:

"I have resigned from the Actors' Equity Association. In my capacity as actor I have tried to mediate in preventing this strike—in my capacity as a manager, which I have been for thirty-five years, I have signed contracts for twenty-one theatres for next season and cannot break these contracts. The proposition I was empowered to make to the Actors' Equity meeting—that the association should meet the managers in mass meeting—was voted down, or I believe an understanding could have been arrived at. Under the circumstances I feel compelled to resign, as I am not in accord with their procedure."

The Producing Managers' Association held a meeting at the Hotel Astor early in the afternoon, and afterward announced that immediate steps would be taken to fill the gaps left by the defection of actors. The association, it was declared, also passed a resolution stating that it was not in any sense opposed to organized labor.

Bainbridge Colby, counsel for the managers, was instructed to bring suit at once against the Equity Association and the individual actors who had held contracts with the managers.

During the afternoon William L. Sherrill, head of the Frohman Amusement Corporation, picture producers, sent his resignation to the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, giving as one of his reasons the fact that the association had allied itself with the managers instead of the actors in the present fight.

Managers Prepare to Fight.

No one in authority among either the actors or the managers last night would venture to say how the strike would end. Although the initial victory goes unquestionably to the actors, the managers are making preparations to fill their casts with nonequity actors, and there is no doubt that performances will be given next week in nearly all theatres in New York.

Three new shows, for example, are announced to open next week, and in all of these companies the managers have sounded their people and are replacing those who have Equity affiliations. It is generally felt that it will be a long and bitter struggle and that the question of supremacy will be decided now once and for all. The fight, it is believed, may run into weeks, or even months.

The actors point out that the mere filling of their casts with new people will not solve the managers' problem, as the public will know that lesser persons have been put in and a falling off in patronage will result. They pointed with glee to the general debacle in the theatres last night, when only the "Follies" and "The Royal Vagabond," among the strike-affected shows, drew capacity houses.

It is now believed that the actors will be required to make their fight without the assistance of the stagehands and musicians, as the latter have so far neglected to act.

Although the road has not yet felt the effect of the strike, the calling of strikes in thirty companies now in rehearsal here means that other cities will soon be affected, since nearly all of these thirty shows in preparation were destined for road tours preparatory to their New York showing. A general cancelation of playing dates is inevitable unless the strike is quickly settled.

COHAN FILLS A HOUSE; PICKETS PLAY COMEDY

Open Theatres Feel Effects of Strike in Loss of Patronage—Movie Houses Profit.

While most of the theatres in town were either dark or at best half-filled on account of the actors' strike, the Cohan and Harris Theatre, at least, was packed to the doors, for the Broadwayites arrived to stand ten deep when they heard that George M. Cohan, Sam Forrest and seven other understudies were prepared to rush into the breaches made by the Actors' Equity Association in the cast of "The Royal Vagabond." They saw a comic opera Cohanized with a vengeance, for, whereas the nimble Cohan knew about one line in ten of the part of Marcel, the barber, he had his talented underpinnings to rely on and so walked away with the honors of a hilarious evening.

Not that Cohan needed to know the lines, for as soon as he discovered that there was a mortgage in the plot he never let go of it, and succeeded in reading all his lines from it, even while singing through his noted nose or taking running jumps at the proscenium arch.

The prima donna rôle was filled very charmingly by one Virginia O'Brien, a pretty, sweet-voiced girl, who stepped out of the chorus for the period of the emergency.

The Ziegfeld Follies was crowded, as usual, though it started the evening with three men missing from the cast. The absence of Eddie Cantor caused a painful gap, which Savoy and Brennan, recruited from the Ziegfeld Roof, scarcely served to fill, although their valiant efforts in that endeavor were heartily applauded by all the theatrical managers standing in the back of the auditorium.

Cantor, as a matter of fact, gave one of the most entertaining performances of his career, but this was in the lobby and not on the stage of the New Amsterdam, where he was trying to explain to Mr. Ziegfeld that he had no grievance against him. This act drew such a large and interested audience that it was adjourned to the intimate privacy of the box office, where Mr. Cantor evidently changed his mind, for when the second half of the show went on, he was back in the cast.

All during the early part of the evening, there was a small mob scene staged on the brilliantly lighted sidewalk in front of the Selwyn Theatre, drawn thither by the rumor that Eugene Walter, the author, Edgar Selwyn, the producer, and Willard Mack were going to see that "The Challenge" went on if they had to go on themselves. Apparently, they did not have to. Several of the comedians on the sidewalk extracted considerable humor from Holbrook Blinn's long explanation of why he, though an Equity light, had felt constrained to return to his job. It seemed that he had been torn between his position as an actor and his position as part owner and manager of the show. "Just couldn't bear to break his contract with himself, I guess," said one of the more striking actors on the sidewalk.

There never has been a strike in which picketing was done with such style, and disappointed playgoers were at least partly rewarded for their trip downtown by the ad lib patter of such pickets as Ed Wynn, a deserter from the "Gaieties of 1919"; Colin Campbell, who was Alf in "The Better 'Ole" till the strike was called; Cyril Chadwick, John Charles Thomas, and Hassard Short. Wandering playgoers, in quest of some box office that would accept their money, were waylaid by warnings that they shouldn't pay good money for ten, twenty, and thirty actors, "Not a recognized artist in the cast," they chorused in front of "The Challenge," which was scarcely true. Ed. Wynn was spurred on to special effort when some one from the curb called out, "It'll never get well if you picket."

The managers who had expected to profit by the patronage of those turned away from the darkened theatres were doomed to disappointment. Theatre attendance all over town was light. Not knowing what would be open, and suspicious that the plays doing business would be giving one of those "just as good" performances, the world and his wife lingered over the dinner table and then went around the corner to the movies.

One actor on the sidewalk laughed himself so sick that he had to be taken away in an ambulance. He had just read a statement that the managers were inexpressibly shocked by the lightness with which the actors had held the sacredness of their contracts. "This from them," said the actor, and swooned away.

CHICAGO SHOWS CONTINUE.

Opinion on Strike Move Among Actors Is Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Actors now playing in Chicago seem to be of two minds regarding the calling of a strike here. Grant Mitchell, starring in "A Prince There Was," intimated today that there may be a strike. Tox Mix, who opened an engagement this week in "Cappy Ricks," said he did not think there was a possibility of a strike. Chicago producers are reported to be giving out contracts under the terms of the Actors' Equity Association.

Tom Wise, who is a member of the Equity Association Board, said:

"There is no possibility of a strike here. The actors were compelled to join federated labor to increase their strength, because, while actors are very often charming fellows they are not business men, and managers are, and so very often managers get the better of actors unless the actors are organized into an association. In my opinion, the New York strike will be over in two days."

Theodore Lorch, Chicago deputy of the association, is out of town, making a moving picture. In case of a strike he would be the one to call the men out.

BOSTON FEARS NO STRIKE.

Managers Say Players There Are Well Treated and Contented.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—Boston theatre managers reported at the opening of tonight's performances that the New York strike of actors had not spread to this city, and that there was little possibility of it doing so. Although many of the actors playing in local playhouses are members of the Actors' Equity Association, no word has been sent here calling for a walkout.

Managers in every show house running put absolutely no weight on the chances of their artists going out of their own accord on a sympathy strike. As one manager put the matter, "We give our actors everything they ask for, as they are a down-trodden class, and we are anticipating no trouble whatsoever."

SHIP ASHORE OFF YARMOUTH

280 Passengers on North Star, from Boston, Are Landed Safely.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The steamship North Star struck on Green Island, nine miles south of Yarmouth, N. S., in a fog at 6:40 o'clock this morning. The removal of her passengers, 280 in all, and their transfer to Yarmouth were accomplished without accident. The North Star, which is in the service of the Eastern Steamship Lines, left Boston for Yarmouth last night.

Captain Strout of the North Star reported that water entered the fireroom and that it was necessary to draw the fires. The Canadian Government steamer Stanley, at first said to be standing by, was detained at Yarmouth and unable to go to the North Star's assistance, but two boats, several motor schooners, and all other available vessels were ordered out to her assistance.

The steamship Governor Cobb of the Eastern Steamship Lines struck on Green Island on July 19 at almost the same point as the North Star and was badly damaged. She floated after about four hours and landed her passengers, after which she was taken to New York for repairs.

INVITE PRINCE OF WALES.

Newport Societies Are to Give a Reception in His Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—The Directors of the Newport Historical Society, the Newport Improvement Society, and the Redwood Library have extended an invitation to the Prince of Wales, through the British Ambassador, to attend a reception in his honor to be given during his proposed visit to this city.

Tennis at the Casino this morning smacked of international flavor. There were American, Australian, and Japanese players, and the crowd filled grand stand and side lines like the old days of national tennis tournaments.

The navy was represented by Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Captains Rufus Z. Johnston, Edward H. Campbell, Martin E. Trench, with their families; Mrs. Sims, wife of Rear Admiral William S. Sims, Commander J. B. Kaufman of the destroyer force, and Captain Frank W. Kellogg.

Governor Beeckman entertained the players participating in the tournament with a luncheon at Land's End today. At the luncheon were their house guests, Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Miss Eleanore R. Sears, Colonel Harold D. Stebbins, Lawrence Waterbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Boardman.

MRS. BERTRAM WED AGAIN.

Major's Widow Married Capt. Ruddell, U. S. A., in France.

A private letter just received from France announces the marriage there of Mrs. Blanche Bertram, the widow of Major Bertram, United States Engineers, the first officer to die abroad, and Captain James C. Ruddell, U. S. A., Coast Artillery Corps, who was graduated from West Point in 1916, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ruddell of Parkersburg, W. Va.

The wedding took place at the Officers' Club in the Grand Hotel at St. Nazaire, France, on July 16. Two ceremonies were performed in compliance with the French law, the first, a civil service, by the French Mayor and the American Consul, Mr. Ruffin, while the religious service was performed by Chaplain Charles Irwin, U. S. A., of Camp Norton.

The bride, who had recently been active in Red Cross canteen work in Paris and St. Nazaire, wore the Red Cross uniform. Captain Rafferty, a West Point classmate of Captain Ruddell, was his best man. The honeymoon was spent in touring Northern France, and then the bride and bridegroom returned to Camp Norton.

UPTON SEES SOCIETY CIRCUS

Leopard Act Provides Thrills for Enlisted Men at Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The society circus which is being given free by Brig. Gen. William J. Nicholson, camp commander, for the entertainment of enlisted men, opened today. Summer residents of Suffolk County motored in for both afternoon and evening performances.

Thrills were provided by a leopard act at the first show. The animals had been confined for a week in boxes in an army stable and were so savage that their woman trainer frequently had a chair in front of her to guard against attack. She finally abandoned the last feature of her act.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Barnard, camp executive officer, represented the General at the opening performance.

Fenno-Stirn Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Augusta Fenno, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Fenno, of Canton, Mass., to Albert Louis Stirn, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Stirn, of Staten Island, who has just returned from France, where he served as a lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps. He was graduated from Amherst in 1913. Miss Fenno was graduated from the Lasell Seminary in 1913.

Engaged to Bernard Peyton.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Cameron Anderson of Princeton, N. J., and Westerly, R. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathleen Beatrice Anderson, to Bernard Peyton, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Peyton of 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York. Mr. Peyton was graduated from Princeton in 1917.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. BESSIE A. ROWLAND, 62 years old, wife of James Rowland, a provision dealer in Manhattan, died on Thursday at her home, 240 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

PHILIP GREIFZU, a retired cabinet maker, and a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years, died at his home, 8 Pilling Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 82 years.

FULLERTON FORD, who served as a radio electrician in the United States Navy until his discharge last March, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 205 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. He was in his twentieth year and since his discharge had been a senior radio operator for the Marconi Radio Telegraph Company. He was a son of the late Thomas Paul Ford, a prominent Brooklyn lawyer.

WILLIAM ALBERS, for the last four years employed in the Brooklyn office of the State Controller and well known in Republican circles in the First Assembly District, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday following an operation in the Kings County Hospital. He was a member of Stella Lodge, No. 485, F. and A. M., and lived at 287 State Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY E. BUTLER WETMORE, wife of Charles Wetmore, a retired shoe manufacturer, died at her home in Port Washington, L. I., in her seventieth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH STEPHENS BRENNAN, for sixty-five years a member of St. James Pro Cathedral in Brooklyn, and widow of Patrick Brennan, died on Wednesday at her home, 206 Tillary Street, Brooklyn.

THEODORE LINTON, a retired wholesale dry goods man, died in his seventy-third year on Thursday at his home, 558 Third Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was for many years with Tefft, Weller & Co., and later with E. S. Jaffray & Co., in Manhattan.

CHARLES C. BOYD, the first Mayor of Kenilworth, N. J., died there Thursday at his home on Kingston Avenue at the age of 60.

HERMAN CANNOLD, a retired merchant tailor of 454 Madison Street, Brooklyn, dropped dead of heart disease Thursday night in the corridor of the office building at 256 Fifth Avenue. He was 62 years old.

Mrs. CECILE BUEK BARNES, the wife of Charles T. Barnes of 460 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at the Franklin Hospital, Franklin, N. H., following an operation for appendicitis. She was 33 years old.

Captain ISAAC WASHINGTON, a retired sea captain, died Thursday at the age of 84, at the home of his daughter at Mystic, Conn. He was born in this city. His father founded the Washington Market here.

NO CLUE TO KIDNAPPED BABY

Threatening Letters to Wentz Child's Parents Sent by Cranks.

Notwithstanding the fact that a reward of $500 has been offered for information leading to the return of two months old Arthur Philip Wentz, who was kidnapped ten days ago from a baby carriage in front of a department store in the Bronx, police and detectives working on the case admitted yesterday that they had received no new clues. Two threatening letters demanding money received on Friday night by Mr. and Mrs. August Wentz, the parents of the child, who live at 725 Home Street, the Bronx, are believed by the police to have been sent by cranks.

One of the letters demanded $200, while the other stipulated $85 as the amount of money wanted before the child would be returned to his parents. This last letter stated that unless Mrs. Wentz appeared with the money at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, attired in a designated manner, the boy would be hit over the head with a hammer and the head sent home. Mrs. Wentz, who has collapsed under the strain, was unable to go, but a police matron went in her stead. Although the matron waited long after the hour set in the letter, no one appeared.

The parents of the child were taken to the Kings County Hospital morgue last night to identify the body of a child found on a vacant lot. The parents said the body was not that of their child.

TO REPRESENT CANADA HERE

Col. John A. Cooper Is Appointed by Prime Minister Borden.

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, has appointed Lieut. Col. John A. Cooper, a Past Preident of the Canadian Press Association, to be a special Government representative in New York. A bureau of information has been opened in the Brokaw Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street.

Colonel Cooper raised and trained a battalion of troops in Toronto known as the "Canadian Buffs," and took them overseas in February, 1917. He has only recently returned from France. Colonel Cooper was at one time editor of The Canadian Magazine, and later founder and editor of The Canadian Courier. He was the first President of the Canadian Club of Toronto.

Miss Fannie J. Sparks, Missionary.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Miss Fannie J. Sparks, one of the best-known missionaries in the Methodist Episcopal Church and the third woman of this denomination in the United States to be appointed by the Woman's Foreign Missionary society and who served twenty years as missionary to India, died at her home here yesterday. Since her retirement from active missionary work in 1883 she had delivered missionary addresses in all the large cities under the auspices of missionary societies throughout the United States.

Ex-Senator Clark's Daughter Dies.

Louise Amelia Andrée Clark, who died suddenly on Thursday at Rangeley, Me., was the elder of the two daughters of the second marriage of ex-United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana. She was in her eighteenth year. Senator Clark, whose home in this city is at 962 Fifth Avenue, was married for the second time in 1901 to his former ward, Anna E. La Chapelle, the daughter of a Canadian doctor, who had settled in Montana during Mr. Clark's early mining days.

Mrs. C. P. Coles Dies at Almost 103.

Mrs. Catherine Parrot Coles, almost 103 years of age, died yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Andrew S. Lovejoy, 630 Jefferson Avenue. Mrs. Coles was born at Smalleytown, Somerset County, N. J., Oct. 5, 1816. She was married to William D. Coles, who died in 1847. She had lived in Elizabeth for more than fifty years. She is survived by a son and three daughters.

Born.

LILING.—Aug. 3, 1919, a son, Bernard William, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Liling.

SALZER.—Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Salzer, a son, July 29.

Died.

BACHRACH.—Jacob, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, beloved husband of Carrie (née Stern), and devoted father of Melville and Mortimer, in his 51st year; funeral services 10 A. M. Sunday, Aug. 10, at his late residence, 263 Edgecombe Av. Interment Mt. Carmel Cemetery. Los Angeles, Cal., papers please copy.

BARNES.—In Franklin Hospital, Franklin, N. H., Aug. 6, Cecile Buek, wife of Charles T. Barnes of 460 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Services in Fairchild's Funeral Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. today. Interment private.

BEDFORD.—Sarah J., on Thursday, Aug. 7, 1919, beloved wife of the late Alfred Bedford. Funeral services will be held at the Chapel of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Av. and St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 3 P. M.

BOBAND.—On Aug. 8, Urbin Albert Boband, beloved husband of Aurelia Boband, (née Frey,) and father of Hortense and Urbin Boband. Funeral from his late residence, 2,775 Marion Av., on Monday, Aug. 11, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av., near Fordham Road. Masses preferred to flowers.

BULL.—On Aug. 6, 1919, Adelina Bull. Funeral services at the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Saturday at 3 P. M.

CAMERON.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1919, Margaret Selina Erne, daughter of the late Sir Roderick Cameron. Funeral services will be held in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Saturday, Aug. 9, at 10:30 A. M. Interment in Canada. Washington, D. C., and Montreal, Canada papers please copy.

CANNOLD.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, Herman Cannold, beloved husband of Dora, devoted father of Julius, Sadie, Ruth, Melvin, in his 62d year. Funeral services 10 A. M. Sunday, Aug. 10, at his late residence, 454 Madison St., Brooklyn. Interment Bayside Cemetery, Acacia Grounds. Omit flowers.

CLARK.—Suddenly, at Rangeley, Me., in her 18th year, Louise Amelia Andrée Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Andrews Clark, on Aug. 7, 1919. Notice of funeral later.

DEEVY.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, former Captain Jefferson Deevy, at his residence, 109 West 120th St. Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul Monday, Aug. 11, at 10 A. M., at All Saints' Church, 129th St. and Madison Av.

DEWEY.—Sidney E., Aug. 7, at Buffalo. Burial at Toronto. Announcement later.

GEIBEL.—At White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1919, Conrad, husband of Emma Hecker Geibel. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 116 South Lexington Av., Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

HALL.—Edward Augustus, beloved husband of Mary Louise, on Aug. 7, 1919, after a lingering illness, in his 83d year, at his late residence, Haworth, N. J. Funeral private.

HUSTED.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 8, Deborah, widow of Dr. Nathaniel C. Husted, aged 84 years. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. E. Russell, 8 Grove St., Sunday, Aug. 10, at 2:30 o'clock.

KAHN.—Isaac, in his 75th year, beloved husband of Emma Falkenstein, father of Ray Heim and Nettie Eisenberg, after a lingering illness, on Aug. 8, 1919. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 10, 1919, from 492 West 136th St., at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

KAHN.—Isaac. NOAH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY: Officers and members are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother from his late residence, 492 West 136th St., on Sunday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M.
HERMAN BRAND, Pres.

KOHLER.—On Aug. 6, 1919, Fanny Honor, beloved wife of Herman Kohler, Jr. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., on Saturday at 11 A. M. Interment private.

KROPE.—At New York City, on Aug. 6, 1919, Magdalene Homan Krope, sister of the late William Homan. Services on Sunday at 2 P. M., at Carlston Winterbottom's Chapel, southwest corner of 43d St. and 8th Av. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

KROPE.—Madeline Homan. Members of WOMAN'S THIRTEEN CLUB are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M., Winterbottom's Chapel, southwest corner of 43d St. and 8th Av.
HENRIETTA STRAUSS, Pres.

LINTON.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, 1919, Theodore Linton, beloved husband of Elisabeth Linton and father of George Linton, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 558 Third St.

LYNCH.—At Cedarhurst, L. I., Aug. 8, Eliza A., beloved wife of Captain William J. Lynch. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McLAIN.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, Mary A. McLain, age 68, widow of John McLain. Funeral from her late residence, 105 West 10th St., Sunday at 2 P. M. Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

McLEAN.—KNICKERBOCKER LODGE NO. 642, F. & A. M., announces with deep regret the death of Brother Hugh S. McLean, our faithful tiler. Brother McLean was also a member of Americus Chapter, R. A. M., Morton Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the 40th Mozart Regiment, G. A. R. Brethren are invited to meet with Knickerbocker at 2:15 P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 9, at the front gate of the Old Lutheran Cemetery to join in a Masonic funeral service at the interment.
IRVING H. ELLIOTT, Master.
EDWIN A. SMITH, Secretary.

MAAS.—Lieut. Com. Charles O. Interment at Arlington, Monday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock, instead of Saturday as previously announced.

O'DONNELL.—On Friday, Aug. 8, 1919, at her residence, 197 West 10th St., Margaret, beloved wife of Thomas O'Donnell and mother of Mrs. Catherine O'Grady and Mrs. Anna R. White. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSTERWEIS.—Aug. 7, at his residence, 542 West 112th St., after a short illness, Daniel, son of the late Levi and Clara Osterweis and beloved brother of Belle and Harry M. Osterweis. Funeral private.

PUNNETT.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Aug. 5, 1919, Edward K. Punnett, formerly of New York, son of the late Henry Punnett.

RAMSAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, at his home, 159 Rector St., Perth Amboy, N. J., Oliver W. Ramsay, son of the late Hugh Ramsay and Sarah Lawson Ramsay, in his 55th year. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 9, at 2:30 P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Perth Amboy, N. J. Boston and Prince Edward Island papers please copy.

RAPP.—On Friday, Aug. 8, in her 60th year, Carrie, beloved wife of Samuel Rapp, M. D., devoted mother of Jessie R. Lisner, sister of Henrietta Rapp. Relatives and friends and members of the Deborah Lodge No. 1, Deborah Sewing Society and A. C. S. H. Sisterhood are requested to attend the funeral services from Campbell-Rodoph Sholem, Lexington Av. and 63d St., Sunday, Aug. 10, at 11 A. M. Interment, Mount Hope Cemetery, Long Island.

SHERWOOD.—Suddenly, on Aug. 7, 1919, Wm. J. Sherwood of 252 Madison St. Funeral service at 396 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Fairfield, Conn., Sunday morning.

SPERB.—On Aug. 7, 1919, at the home of her daughter, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Catherine Sperb, widow of the late William Sperb and beloved mother of Gertrude Rohe, in her 82d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Advent, 93d St. and Broadway, on Aug. 9, 1919, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

SPOONER.—Gertrude, wife of Jack Spooner, beloved mother of Herbert, suddenly, Wednesday, Aug. 6. Funeral services at her late residence, 509 West 183d St., Sunday, Aug. 10, at 10 A. M.

STRICKER.—Adolph Stricker, beloved husband of Fannie Stricker, (née Hettel.) Funeral from his late residence, 676 Union Av., on Monday, Aug. 11, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Anselm's Church, Tinton Av. and 155th St. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

TETER.—On Aug. 8, 1919, James A., beloved husband of Carrie Y. Teter. Funeral services at his late residence, 425 West 160th St., Sunday, Aug. 10, at 8 P. M. Interment Ancram, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

THOMPSON.—On Aug. 8, at her Summer home, Lake Ronkonkoma, Ada Thompson, widow of William Thompson. Burial at Woodlawn Cemetery, Aug. 11, 1919, at 2. Rochester, N. Y., and Hamilton, Canada, papers please copy.

WALTERS.—Charlotte E., beloved wife of Herbert S. Walters of Flushing, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 7, at St. Jerome's Hospital, Batavia, N. Y. Funeral services, Sunday, Aug. 10, at 3:30 P. M., West Bergen, N. Y., the home of Mrs. Bowers, mother of the deceased.

WEISSBERGER.—On Friday, Aug. 8, in his 78th year, Emanuel Weissberger, beloved father of Jennie and Aaron. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's chapel, 208 Lenox Av., Sunday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M.

WEISSBERGER. — Emanuel. SEBULON LODGE NO. 8.—Members are requested to attend funeral, Sunday, 2 P. M., from 208 Lenox Av.
CHARLES VOS, President.
SAMUEL S. BISGYER, Secretary.

WEISSBERGER.—Officers and members of MENDELSOHN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY are requested to attend funeral services of our late member, Emanuel Weissberger, at Sam Rothschild's chapel, 208 Lenox Av., Sunday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M.
JULIUS SCHWARTZWALD, President.
E. FALK, Secretary.

WILLIAMSON.—Suddenly, at Cornwall, N. Y., on Aug. 8, 1919, Mary A. B. Williamson, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas Williamson, M. D., and Clara A. Gurley. Funeral Monday, Aug. 11, at 2:30 P. M., from 36 Union St., New Brunswick, N. J.

In Memoriam

EICHE.—In sad and loving memory of our dearly beloved son, Max Martin, who died Aug. 9, 1916.

OWIS.—In loving memory of George Owis, who entered into life eternal, Aug. 9, 1917.

ROBERTS.—In loving memory of Lillian Clemence Roberts, died Aug. 9, 1916.

SCHORSCH.—KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, NO. 279, F. and A. M.: The brethren are requested to attend the unveiling of the monument in memory of our late Brother, Isaac E. Schorsch, which will take place on Sunday, Aug. 10, at 11 A. M., at Cypress Hills Cemetery.
MORITZ COHN, Master.
OTTO OCHS, Secretary.

Unveiling.

LEDERER.—The monument in memory of the late Mina Lederer, dearly beloved wife of Herman Lederer and devoted mother of Otto, Mrs. A. Goldsmith, Rudolph, H. Victor, and Ernest, will be unveiled Sunday afternoon, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock sharp, at Mt. Zion Cemetery. All relatives and friends are respectfully invited. To reach cemetery take Queensboro subway to Jackson Av. station, then trolley to cemetery. In case of rain, postponed to the following Sunday.

THEUMAN.—Unveiling of the tombstone of the late I. Leo Theuman will take place at Mt. Hebron Cemetery, Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 10, 1919, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives, friends and members of the Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend. In case of rain postponed until following Sunday.

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YANKEES TREAT INVADERS FROM ST. LOUIS TO A SOUND BEATING IN FINAL GAME OF SERIES

MOGRIDGE IS TOO MUCH FOR BROWNS

Keeps Hits Well Scattered and Yankees Take Final Game of Series, 6 to 1.

BAKER MAKES TENTH HOMER

Jacobson Stars with the Stick, Getting a Double and Three Singles—Gallia's Floater Causes Protests.

George Mogridge of the Yanks, who used to be quite a flinger hereabouts until this season, found his old knack of pitching up at the Polo Grounds yesterday and southpawed his way to a 6 to 1 victory over the St. Louis Browns. Mogridge did his pitching job all alone and was not aided by an injunction or by lawyers. If George had gone to court and obtained an injunction against the Browns hitting him, he would not have had more success than he did yesterday. He held them to seven hits, and in only one inning were they able to bunch two hits. That was in the seventh, when a double and a single gave the visitors their only tally.

Blackstone had no part in the affair whatever. The umpires were not served with any legal documents before the game. At various times throughout the game some of the players served opinions on the umpires, but they did not put them in writing. The St. Louis players were inclined to talk too much on the bench and Umpire George Hildebrand said that if they didn't put on the silencers he would remove them from the meadow, even if he had to get a writ of habeas corpus.

Chief Gallia, the Mexican toreador, did the pitching for St. Louis and the Yanks had the umpires frequently looking at the balls he was pitching. The Yank hitsmiths said that Gallia had the ball "sailing" at them and he couldn't do this unless he was using tricks. The umpires found nothing on the ball except a few abrasions. The players said Gallia's trick was nicking the horsehide cover with his finger nail, making a rough spot where he could get a purchase on the ball. The umpires will probably report this to President Ban Johnson, who will issue another bulletin ordering Gallia to go get a manicure under a threat of suspension.

Baker Hits for Circuit.

The Yanks pried the game from the Browns gradually up to the eighth, when they had the visitors at the bad end of a 3 to 1 score. The eighth saw Frank Baker get his tenth home run of the season, an event which easily placed the game out of St. Louis's reach. Fewster walked in the eighth and Sam Vick whiffed. Then Baker poled the ball against the right field grandstand for an excursion ticket, sending Fewster on ahead. After Lewis died at first, Pipp got a hit back of first and Pratt walked. Bodie rolled to Bronkie, who foozled the ball and missed a chance for a force out and maybe a double play, Pipp scoring during the mishap.

Baby Doll Jacobson executed the first damage on Mogridge's service in the opening inning. He cracked a double to right, but there were two out at the time, so nothing happened. In the Yanks' section of the second Duffy Lewis leathered a double to right centre, Earl Smith preventing a triple or a homer by slapping the ball as it was floating past him in midair. Pipp sacrificed Duffy to third and he counted when Del Pratt cudgeled a double off the right field battlement. Bodie drove a fly almost to the centre field fence, but it was so high that Williams had plenty of time to go back to the fence and roll a cigarette before the ball fell into his mitts. Ruel closed the session when Gerber chucked him out at first.

The home lads coined another in the third. After Bronkie flipped Mogridge out at first, Fewster's fleet pedals carried him to second on a grass-cutter to left. Sam Vick whacked a hopper to Gerber, who made a toss to Austin in an effort to get Fewster diving into third. Fewster made a pretty slide and was adjudged high and dry by Umpire Moriarty. Baker jammed a single to right and Fewster scored. Vick had ambitions to inhabit third, but Smith made a gorgeous peg from right field to Austin and Vick was out. Baker attempted to steal second and had everything to do it with except the speed.

Browns Threaten in Fourth.

The Browns threatened to start something in the fourth, but stopped shortly after they started. Jacobson, who is going like wildfire, rapped a single to right. Sisler popped to Baker and Williams was safe when Fewster fumbled his grounder. With two on and only one out, Smith might have done something better than strike out, but he didn't. Gerber rolled to Baker, who got Jacobson at third for the final out.

Jacobson did all he could to help the Browns out, and in the sixth he poled forth his third hit of the game, a single to left. There was one gone at the time and instead of helping out Jacobson, Sisler forced him, and Williams ended the inning by striking out.

The Browns showed signs of recuperation in the seventh. Smith rocked a double to right close to the foul line and he scampered through home on a blazing single through second by Gerber. After Severeid hoisted a fly to Brodie, Chief Gallia cracked a hopper down to Pratt. Del got a strangle hold on the ball, forced Gerber and doubled Gallia at first.

These Yanks had a chance to get a whole basket full of runs in their portion of the seventh, but they got one and let it go at that. Lewis walked and Pipp beat out a bunt. Pratt was safe when Bronkie did a poor job in corralling his grounder, and the bases were crowded.

Ping Bodie couldn't have asked for a finer lay-out than this. The table was all set for a run banquet when Ping came to the bat. Bodie ignored the hero role and went out by knocking one of the highest flies imaginable to the infield, and the ball fell into Severeid's mitt after he had waited about six minutes for the ball to come down. While Gerber was tossing Muddy Ruel out at first Lewis crossed the plate. Mogridge's strikeout ended an inning of lost opportunities.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Fewster,ss	3	2	2	2	3
Vick,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Baker,3b	3	1	2	3	2
Lewis,lf	3	2	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	2	1	2	9	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	2	5
Bodie,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Ruel,c	4	0	0	6	0
Mogridge,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	29	6	8	27	12

ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	4
Bronkie,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Jacobson,lf	4	0	4	0	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Smith,rf	4	1	1	2	1
Gerber,ss	4	0	1	3	7
Severeid,c	3	0	0	5	2
Gallia,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	34	1	7	24	17

Errors—Fewster, Bronkie, (2.)

New York ....0 1 1 0 0 0 1 3 .—6
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Jacobson, Lewis, Pratt, Fewster, (2,) Smith. Home run—Baker. Sacrifice hit—Pipp. Double plays—Austin, Bronkie, and Sisler; Pratt and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Gallia, (Pipp.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 5; Gallia, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 5; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4. (13 innings; first game.)
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; New York, 0.
Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 9; St. Louis, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	60	37	.619
Detroit	54	41	.568
New York	52	41	.559
Cleveland	53	42	.558
St. Louis	50	43	.538
Boston	43	50	.462
Washington	39	58	.402
Philadelphia	27	66	.290

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	64	30	.681
New York	58	31	.652
Chicago	50	42	.543
Brooklyn	45	47	.489
Pittsburgh	44	49	.473
Boston	35	54	.393
Philadelphia	34	53	.391
St. Louis	33	57	.367

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York. (Game starts 3 P. M.)
Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

CLUBS CLING TO BIG BAN.

Quintet Will Not Attend Meeting to Discuss Mays Case.

It is beginning to look as if the meeting of the American League club owners which was called at the invitation of Colonel Ruppert to discuss the Carl Mays suspension and injunction in this city on Monday would not materialize. The five clubs which President Ban Johnson said had protested against the trade of Mays from Boston to New York are apparently determined to back up the big boss of the league.

The first indication that the club owners would refuse to meet here was a telegram last night from Ben Shibe, President of the Athletics. He wired: "Will not be present at the meeting Monday." However, President Charles Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox wired his acceptance of Colonel Ruppert's invitation yesterday. Mr. Comiskey said he would surely attend.

The five clubs which Johnson named as opposing New York in the negotiation for Mays were Cleveland, Detroit, Washington, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. An interesting phase of the situation cropped up yesterday when Secretary Willis Johnson of the St. Louis Browns said yesterday that as far as he knew the St. Louis club did not protest to Johnson against New York trying to get Mays. This is a contradiction of Johnson's assertion.

It is believed that when the five clubs in question received the invitation of Colonel Ruppert, they immediately got in touch with President Johnson, and Ben Shibe's telegram was the first to signify that these five clubs are lined up to support Johnson against the New York, Boston, and Chicago clubs. Business Manager Robert Quinn of the Browns said yesterday that Phil Ball, the owner of the club, would not be present. Mr. Quinn also said that he had received no word from Mr. Ball instructing him to represent the club at the meeting. The St. Louis club went to Boston last night.

It is a mystery to the New York club why the owners of the Athletics should refuse to come here and state their position. These same Athletics have a record a yard long for trades and sales of players in the American League. It will be remembered that they sold Jack Barry to the Boston Red Sox in the midst of a pennant fight a few seasons ago, and Home Run Baker was sold to the Yankees when he was under suspension for failing to report to the Athletics.

If the club owners are not disposed to come here to discuss the Mays case, the attorneys for the New York club will go ahead and ask for a permanent injunction on Tuesday in Part I. of the Supreme Court. It is believed that Johnson will not be here to appear in his own defense, but will be represented by counsel.

NEHF'S FIRST GAME IS SAD FOR GIANTS

Southpaw Pitches Well, but Hendrix Is Better, and Cubs Win, 3 to 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Arthur Nehf, the pitcher for whom the New York Club is supposed to have paid $40,000, besides turning over four ball players to the Boston Braves, made his début this afternoon in the uniform of the Giants when McGraw's men opened a three-game series with the Cubs. The southpaw failed to win, but little fault could be found with his pitching. The reason for the Giants' failure rested more in the fine form of Claude Hendrix than in any poor work by Nehf.

Fred Mitchell's fading champions took the measure of the erstwhile League leaders, and added insult to injury by making it a shutout. It was the third time this season that the McGraw clan has been forced to take the kalsomine bath, and Hendrix enjoys the distinction of performing a feat which has heretofore baffled all right-handers. Wilbur Cooper and Harry Sallee, both side-winders, were the only boxmen to blank the Giants up to today.

Nehf allowed the Cubs only six hits, which were scattered through four different innings, with two in the first inning and two in the fifth. One clean single and one infield roller was the extent of the Chicago hitting after Herzog had doubled, with two out, in the third inning. But, in spite of this brilliant pitching by the New York southpaw, he went down to a deserved defeat. It was deserved because the work of Claude Hendrix was much better.

The Cub veteran had one of the best days he has enjoyed since he first joined the Pirates several seasons ago. In the second inning Heinie Zimmerman hit a single to centre field with two out. In the fifth Heinie hit a pop fly which dropped safely between Hollocher and Magee for another single. In the seventh Fletcher got New York's last hit, a single to left. It was against such pitching that the newest member of the McGraw troupe had the misfortune to be tossed for his first game with the Giants.

Ex-Giants played a prominent part in the downfall of the club now representing the big town. Charley Herzog, playing his first game against his old team in a Chicago uniform, figured prominently in all three runs scored by the home team. He drove in two and carried the other over the plate when Al. Baird miscued on a drive by Fred Merkle, who spent several seasons with Giants. Dave Robertson also played his first game as a Cub against the Giants this afternoon. The fleet-footed outfielder held down centre field, also the clean-up position in the Chicago batting order, but he did nothing with the stick. Robby failed to get on the bases in three trips to the plate.

The Cubs did most of the damage in the opening inning after Hendrix had set the Giants down in order in their half. Flack greeted Nehf with a smash to centre, and Benny Kauff tried to check the ball close to the turf. It got away and rolled far enough to yield a triple for the Cubs' right fielder. Flack held third while Baird was tossing Hollocher out at first, and then Charley Herzog delivered the first of two telling punches against his old team. It was a single to left, and Flack scored. Herzog advanced to second while Baird was retiring Robertson at first base, and he scored when the New York second baseman miscued on Fred Merkle's grounder. Merkle died on an attempted steal of second base.

Nehf got through the second inning all right, though Killefer unloaded a single to left with two out. In the third inning the Cubs pushed over their third and last run. After Flack had flied to Kauff Hollocher drew a pass and came all the way home when Herzog hit to left field for two bases. Charley tried to stretch the drive into a triple, but was retired at third on Fletcher's fast relay of Burns's throw to the bag.

The Cubs did not seriously threaten after the third inning. They got a brace of singles and a pass in the fifth, but a double play followed the first hit before Flack beat out a roller to Baird. Flack stole second, then pilfered third as Hollocher walked, and Herzog lofted to Chase. Flack was the only home player to pass first base after the third inning.

The score:

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	3	1	2	0	0
Hollocher,ss	2	1	0	3	4
Herzog,2b	4	1	2	2	2
Robertson,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	14	0
Magee,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Deal,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Killifer,c	3	0	2	5	0
Hendrix,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	27	3	6	27	14

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	2	1
Young,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	1	5
Chase,1b	3	0	0	14	1
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Zim'man,3b	3	0	2	1	2
Baird,3b	3	0	0	2	5
Snyder,c	2	0	0	1	1
aDoyle	0	0	0	0	0
bStatz	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales,c	0	0	0	0	0
Nehf,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	29	0	3	24	17

a Batted for Snyder in eighth.
b Ran for Doyle in eighth.
Error—Baird.

Chicago ....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 .—3
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Herzog. Three-base hit—Flack. Stolen bases—Flack, (2;) Hollocher. Double plays—Fletcher, Baird and Chase; Zimmerman, Chase and Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 3; Hendrix, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Hendrix, (Chase.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 5.

WHITE SOX IN EVEN BREAK.

Lose Long Tussle to Athletics and Then Get Revenge.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Strunk's infield single in the thirteenth inning, after Walker had been purposely passed, won the first game of today's double-header for Philadelphia by 5 to 4, but the second contest was Chicago's all the way, the score being 6 to 2.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Kopp,lf	6	1	3	5	0
Thomas,3b	7	0	1	2	1
Walker,cf	6	0	2	2	0
Strunk,rf	7	0	3	1	0
Burns,1b	5	0	1	15	1
Witt,2b	5	0	1	4	4
Turner,ss	6	0	0	1	5
Perkins,c	6	1	1	9	2
Kinney,p	4	3	2	0	4
Total	52	5	14	39	17

CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J. Collins,rf	5	0	1	3	0
E. Collins,2b	6	0	1	2	4
Weaver,ss	5	1	1	2	9
Jackson,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Felsch,cf	3	1	0	1	0
Gandil,1b	5	0	0	22	0
McMullin,3b	4	0	0	1	8
Schalk,c	5	1	3	4	1
Faber,p	3	0	0	0	2
Kerr,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	43	4	7	*37	25

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Witt, J. Collins, E. Collins.

Philadelphia ..0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Chicago ......0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Schalk, Kopp. Home run—Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Felsch, Kopp. Double play—E. Collins, Weaver, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 16. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 2; Kerr, 2; Kinney, 3. Hits—Off Faber, 9 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) Kerr, 5 in 6 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Kerr, (Burns;) by Kinney, (McMullin.) Losing pitcher—Kerr.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,rf	1	2	1	2	0
J. Collins,rf	3	0	1	2	0
E. Collins,2b	3	1	1	3	3
Weaver,ss	3	0	0	0	4
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	5	0
Risberg,1b	0	0	0	5	1
McMullin,3b	4	1	2	0	3
Schalk,c	4	0	1	7	0
Lawd'm'k,p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	33	6	9	27	15

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Kopp lf	3	0	0	1	0
Thomas,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Walker,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Strunk,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Burrus,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Burns,1b	4	0	2	8	1
Witt,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Turner,ss	4	0	1	0	3
Perkins,c	4	0	1	7	3
Rogers,p	1	1	0	0	0
Kerscher,p	1	0	0	0	0
Noyes,p	1	0	0	1	1
aGroh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	8	27	11

a Batted for Noyes in ninth.
Errors—Kopp, Witt, Rogers.

Chicago ....2 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—6
Philadelphia ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base Hits—Leibold, Strunk. Three-base hit—Walker. Stolen Bases—Jackson, Felsch, Burns, Witt. Sacrifice Hit—Weaver. Sacrifice Flies—Gandil, Jackson. Double Play—Witt, Thomas, Turner, Perkins and Thomas. Left on Bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on Balls—Off Rogers, 2; Kerscher, 2; Noyes, 1. Hits—Off Rogers, 5 in 3 innings; Kerscher, 4 in 2; Noyes, 0 in 4. Hit by Pitcher—By Lawdermilk, Strunk, Kopp.) Struck Out—By Rogers, 3; Kerscher, 1; Noyes, 1; Lawdermilk, 6. Wild Pitch—Lawdermilk. Losing Pitcher—Rogers.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 3; Nashville, 1.
Chattanooga, 6; Birmingham, 3.
Memphis at Mobile. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Little Rock at New Orleans. (Postponed; rain.)

Five Leading Batsmen of the Major Leagues

American League.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Cobb	80	317	55	116	.366
Sisler	92	358	64	127	.355
Veach	94	350	59	122	.349
Peckinpaugh	86	318	72	108	.340
Jacobson	74	262	43	89	.340

National League.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Cravath	64	191	31	67	.351
Roush	89	335	47	108	.322
McHenry	64	201	23	64	.322
Myers	88	336	41	106	.315
Doyle	84	300	52	94	.313

BROOKLYN BATS ARE ALSO ON A STRIKE

Dodgers Follow Two-Hit Game Against Eller by Getting One Drive Off Cooper.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 8.—The Dodgers seem to be on the road to a hitless record. Wilbur Cooper let the Brooklynites down with a lone blow here this afternoon when Wilbert Robinson's athletes opened their series with the Pittsburgh Pirates. Hod Eller, in St. Louis yesterday, generously gave the Superbas a brace of hits, so that their sum total for two days' pastiming is three hits, a season's record beyond peradventure. What with the conspicuous absence of any Brooklyn stickwork against Cooper, and a tantalizing habit the Pirates had of collecting hits in bunches off Al Mamaux, it was not surprising that Manager Robinson's boys dropped their opening tilt here today. The score was 3 to 0.

Cooper pitched what was perhaps his best game of the season. He was steady at all times, had wonderful control, and only once did he give the Dodgers an opportunity for runs. Ivan Olson got the only hit Cooper permitted, a terrific three-base hit to left field, starting the game. The blow didn't phase Cooper a bit. He made Jimmy Johnson rap a grounder to Terry immediately after, and Olson was nipped at the plate trying to score.

Mamaux was shaky at the beginning of the game, when he passed Bigbee and Carey in succession. An unsuccessful double steal pulled the Brooklyn pitcher out of the hole until the third frame, when a brace of hits, with a poor throw by Zach Wheat, manufactured two large Pittsburgh runs. Mamaux fanned Blackwell, starting the inning, and then things began to happen. Cooper, versatile chap, rapped a single to left, and, after Bigbee skied out to Wheat, he stole second. Carey dumped a single in left, scoring Cooper, and when Wheat's return to the plate caromed off the broad back of the Pirate hurler to the stand, Carey also romped home. Then Billy Southworth lifted a rocket to Myers.

Mamaux held the Pirates safe in the three succeeding innings, but in the seventh another Pittsburgh outbreak came, and with it another run. With two down, Mollwitz rapped a double to right, and scored when Terry dumped a single in the same pasture. Terry took second on Hickman's throw to the plate for Mollwitz, and reached third when Blackwell beat out a hit to Olson, but on an attempted double steal the Pittsburgh shortstop was choked off at the plate.

The score:

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Carey,cf	2	1	1	2	0
Sou'worth,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Barbare,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Mollwitz,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Terry,ss	3	0	1	3	5
Blackwell,c	3	0	1	6	1
Cooper,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	28	3	7	27	11

BROOKLYN (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Johnston,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Hickman,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Myers,cf	2	0	0	4	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	4	0
Ward,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Miller,c	3	0	0	6	3
Mamaux,p	1	0	0	1	1
aKruger	1	0	0	0	0
Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	1	24	10

a Batted for Mamaux in eighth.
Error—Wheat.

Pittsburgh ....0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 .—3
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hit—Olson. Stolen base—Cooper. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 5. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 3; Cooper, 3. Hits—Off Mamaux, 5 in 7 innings; Smith, 2 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, (Carey;) by Cooper, (Myers.) Struck out—By Mamaux, 3; Cooper, 2. Losing pitcher—Mamaux.

REDS KEEP UP WILD RUSH.

Get Together Enough Runs in First Inning to Beat Phillies.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—The Cincinnati team won the first game of the series with Philadelphia by bunching three hits with two passes off Packard in the first inning and scoring four runs. After that Packard pitched great ball, only one man of the home team getting past first base in the last seven rounds.

Ruether was wild, walking six men, and was hit freely, but great support prevented Philadelphia from tying the score. He was relieved by Ring in the eighth. The general play of Daubert at first base and that of Kopf at shortstop were the fielding features.

The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rath,2b	3	1	0	2	4
Daubert,1b	3	1	0	12	2
Groh,3b	4	1	2	3	3
Roush,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Neale,rf	3	1	2	1	0
Kopf,ss	3	0	1	4	4
Magee,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Rariden,c	3	0	1	2	0
Ruether,p	3	0	1	0	1
Ring,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	29	4	7	27	16

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	3	0
Pearce,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Bl'kburne,3b	5	1	1	1	1
Williams,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Meusel,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	1	3	9	3
Whitted,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Paulette,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Tragesser,c	3	0	0	1	1
Packard,p	3	0	0	2	3
Total	32	2	6	24	11

Cincinnati ....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—4
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Neale, Blackburne, Luderus. Stolen base—Kopf. Double play—Luderus and Paulette. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Ruether, 6; Packard, 2. Hits—Off Ruether, 6 in 7 2-3 innings; Ring, 0 in 1 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Ruether, 1; Packard, 1. Winning pitcher—Ruether.

BRAVES MALTREAT SCHUPP.

Giants' Former Pitcher Ineffective in First Start for Cards.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Schupp, pitching his first game for St. Louis today, got off to a poor start and Boston made almost enough runs in the first inning to win the game. The final score was 9 to 4, and the victory puts Boston into sixth place.

After the first inning Schupp gave only four hits, but his wildness paved the way for four more Boston runs.

The score:

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Boeckel,3b	5	1	2	1	0
Rawlings,2b	5	1	1	2	4
Thorpe,rf	5	2	2	2	0
J.G.Smith,cf	2	2	0	5	0
Holke,1b	2	0	0	10	0
Mann,lf	4	2	2	2	1
Maranv'le,ss	3	1	1	3	6
Gowdy,c	3	0	1	2	1
Demaree,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	33	9	9	27	13

ST. LOUIS (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	2	1	1	0	0
aHeath'e,cf	3	1	1	2	0
J.Smith,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Stock,2b	5	1	2	5	2
Hornsby,3b	4	0	2	0	1
M'Hen'y,cf,lf	4	0	2	2	1
Clemons,c	4	0	2	3	4
Leslie,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	2	6
bBaird	0	0	0	0	0
Schupp,p	2	0	0	0	0
cSchulte	1	1	0	0	0
Total	37	4	13	27	15

a Batted for Shotton in fifth.
b Ran for Lavan in ninth.
c Batted for Schupp in ninth.
Errors—Stock, Leslie.

Boston ....4 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 0—9
St. Louis ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4

Two-base hits—Thorpe, Mann, Maranville, Shotton. Three-base hits—Thorpe, J. Smith, Stock. Home run—Mann. Sacrifice hits—Holke, J. G. Smith. Double plays—Rawlings and Holke; McHenry and Lavan. Left on bases—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 9. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 3; Schupp, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Schupp, (Holke.) Struck out—By Demaree, 1; Schupp, 6. Wild pitch—Schupp. Losing pitcher—Schupp.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 3; Pittsfield, 0.
New Haven, 6; Hartford, 1.
Springfield, 6; Waterbury, 5.
Bridgeport, 5; Providence, 3.

Baseball Today, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

NINE HITS TOO FEW TO WIN FOR BEARS

Newark Loses Golden Opportunities in Yielding to Rochester by 2 to 1 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8—Arthur Irwin's Rochester Hustlers downed Patsy Donovan's Bears, 2 to 1, here today. Newark had four opportunities to drive in the winning run, but never could turn the trick.

Acosta, Rochester's Cuban twirler, was hit hard enough, Newark landing on him for nine safeties, but it was not until the eighth that Newark put a run over the plate, and this lone tally was the result of Ed Miller's home run smash to the flag pole in centre field.

The score:

ROCHESTER (I.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Cueto,ss	4	1	0	3	2
Rodriquez,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Lamar,cf	4	1	3	3	0
Schweitzer,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Kelley,1b	4	0	1	13	1
Kost,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Nagle,2b	4	0	1	2	4
O'Neil,c	1	0	0	0	0
Carris,c	3	0	2	3	1
Acosta,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	34	2	10	27	16

NEWARK (I.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Miller,1b	4	1	3	11	0
Dowd,2b	3	0	1	4	2
Letter,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Bruggy,c	4	0	1	3	2
Cather,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Jacob,cf	2	0	2	4	0
Duffy,ss	2	0	0	0	4
Walsh,3b	3	0	1	2	0
McCabe,p	3	0	0	0	4
aRommel	1	0	0	0	0
bMadden	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	9	27	12

a Rommel batted for Walsh in ninth.
b Madden batted for McCabe in ninth.
Errors—Miller, Duffy.

Rochester ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Newark ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hit—Carris. Home run—Miller. Stolen base—Cather. Sacrifice hits—Rodriquez, Dowd, Duffy, (2,) Schweitzer, Letter, Acosta. Double plays—Kelley and Cueto; Nagle and Kelley. Left on bases—Rochester, 9; Newark, 8. First base on errors—Rochester, 2. Bases on balls—Off McCabe, 2; Acosta, 1. Struck out—By McCabe, 2; Acosta, 4.

JERSEY CITY WINS TWO.

Binghamton on Short End of Eleven and Seven Inning Encounters.

Bill Donovan's Skeeters came out on top in their clashes with Chick Hartman's Bingoes yesterday afternoon by registering victories in both ends of the two-ply bill. Jersey City rushed home the bacon after a hard battle at the start, which consumed eleven innings. The margin was 8 to 7. The Skeeters then repeated in the wind-up by a victory in seven innings by a score of 4 to 1.

Plenty of hard batting was the distinguishing feature of the opening clash, Jersey City putting together fifteen safe blows, while Binghamton reeled off sixteen.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

JERSEY CITY (I.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Kingston,lf	3	3	3	2	0
Fitzsim's,3b	3	0	0	4	2
Benoville,1b	4	1	2	11	0
Bauman,2b	6	1	3	4	6
Zitman,cf	6	1	3	3	1
Kane,rf	3	0	2	1	1
Mooers,ss	5	2	1	2	3
Cobb,c	4	0	0	6	2
Tecarr,p	1	0	1	0	1
aWigelsw'th	1	0	0	0	0
Biemiller,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	8	15	33	19

BINGHAMTON (I.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
O'Rourke,ss	6	1	3	4	8
Ellerbee,3b	6	2	2	5	1
McLarry,1b	4	2	2	13	1
Riley,cf	4	2	4	1	0
Holden,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Smith,c	5	0	2	7	1
Shannon,lf	5	0	0	0	1
Hartman,2b	2	0	0	0	2
Gillespie,2b	2	0	0	1	2
Barnes,p	1	0	1	0	1
Donovan,p	3	0	1	0	1
Higgins,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	43	7	16	*32	19

a Batted for Tecarr in fourth.
*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Fitzsimmons, Zitman, Cobb, (2,) Holden, Suith.

Jersey City ....2 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 1—8
Binghamton ....1 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—7

Two-base hits—Kingston, Bauman, Ellerbee. Three-base hits—Riley, Kane. Stolen bases—Smith, (2,) Riley, Bauman, Mooers. Sacrifice hits—Riley, Fitzsimmons, (2.) Double plays—Biemiller, Mooers and Denoville. Left on bases—Jersey City, 9; Binghamton, 7. First base on error—Jersey City, 1. Bases on balls—Off Biemiller, 4; Donovan, 3; Higgins, 2. Hits—Off Tecarr, 8; Donovan, 6; Barnes, 5; Higgins, 4. Struck out—By Tecarr, 1; Biemiller, 4; Donovan, 2; Higgins, 2. Passed Balls—Cobb, 2. Winning pitcher—Tecarr. Losing pitcher—Higgins.

SECOND GAME.

JERSEY CITY (I.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Kingston,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Fitzs'm's,3b	3	0	1	1	0
Denoville,1b	3	0	2	8	0
Bauman,2b	2	0	0	0	2
Zitman,cf	2	1	2	2	1
Kane,rf	2	1	1	1	0
Mooers,ss	2	0	0	1	2
aWigelsw'th	0	0	0	0	0
Hudgins,c	2	0	0	6	1
Cobb,c	1	1	1	1	0
Devitalis,p	3	1	2	0	3
Biemiller,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Total	23	4	9	21	9

BINGHAMTON (I.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
O'Rourke,ss	3	0	0	3	1
Gillespie,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Ellerbee,3b	3	1	2	2	1
McLarry,1b	2	0	0	8	0
Riley,cf	3	0	1	2	2
Holden,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Fisher,c	2	0	2	4	1
Smith,c	1	0	0	0	0
Shannon,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Hartman,2b	2	0	1	2	1
Donohue,p	2	0	0	0	3
bShellds	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	1	7	18	9

a Batted for Mooers in sixth.
b Batted for Donohue in seventh.
Errors—O'Rourke, (2,) Donohue.
Game called at end of seventh by agreement.

Jersey City ....0 0 0 0 1 3 .—4
Binghamton ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Riley, Fisher, Hartman. Three-base hits—Ellerbee, 2. Stolen bases—Cobb, Shannon. Sacrifice hit—Kingston. Double plays—Devitalis, Hudgins, and Denoville. Left on bases—Jersey City, 6; Binghamton, 6. Bases on balls—Off Devitalis, 2; Donohue, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Donohue, (Zitman.) Struck out—By Devitalis, 6; Donohue, 3. Wild pitches—Donohue, 2. Winning pitcher—Devitlis. Losing pitcher—Donohue.

INDIANS WIN IN NINTH.

Pass, Sacrifice, and Chapman's Single Beat Red Sox, 5 to 4.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Cleveland took the last game of the series with the Red Sox here today, 5 to 4. The winning run was scored in the ninth. McGraw walked Coveleskie, Graney sacrificed and Chapman singled, scoring Coveleskie. Jones was wild. Schang's catching was sensational.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	2	1	1
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Smith,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Gardner,3b	3	1	2	1	0
Wamb'ns,2b	2	1	0	4	3
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	9	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	0	4	0
Coveleskie,p	1	2	0	0	4
Total	28	5	8	27	8

BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	6	8
Roth,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Ruth,lf	2	1	0	0	0
Schang,c	3	1	1	1	5
McInnis,1b	3	0	0	15	2
Shannon,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Scott,ss	4	0	1	0	3
Jones,p	1	0	0	0	3
McGraw,p	2	0	1	0	0
Total	31	4	7	27	18

Error—Gardner.

Cleveland ....0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—4

Sacrifice hits — Gardner, Wambsganns, Graney, Vitt, McGraw, Speaker, McInnis. Double play—Schang, McInnis, and Schang. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Coveleski, 5; Jones, 4; McGraw, 2. Hits—Off Jones, 6 in 4 innings; McGraw, 2 in 5. Hit by pitcher—By Jones, (Wambsganns); by Coveleski, (Ruth). Struck out—By Coveleski, 4. Wild pitch—Jones. Losing pitcher—McGraw.

Other International Scores.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 2 1 0 6 0	9	13	0
Reading	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1	4	7	1

Ryan and Bengough; Brower and Konnick. (First game.)

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3 0 3 0 0 1 0	7	6	2
Reading	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0	2

(Called by agreement.)
Ryan and Casey; Keefe and Konnick.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 2 0 0 3 1 2 0 .	8	9	2
Toronto	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	3	6	1

Parnham and Schaufele; Justin, Peterson, Horscho, and Sandberg.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	75	31	.708
Toronto	69	39	.639
Buffalo	60	46	.566
Newark	53	52	.505
Binghamton	50	56	.472
Rochester	44	62	.415
Jersey City	39	67	.368
Reading	32	69	.317

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Binghamton at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Toronto at Baltimore. (Two games.)
Buffalo at Reading.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 8; Kansas City, 3.
Milwaukee, 4; Columbus, 1.
Minneapolis, 3; Louisville, 1.
St. Paul, 3; Toledo, 1.

NATURALIST FIRST IN SPEEDY FIELD

Widener Gelding Shows Way from Barrier to Wire in Mechanicville Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—Naturalist, which has won many stake events for his owner, J. E. Widener, this season, demonstrated again today that he is one of the best as well as one of the most consistent handicappers in training, being able to win under almost any condition imposed upon him. The great son of Rabelais met a field of turf stars which included Star Master, War Pennant, and Bally among others, in the Mechanicville Handicap at a mile here this afternoon and once more got his nose past the judges' stand first.

Naturalist did not win with much to spare, as he defeated Star Master by only a neck, with War Pennant third, two lengths back. But Naturalist had set the pace all the way in a race which was run in 1:38 1-5, and though tiring at the end, was game enough to fight it out successfully at the finish with a horse that had been saved all through the first six furlongs for a final drive in the stretch.

By this victory Naturalist quite conclusively disproved the charge that he was inconsistent, a charge that was made in the early part of the season, when he had not reached his best form. The Widener horse is a noted mud runner, yet today he raced with the best of them over a track that had dried out under wind and sun until it was becoming quite fast. It was not a track supposed to be to the liking of Naturalist, and there was more credit for him in the victory, owing to his ability to win under conditions favoring his rivalas.

Naturalist was made a favorite, but always at better than even money, while War Pennant, which had run a very good race in his first start here, was heavily backed and was second choice.

Leads From the Start.

Fairbrother, who has had much success in handling Naturalist, took his mount to the front in the first few strides and kept him in the lead, but under restraint. Better time could have been made had any of the others wished to take the lead, but they were content to let Naturalist run in front to the stretch. Star Master was sent close up to the leader, with War Pennant running third, and all going easily.

Turning into the stretch Robinson, on Star Master, and Sande, on War Pennant, charged upon the leader, and for a few seconds all three were bunched so closely that it was difficult to see which was leading. Star Master made a fine effort to get into the lead, but Naturalist leveled his head and defied the others to overtake him. He stepped with them stride for stride right down to the wire and there he poked his head out and won by a neck. Star Master had not been able to gain on him in the last eighth. War Pennant dropped out of the contest for first place within a hundred yards of the finish, but easily took third from James Butler's Bally, with Leochares, Tippity Witchet, and Moscowa trailing in as named.

Although there were seven races on the card today, owing to the large subscription for the original sixth event which was divided into two races, the favorites again fared badly. Only two came home in front, Naturalist and Robert Oliver, which won the Steeplechase, being the only ones which justified the confidence placed in them. The last two races, being the two sections of the original 2-year-old event, brought upsets, but provided some of the most interesting racing of the day.

Winners Are Neglected.

The events brought out some fine youngsters, though scratches lowered the number entered in each of the contests. T. H. Thorne's Evergay captured the first, and W. Booth's Neddam took the second race, both being neglected in the speculating.

J. W. May's Head Over Heels and Mrs. E. M. Brown's Gloria France ran rather disappointingly in the first of these races, the latter just managing to get third after being beaten for the place by A. H. Diaz's Grayssian. Head Over Heels was the one feared, as this filly is gifted with wonderful speed for five furlongs, but is apt to quit at any moment. Today she did not get away well and was never in the running for first place. Evergay beat the barrier and, rushing to a commanding lead, was an easy winner by a length.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; purse $742.46. Five and a half furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
Jessie	101	Erickson	10-1	4-1	1h
Shillelagh II.	106	Murray	7-1	5-2	2n
Hampden	108	Kummer	16-5	7-5	3 1¼
Encrinite	96	Wida	9-2	2-1	4
Thunderbird	101½	Myers	8-1	3-1	5
Sand River II.	106	Nolan	15-1	6-1	6
American Soldier	106	C.How'd	12-1	5-1	7
Biff Bang	106	McCrann	25-1	10-1	8
Roseland	100	Ambrose	10-1	4-1	9
Link Boy	106	Robinson	20-1	8-1	10
Pointex	112	Miller	30-1	12-1	11
Valley Park Maid	111	W'scher	30-1	12-1	12
Sadie D.	107	Collins	25-1	10-1	13
Ladylike	109	Fator	10-1	4-1	14

Time—1:08 1-5.

Start good; won driving; place same. Jessie, b. f., by George Herrmann-Nancy Grater; owned by R. L. Berry and trained by R. Paterson.

SECOND RACE.

The Stillwater Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; $700 added. About two miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
Robert Oliver, a.	140	Crawf'd	17-10	7-10	1
Kingstown Pier, a.	144	Williams	18-5	6-5	2
Northwood, a.	142	Hannah	4-1	7-5	3
Wingold, 5.	140	Kennedy	6-1	2-1	*
Toppy Nix, 5.	135	Bush	9-2	8-5	*

*Fell.

Time—4:27 4-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Robert Oliver, ch. g., by Fatherless-Diamontina; owned by Ral Parr and trained by L. Garth.

THIRD RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; purse $742.46. Six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
Vancouver, 3.	117	Loftus	15-1	6-1	1h
Huttontrope, 4	115	Fator	even	2-5	2
Joyful, 3.	110	Robinson	12-1	5-1	3
Carpet Sweeper, 3.	111	Rice	20-1	7-1	4
Forfar, 3.	103	McAtee	15-1	6-1	5
Rapid Day, 3.	115	Lyke	10-1	4-1	6
Sun Dial II., 3.	115	Fairbro'er	20-1	8-1	7
War Drive, 3.	115	Kummer	4-1	8-5	8
Blair Cora, 3.	103	Callahan	20-1	8-1	9
Fifi II., 3.	110	Sande	8-1	3-1	10
Yvette, 3.	111½	Haynes	30-1	10-1	11
Frank B., 3.	112	Butwell	50-1	20-1	12

Time—1:13 1-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Vancouver, b. g., by Ogden-Lady Alberta; owned by W. S. Kilmer and trained by J. Healy.

FOURTH RACE.

The Mechanicville Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,242.46 added. One mile.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
Naturalist, 5.	130	Fairbr'er	11-5	4-5	1
Starmaster, 5.	120	Robinson	4-1	3-2	2
War Pennant, 3.	117	Sande	13-5	even	3
Bally, 5.	114	Ambrose	6-1	2-1	4
Leochares, a.	115	Kummer	8-1	3-1	5
Tippity Witchet, 4.	110	Kelsay	20-1	7-1	6
Moscowa, a.	104½	Murray	100-1	30-1	7

Time—1:38 1-5.

Start good; won ridden out; place easily. Naturalist, br. g., by Rabelais-Nature; owned by J. E. Widener and trained by T. Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.

For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $842.46. One mile and three sixteenths.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
Celto, a.	104	Wida	6-1	6-5	1
Walnut Hall, 5.	107	Boyle	13-10	1-5	2
Captain Hodge, 4.	103	Rowan	12-1	2-1	3
Stitch in Time, 4.	97	Erickson	16-5	4-5	4

Time—1:59 4-5.

Start good; won driving; place easily. Celto, blk. m., by Celt-Toots; owned by J. E. Griffith and trained by J. R. Bryson.

SIXTH RACE.

For two-year-olds; purse $742.46. Five furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
Evergay	113	Lyke	7-1	5-2	1
Grasian	110	Nolan	10-1	3-1	2
Gloria France	112	Butwell	8-5	3-5	3
Head Over Heels	110	Robinson	8-5	3-5	4
Ira Wilson	110	Shut'ger	20-1	7-1	5
Air Raid	102	Myers	30-1	10-1	6
Guess Again	105	Ambrose	8-1	5-2	7

Time—0:59 4-5.

Start good for all but Air Raid; won driving; place same. Evergay, ch. f., by Magellan-Evergliades; owned by T. P. Thorne and trained by O. C. Rasch.

SEVENTH RACE.

For two-year-olds; purse $742.45. Five furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
Neddam	110	Kelsay	6-1	5-2	1
Violet Tip	104	Robinson	9-2	8-2	2
Kallipolis	119	Fairbro'er	6-1	2-1	3
Royal Duck	107	Kummer	15-1	6-1	4
Phantom Fair	113	Fator	12-1	5-1	5
Kinburn	107	Thurber	15-1	6-1	6
*Universal	103	McIntyre	even	1-3	7
*Hasten On	107	Shutt'ger	even	1-3	8
Genie W.	101	McCrann	60-1	20-1	9
Captain Alcock	104½	Murray	40-1	15-1	10

*Coupled.

Time—0:59 3-5.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Neddam, b. c., by Ormondale-Miss Kearney; owned and trained by W. Booth.

PAYS $22,500 FOR YEARLING.

Large Prices Realized in Sale of Young Racers at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Some of the best prices of the season for yearlings were obtained here tonight at the sale of a consignment from the Ellerslie stud of A. B. Hancock. The first twenty, the choice of the lot, brought an average of $6,300, the top figure being reached when a chestnut colt by Celt-Sand Dune, a full brother of The Boy, brought $22,500. This fine-looking colt was bought by William Chinn, it being presumed that he was bidding for Lawrence Waterbury, who has recently been gathering a string of horses.

W. H. Kerrick was next on the list of high bidders, with the purchase of a brown colt by Celt—Patricia IV. for $15,000. Wilfrid Viau was the successful bidder for half a dozen youngsters during the sale.

TOMMY MURPHY IS A DOUBLE WINNER

Drives Direct C. Burnett and Ante Guy to Victory, Setting Season's Records.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—Tommy Murphy of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., captured the Leader, 2:08 pace, with Direct C. Burnett, and then won the special match race with Ante Guy over Walter Cox's great trotter, Lu Princeton, the features of today's Grand Circuit card at North Randall.

In winning these events Murphy set two season's records. In the first heat of the Leader pace, in order to head off the rush of Frank Dewey, driven by Cox, Murphy had to drive the final quarter in 27¾ seconds, the fastest quarter over any track this season, and one of the fastest quarters ever paced.

In the special trot, after being beaten in the first heat, Murphy brought Ante Guy home a winner in the second heat in 2:03¼, establishing a season's trotting record.

The summaries:

2:19 CLASS TROTTING.
Purse $1,200. (First Division.)

Nedda, b. m., by Atlantic Express, (H. Fleming)	1	1	3
Tommy Direct, b. g., by Director Joe, (McDonald)	2	2	1
Leo, ro. m., by Toddlington, (Shanks)	3	4	2
Anna Maloney, b. m., by Sterling Hall, (Deveson and McMahon)	5	3	5
Bedelia Higginson, b. m., by Major Higginson, (Mitchell)	5	4	5

Prince Hal and Heglar also started.
Time—2:08, 2:05¾, 2:11.

2:04 CLASS PACING.
Purse $1,500.

Grace Direct, b. m., by Walter Direct, (Sturgeon)	1	1	1
Belle Alcantara, b. m., by Sir Alcantara, (McMahon)	2	2	3
Baron Chan, b. h., by Barongale, (Wellwood)	3	3	2
Baronwood, blk g., by Barongale, (Valentine)	4	4	5
Hal Boy, b. —, by Hal B., (Webber and Walker)	5	5	4

A Game of Chance also started.
Time—2:04½, 2:04¼, 2:05.

THE LEADER 2:08 PACE.
Purse $3,000.

Direct C. Burnett, b. g., by Direct Hal, (Murphy)	1	1	2
Frank Dewey, b. h., by John Dewey, (Cox)	2	2	1
Peter Maurer, ch. h., by Peter the Great, (Valentine)	3	4	3
Wellington Direct, ro. h., by Direct's Star, (Thomas)	8	3	4
Alexander the Great, b. h., by Caduceus the Great, (Hedrick)	4	5	7

Maggie Wreath, Dan Hedgewood and Dropwood also started.
Time—2:04¾, 2:05¼, 2:03½.

SPECIAL MATCH RACE.
Purse $1,500.

Ante Guy, b. m., by Guy Axworthy, (Murphy)	2	1	1
Lu Princeton, b. h., by San Francisco, (Cox)	1	2	2

Times—2:04½, 2:03¼, 2:09.

2:19 CLASS TROTTING.
Purse $1,200. (Second Division.)

Harvest Lad, br. s., by the Harvester, (W. Fleming)	1	2	4	1
Great Darion, b. h., by Peter the Great, (Nuckols)	2	3	1	2
Peter Worth, b. h., by Axworthy, (Lockerman)	6	1	2	3
Barbara Lee, b. m., by Manrico, (Cox)	8	5	6	ro
Golden Frisco, ch. h., by San Francisco, (Leese)	3	7	7	ro

Coalao, Harmony, and Binchiol also started.
Time—2:09¼, 2:09¾, 2:12, 2:12.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Plattsburg Handicap; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Rifle, 106 pounds; Cromwell, 105; Dragoon, 101; *By Heck, 100; Out the Way, 130; Midnight Sun, 115; Assume, 111; Herald, 100; Wyoming, 109; *Back Bay, 95.

SECOND RACE.—The North American Steeplechase, handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. James A. Sheridan, 130; Elysian, 139; The Brook, 170; Belle o'the Sea, 136; Bughouse, 138; Doublet, 149.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Special, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Uphet, 122; Wild Air, 122; Cinderella, 110; Golden Broom, 122; Panoply, 119; Starcourt, 122; King Thrush, 122; Bonnie Mary, 119.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champion Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. War Machine, 98; Beaverkill, 100; Thunder Clap (P), 103; Exterminator, 120; Fairy Wand (P), 111; Orestes, 100; Hollister, 115; Sun Briar, 128; Corn Tassel, 110. (P) includes a penalty of 30 pounds.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Penelope, 105; Catania, 106; *Sugar Mint, 105; Hackamore, 107; Tache O'Gaunt, 109; Mock Orange, 112; Who Cares, 102; Bulls Eye, 112; Master Bill, 112; Sub Rosa, 108; Luke's Pa, 109; *Overcast, 104; Midian, 112; *Orleans Girl, 104; Manana, 110; *Germa, 109; Salama, 106; Carnarvan, 102; Lovers Lane, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—Claiming, for maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile. *Dotta's Best, 95; Lorena Moss, 101; Plantarede, 100; *Indian Spring, 90; *Pictoran, 105; Jim Dinney, 104; P. G. King, 104; Pibroch, 108; *Wilfreda, 90; Thirteen, 100; Nanetta Flack, 90; *Weinland, 95; Musket, 110; *Courcelles, 104; King Agrippa, 106.

* Apprentice allowance claimed.

Curves and Bingles.

Cleveland comes here today for a four-game series which will have an important bearing on the Yankee's pennant chances. The Yanks are hanging on by a toe grip with the other foot on a banana peel. They are in third place, with Cleveland only one point behind.

The party which Colonel Ruppert planned to give the American League club owners here on Monday doesn't promise to be much of a social success. Some of the magnates would like to come, but Ban won't let them.

Mogridge halted George Sisler's wonderful hitting streak yesterday, after the Brown's first baseman had hit safely in sixteen successive games. Baby Doll Jacobson kept up his terrific hitting gait and had made thirty-two hits in the last fifty-seven times at bat for an average of .561. Jacobson is hitting harder than any player in the game at the present time.

There was a wild rumor at large at the Polo Grounds yesterday that the Giants were trying to get Rogers Hornsby of the Cardinals. It was stated that McGraw had offered Zimmerman, Doyle, Lee King and a large sum of money for the St. Louis star. McGraw denied the yarn in Chicago. One thing is certain. The veteran infield is not holding up the way McGraw expected and it does not look now as if this department of the club would be able to stand the terrific drive for the pennant.

With Mogridge back in the form he showed in other seasons, the Yankee pitching staff will be better equipped to stand the hard schedule ahead. Mays and Mogridge together with Shawkey, Quinn and Shore make a formidable combination. Thormahlen, who is nursing a lame arm, will soon be able to join in the battle again.

Manager Jimmy Burke was not at the game yesterday, being laid up at his hotel with tonsilitis. Joe Gedeon, the regular Brown second baseman, is also nursing a case of the same ailment.

Manager Clark Griffith of Washington was here yesterday trying to make a trade with Huggins. Griffith went over to Jersey City to look over one of Bill Donovan's young pitchers. DeVitalis, the newest addition to the Yank pitching staff, has been transferred to Donovan's Jersey City club.

Chick Fewster is making good with a vengeance these days. He had two doubles yesterday and a base on balls, besides doing some fancy fielding in Peckinpaugh's place at short.

Peck's wrenched knee still keeps him out of the game. He expects to be back on the job before Cleveland leaves town, however.

Duffy Lewis made a trick catch of Austin's high fly in the eighth. Lewis lost the ball in the sun, but ran back with his eyes closed and caught it with one hand just as it was saying goodbye.

With the bases full in the seventh, Ruel rolled a grounder to Gerber. The shortstop was undecided where to toss it. First he made a motion to toss it home, then he turned to throw it to second, and finally threw Ruel out at first. One of the Yankee players yelled from the bench, "Put it in your pocket and you'll always have it."

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JOHNSTON AND TILDEN REACH FINAL IN NEWPORT TENNIS TOURNAMENT

JOHNSTON TO PLAY TILDEN IN FINAL

Californian Overwhelms His Old Rival, Kumagae, in Semi-Final at Newport.

QUAKER DEFEATS VOSHELL

Brooklyn Tennis Star Succumbs to Philadelphian—Australians Make Debut and Win.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—William M. Johnston of California, after three years of waiting, got his revenge on Ichiya Kumagae today when he overwhelmed the Japanese tennis marvel in the semi-final round of the invitation tournament at the Newport Casino, winning in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3. He will meet William T. Tilden, 2nd, in the final round tomorrow at 11 A. M., the Philadelphian having advanced this morning through victory over Voshell with the curiously up and down scores of 1-6, 2-6, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1.

The two Australian teams, Brookes and Patterson and Thomas and Lycett, reached the semi-final round of the doubles. The former team will face Williams and Washburn tomorrow morning, with the latter drawn against Wallace Johnson and Vincent Richards. The default of W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin to the second Australian combination was necessary to make the completion of the entire tournament by the end of the week a possibility.

Johnston's remarkable triumph over Kumagae was staged on the grand stand court, the same on which in 1916 he lost a heart-breaking five-set match to the little brown man from the East. It was a defeat which must have rankled, for the Californian was champion of America at that time, with Kumagae still practically an unknown quantity. Certainly today's vengeance was complete, with perhaps an added touch of grimness because of yesterday's elimination of National Champion Murray in one of the cruelest battles of tennis history.

Vindicates American Tennis.

Johnston has never played better than in his vindication or American courts this morning, not even in the great matches which carried him to the top in 1915 and to the second position the following year. His forehand drive was an irresistible flash of speed, and he seemed able to make it from all parts of the court, whether on the run or with plenty of time to get set for his swing. He served with admirable steadiness and aggressiveness, his volleys were marvels of accuracy, and his backhand exhibited an offensive as well as defensive value. It would be unjust, however, to say that Kumagae was on his game, for he made a multitude of errors, in contrast to his usual rock-ribbed steadiness, and was inclined to take foolish chances by going in to volley against the best driver on the courts.

His own remarkable loop drive, which might be dubbed the "Kumagae," the national stroke of Japan, was far from the speed or the accuracy which it showed yesterday against Murray, and there was an increasing tendency to drive the ball into the net, partly due to the many low bounces that came off the slow grass surface. Although the court had been covered with a tarpaulin, some rain had leaked in from last night's terrific thunder storm, and there were spots back of the service line where the bound was never dependable. Both players suffered from this irregularity, and many of their shots were hurried, in consequence, although most of the rallies were of the most spectacular description, in spite of all handicaps.

Johnston started like a sprinter at the crack of the gun, breaking through Kumagae's service twice, and winning his own for a 3—0 lead before his opponent could score. Kumagae, however, replied with a love game off Johnston's delivery, only to lose two deuce games in succession, eventually dropping his own service again for the set, 6—1.

The Californian continued his wonderful playing in the second set, reaching a total of eight successive games before his streak could be stopped. His first tally came with a tremendous drive straight down the line from the extreme right-hand corner of the court, after which he forced his rival into continual errors which quickly ran the lead up to 5—0, the last game coming after Johnston had trailed at 15—40 on his own service. Kumagae then served successfully for his only score of the set, although he led at love, 4—0, on the seventh game.

Johnston's Game Is Steady.

Johnston deuced the points with unbeatable steadiness, reached vantage when Kumagae smashed an easy one into the net, and put another 6—1 victory to his credit with a fast, low-bounding serve, which nas netted. Johnston broke through the left-nander's service again to start the final set. He was 15—40 to the bad in the second game, but Kumagae gave him a life with a bad lob and splendid volleying pulled it out for a lead of 2—0. The Japanese did some good volleying on his own account for a score on service, and then tied up the set at 2—all, angling the final point off a marvelous forehand drive which Johnston made while running at top speed beyond the extreme corner of the court.

The Californian then broke through in turn with a winning stop volley, which caught Kumagae slipping far out of position. He made it 4—2 on a close out, and upset his opponent's delivery again for a 5—2 advantage on errors. Kumagae made his last stand when he beat Johnston's service with the help of errors and a net cord shot.

There was no stopping the ex-champion after that, for he took four points in succession for the set, 6—3, and the match, the last rally ending when Kumagae drove beyond the base line. It was a one-sided but thoroughly interesting exhibition of exceedingly fast tennis, and served to make Johnston the general favorite to win first honors tomorrow.

The point score of the Johnston-Kumagae match follows:

FIRST SET.

Johnston	5	4	4	0	6	7	4	30—6
Kumagae	3	1	2	4	4	5	2	21—1

SECOND SET.

Johnston	4	5	4	5	5	2	5	30—6
Kumagae	2	3	2	3	3	4	3	20—1

THIRD SET.

Johnston	4	5	1	1	4	4	4	1	4—28—6
Kumagae	1	3	4	4	1	2	2	4	0—21—3

Voshell Weakens in Sun.

The Voshell-Tilden struggle was a remarkable example of a complete reversal of form. In the first two sets the Brooklyn southpaw played the best tennis of his career, an amazingly well rounded game that for the time proved absolutely invincible.

Then the heat overcame Voshell, as it has many times in the past, and he faded away to a shadow of the slashing aggressive player that he had been for the first fifteen games of the match. The most extraordinary feature of Voshell's winning streak was his command of ground strokes, ordinarily the weakest point in his game. He seemed able to hit the ball forehand and backhand with a free swing, plenty of speed, and very exact placement, instead of poking at it in his usual style.

It was by these surprising shots off the ground, as well as by his wonderfully effective service, that he kept Tilden constantly on the defensive until his physical condition failed him. Voshell has seldom if ever served so well, and his fast, twisting delivery, breaking sharply from the soft, rain-soaked surface, completely baffled the tall Philadelphian. The volleys and overhead shots that are generally the metropolitan champion's chief assets were scarcely needed during his early rampage, although he used them with convincing finality when the openings cried aloud, and there was considerable head work in his selection of the exact spot to plant the ball.

Tilden was by no means himself in the first half of the encounter, finding constant difficulty in judging the bound of the ball and never really gaining the necessary confidence in his shots. Yet even at his best, it is doubtful if he could have stopped the headlong rush of Voshell in that first mad charge. Tilden was wise in conserving his strength, waiting for the time when the inevitable break should come.

Voshell Best at Start.

Voshell began by winning two successive love games, the first on his own delivery and the second on Tilden's. It was 3—0 before the Philadelphian broke into the score, whereupon Voshell immediately served another love game for a 4—1 lead, running out the set on service 6—1, after Tilden had again lost his own delivery with a double fault.

Two more double faults by Tilden gave Voshell his first break and a 2—1 lead in the second set, and he reached 4—1 when Tilden slipped in trying to reach a fast drive to the corner. Another love game on service made it 5—1 in Voshell's favor, and, although he dropped the next one to Tilden's delivery, the set was his at 6—2 with a hard fought deuce game in which a lead of 40-15 was cut down by two splendid shots on the part of the loser. Even in these last few rallies there were indications that Voshell had shot his bolt. He smashed out badly for the deciding point of the first game in the third set and then had his service upset for the first time, when, after a double fault and a too-strong volley, a very accurate backhand shot of Tilden's passed him cleanly across court. Tilden then served a love game containing a beautiful deep lob following a short chop which drew Voshell in close. When Tilden increased his lead to 4—0 the left-hander evidently decided that the set was already gone, for he threw it away in flagrant fashion, knocking the ball far out of court and refusing to return the serves in the final game. The set was a gift to Tilden at 6—0, with the loss of only 5 points.

Tilden in Fast Finish.

But the interval of rest was of little help to Voshell, and although he made the games closer, carrying two of them to deuce, he was again defeated 6—0 in the set that tied up the match. The rubber was almost as one-sided with an identical point score. Voshell won a single deuce game and that was the extent of his success. Leading at 5—1, Tilden finished up at full speed, serving a love game for the final points.

The point score of the match follows:

FIRST SET.

Voshell	4	4	5	2	4	4	5	28—6	
Tilden	0	0	3	4	0	0	2	3—12—1	

SECOND SET.

Voshell	2	6	5	4	7	4	1	7	36—6
Tilden	4	4	3	2	5	0	4	5	27—2

THIRD SET.

Tilden	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	24—6
Voshell	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	5—0
Tilden	4	5	4	6	4	4	4	27—6
Voshell	2	3	2	4	2	0	2	13—0

FIFTH SET.

Tilden	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	27—6
Voshell	1	2	5	2	2	1	0	13—1

So far as the doubles event was concerned, the interest today centred in the Australians. They took the courts as soon as play began this morning, Brookes and Patterson engaging Dr. Rosenbaum and A. S. Cragin near the pavilion, while Thomas and Lycett played Carl Fischer and Dr. Hawk behind the clubhouse. The former players won the opening set easily at 6—2, but after the Australians had lost their sea legs they travelled quickly to victory at 6—2, 6—2.

Best Garland and Johnson.

The afternoon matches gave a better line on the ability of two of the visitors, Brookes and Patterson defeating Garland and H. C. Johnson in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4. In the lower half Johnston and Griffin eliminated Murray and Niles in a spectacular struggle at 8—6, 6—4, and then defaulted to Thomas and Lycett in order to clear up the schedule for tomorrow.

While the well-rounded stylish game and heady team work of Thomas and Lycett aroused general admiration, it was the play of Brookes and Patterson that was most closely watched. The general impression is that the veteran left-hander is as good as he ever was, with perhaps a little more speed in his service and forehand drive than in the past. He is obviously the steady man of the combination, leaving Patterson to attend to the fireworks.

Patterson's forehand is very fast and generally well vontrolled, while in serving he sweeps the ball across the net with terrific speed and a big break to the left of the receiver. The curve and high bound are not so pronounced as in the regular American twist delivery, but the ball, having less top spin, comes off the ground more quickly, besides traveling more directly and speedily through the air.

A Powerful Stroke.

Patterson's overhead is a tremendous wallop when it comes off, but he is inclined to use it recklessly, and today he often hit unnecessarily at balls which were on their way out. His game is a spectacular one in every department, but seems in general less sound then that of his instructor. There is splendid power, however, in the young Australian's backhand as well as forehand. When he volleys he has a tendency to shorten his grip on the racquet, which gives accuracy and sharp angles to his shots.

While Garland and his partner were defeated by the visitors today, they were far from outclassed. A break against Johnson's first service accounted for the Australian's advantage in the opening set, which went at 6—3. In the second the Americans led up to 3—1, the games being tied up when Garland's delivery was upset with a double fault and the final break coming against the same player for a 6—4 decision. Hard driving accounted for the final points.

The summaries:

Newport Invitation Tennis Tournament.

SINGLES.

Semi-final Round—W. T. Tilden, 2d, defeated S. H. Voshell, 1—6, 2—6, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; W. M. Johnston defeated I. Kumagae, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

DOUBLES.

First Round—Wallace F. Johnson and Vincent Richards won from P. D. E. Jones, Sr., and J. D. E. Jones, Jr., by default; Ben Yamasaki and S. Spaeth won from Tilden and partner by default; W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin defeated Hyams and Joseph Harriman, 6—0, 7—5; Carl Fischer and P. D. Hawk defeated Beals Wright and A. S. Dabney, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round—Cushman and Van Allen defeated Yamasaki and Spaeth, 6—3, 6—3; Johnston and Griffin defeated Niles and Murray, 8—6, 6—4; Garland and H. C. Johnson defeated Voshel and Kumagae, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Third Round—Williams and Washburn defeated Perin and Douglas, 6—1, 6—1; W. F. Johnson and Richards defeated Cushcan and Van Allen, 6—0, 6—3; Norman E. Brookes and Gerald Patterson defeated Garland and Johnson, 6—3, 6—4; R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett won from Johnston and Griffin by default.

MAN AND MAJOR IN FINAL.

Will Meet Today for Connecticut State Tennis Title.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 8.—As the result of today's matches in the State championship tournament at the Norfolk Country Club, Alrick H. Man, Jr., of Richmond Hill, L. I., and Frederick A. Major of Brooklyn will meet in the final match tomorrow. The feature today was the match between Major and Gallon.

The summary:

SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Man defeated Leighton, 6—2, 6—3.
Semi-finals—Major defeated Gallon, 6—4, 6—4; Man defeated Post, 6—0, 6—2.
DOUBLES.—Second Round—Gallon and Nehring defeated Ball and Iler, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4. Semi-finals—Toussain and Leighton defeated Gallon and Nehring, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5; Man and Major defeated Compton and C. Donaldson, 6—2, 6—1.

VETERAN IN FINAL OF SIWANOY GOLF

Sawyer's Brilliancy Turns Back Two Opponents—Meets Sweetser for Trophy.

A youth meets a veteran today at Siwanoy in the thirty-six-hole final match for the Victory Trophy. Ned Sawyer, playing as he did in his palmy days of a decade ago, turned back S. R. Hollander of Siwanoy and Reggie Lewis of Wykagyl yesterday by decisive margins, and has a firm grasp on one of the silver handles of the cup. Young Jesse Sweetser of Ardsley holds the other handle, by virtue of his defeat of C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., and T. V. Bermingham of Wykagyl.

Sawyer was shooting the best golf seen in the tournament yesterday. In the morning round against Hollander he gathered an early lead, and held it to the end, winning 2 up and 1 to play. In the afternoon he tackled Reggie Lewis, former Westchester champion, and, had the Wykagyl golfer been playing in anything like his form of a few years ago, it would have been a beautiful match. Lewis won the first hole, after both had sliced their drives, by chipping up to the pin and sinking his putt for a 4, while Sawyer delved into the side of a trap and came out short. The Wykagyl golfer lost this advantage immediately by hooking his drive from the second tee into a bad place, made up of a stone wall, long grass, and a few trees. He came out short on his third and failed to stay on the green on his fourth. Sawyer was in a trap on his second, but came out well and won handily. Lewis became 1 down at the short third by pitching to the right of the green and missing his putt for a 3. The next three holes were halved, all in par figures.

Lewis Begins to Drop Back.

At the seventh hole Lewis began to slip. He was a bit anxious and was overswinging. On a mashie pitch to the seventh green he found the turf too soft and went in so deep that his club was turned in his hand. The result of this was that his ball shot off at an angle into a trap, where he took two shots before he was out and over the green. On the eighth he played so hastily that he missed two shots in succession, and on the ninth he took three putts. In the meanwhile Sawyer was playing golf that was a delight to the eye. He was hitting the ball crisply from the tee and through the green, and was 4 up at the turn, with a score of 37.

Lewis cut this lead to 3 up on the eleventh, where the Siwanoy player put his tee shot in a trap, but Sawyer got it back again on the thirteenth, where the Wykagyl youngster topped his tee shot. Lewis was plainly showing lack of practice on shots that should have been easy for him. At the deciding fourteenth Sawyer played for a par 4 and got it, but Lewis was just short of the green in two and just over on his third. He holed a nice put for a 5, but Sawyer had the match, 5 and 4.

Sweetser had a hard battle with Van Vleck in the morning. The match came to the turn all square, but by winning the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth the Ardsley youngster gained a lead and was never headed. Van Vleck seems to be hoodooed by stymies. On the eleventh hole, when he should have squared the match, he laid himself one of the prettiest stymies seen in these parts lately, and was 2 down instead of all square. Sweetser held his lead to the end, winning 3 and 1.

Sweetser Off at High Speed.

In the afternoon, against Bermingham, the Ardsley player made a nice start by taking the first hole with a par 4, when his opponent was short of the green on his second, and continued the good work with a birdie 4 on the long second. He took three good putts on the third hole, however, and lost one hole of his advantage. He had a spell of three putt greens throughout the match, but as Bermingham was not up to his usual form, not much harm was done.

Sweetser came to the turn 2 up, and increased his lead at the eleventh, where Bermingham pitched well to the green, only to see the northwest wind carry the ball over the edge into trouble. A ten-foot putt for a 2 on the short thirteenth gave the youngster another hole, putting him 4 up. The next two holes were halved, giving Sweetser the match, 4 and 3.

There will be a fine battle in the Beaten Sixteen division today, when G. L. Conley, one of the favorites who fell in the early round, meets J. S. Worthington, the imported expert. It may furnish better golf than the trophy contest, though if Sawyer plays as he did yesterday his match will be worth going miles to see.

The summaries:

Siwanoy Victory Tournament.

TROPHY FLIGHT—Third Round—T. V. Bermingham, Wykagyl, defeated M. K. Waters, Ardsley, 7 and 6; J. W. Sweetser, Ardsley, deefated C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Greenwich, 3 and 1; R. M. Lewis, Wykagyl, defeated Lee Maxwell, Siwanoy, 5 and 3; D. E. Sawyer, Siwanoy, defeated S. R. Hollander, Siwanoy, 2 and 1.
Semi-final Round—Sweetser defeated Bermingham, 4 and 3; Sawyer defeated Lewis, 5 and 4.
SECOND SIXTEEN—Second Round—Leo Leventritt, Inwood, defeated W. Z. Shafer, Gedney Farms, 6 and 5; S. L. Conley, Siwanoy, defeated C. H. Paul, Gedney Farms, 4 and 2; J. S. Worthington, Siwanoy, defeated A. J. Mendes, 1 up; R. C. Mitchell, Siwanoy, defeated W. A. Patterson, Siwanoy, by default.
Semi-final Round—Conley defeated Leventritt, 7 and 5; Worthington defeated Mitchell, 5 and 4.
THIRD SIXTEEN.—Second Round—J. D. Newman, Fox Hills, defeated W. S. Johnson, Dunwoodie, 2 and 1; C. H. Hart, Dunwoodie, defeated W. L. Colt, Siwanoy, by default; A. W. Haigh, Scarsdale, defeated M. B. Downs, Siwanoy, 1 up, 19 holes; S. A. Lavkey, Siwanoy, defeated J. S. Jones, Gedney Farms, 3 and 1.
Semi-Final Round—Newman defeated Hart, 4 and 3; Haigh defeated Lackey, 2 up.
FOURTH SIXTEEN.—Second Round—H. G. Welbourne, Woodlawn, defeated C. Waechter, Siwanoy, 3 and 2; A. Holmes, Wee Burn, defeated P. M. Miller, Wykagyl, 1 up, 20 holes; O. F. Lewis, Wykagyl, defeated George Bijur, North Shore, 2 and 1; S. E. Folk, Wykagyl, defeated H. Herring, Scarsdale, 1 up, 19 holes.
Semi-Final Round — Welbourne defeated Holmes, 1 up; Folk defeated Lewis, 1 up, 20 holes.
FIFTH SIXTEEN.—S. P. F. Smith, Siwanoy, defeated A. E. Hedley, Siwanoy, 6 and 5; Dr. J. J. Sinnott, Siwanoy, defeated D. C. Collins, Ardsley, 2 up; Oscar Woodward, South Shore, defeated C. H. Jennings, Siwanoy, by default; H. D. Brewster, Scarsdale, defeated W. White, Siwanoy, 3 and 1.
Semi-Final Round—Smith defeated Sinnott, 1 up; Brewster defeated Woodward, 1 up.

WALKER PLAYS GOOD GOLF.

Wins Two Matches, but Greenwich Lad Gives Him a Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 8.—A. L. Walker, Jr., the intercollegiate golf champion, playing as an Ekwanok representative in the Vermont State golf championship tournament here today, came through the second and semi-final rounds of match play with ample margins, but had to play rather keen golf to establish his leads.

This morning Walker played a 15-year-old youth, Sayre McLeod of Greenwich, Conn., and won at the fourteenth green by five up and four to play. Barring a lost ball on the first hole the winner was going close to an even four clip. This afternoon Walker met George E. Morse, the veteran tournament player from Rutland, and was but two over even fours when the match ended at the fifteenth green. Walker and Morse each had a two to his credit and Walker had one seven, so that his going otherwise was practically par golf. Morse disposed of C. C. Holden, a former Vermont champion, this morning.

WHITE WINS CLOSE CONTEST ON LINKS

Nassau Golfer Beats Carter, 2 Up, and Then Wins from Sullivan at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Match play was the order of the day at the invitation tournament of the National Golf Links of America. The most closely contested morning match was between Phil Carter, Bridgehampton, and Gardiner White of Nassau.

It has been a long time since these two players have been drawn against each other in match play, and as each scored 38 on the outward journey the gallery following them saw some good golf. They were all square at the ninth, but Carter took the lead after the turn. White squared the match, however, and by sinking a ten-foot putt on the punch-bowl hole for a birdie 3 to Carter's 5 took the lead.

Playing the long home hole Carter topped his drive and his second landed in the big bunker, and after playing out, short conceded the hole to White when he found that White was just short of the green in two.

In the afternoon play of the first sixteen young Archie MacIlwaine, National, disposed of the veteran John M. Ward, Garden City, by 1 up, and Nelson Whitney, Audubon, defeated Paul Moore, Morris County, 4 and 3.

A surprise in the first beaten eight was the defeat of Phil Carter by Martin W. Littleton, Jr., Garden City, by 3 and 2.

Gardiner White and C. J. Sullivan, Garden City, President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, had a battle royal in their afternoon round in the first sixteen. White, after going out in 35, with a 6 on the ninth, developed a very erratic streak, but finally pulled out, winning by 2 and 1.

The cards:

White—Out	4	3	3	2	5	4	4	3	6	—35							
In	5	6	4	2	5	6	5	6	4	—38—73							
Sullivan—Out	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	5	—39							
In	6	5	5	2	4	5	5	5	…	—38—77							

James R. Hyde, National, after being 6 down in his match with E. H. Brown, Detroit Country Club, at the eleventh, drew up even, squaring the match on the seventeenth green. After both landed in the big and little bunkers, playing the eighteenth, Brown holed out in 6 and Hyde in 7, taking three putts

The summary:

National Golf Links Invitation Tournament.

FIRST SIXTEEN.

First Round—John M. Ward, Garden City, beat H. Solley, Maidstone, 5 and 4; Archibald McIlwaine, National, beat Fred Snare, Havana, 4 and 2; James R. Hyde, National, beat C. H. Mellon, Morris County, 2 and 1; E. H. Brown, Detroit, beat Eben M. Byers, National, 5 and 3; Nelson W. Whitney, Audubon, beat C. M. Amory, Myopia, 6 and 5; Paul Moore, Morris County, beat Reginald Fincke, Mount Kisco, 7 and 6; Gardiner W. White, Nassau, beat Phil Carter, Bridgehampton, 2 up; M. W. Littleton, Jr., Garden City, beat C. J. Sullivan, Garden City, 1 up.
Second Round—McIlwaine defeated Ward, 1 up; Brown defeated Hyde, 1 up; Whitney defeated Moore, 4 and 3; White defeated Sullivan, 2 and 1.

BEATEN EIGHT.

First Round—Snare defeated Solley, 3 and 1; Mellon defeated Byers by default; Amory defeated Fincke, 5 and 4; Littleton defeated Carter, 3 and 2.

LEECH CUP FOR RICHARDS.

Marksman Has Perfect Score at Caldwell Rifle Range.

CALDWELL, N. J., Aug. 8.—The final leg of the match for the Leech cup was shot today under unfavorable wind conditions. The winner of the match and cup was William H. Richards of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, who turned in a perfect score for the three days' shoot. His score was total 105. He received the Leech cup and a gold medal.

Nine other riflemen, whose scores were next highest, were given bronze medals. These winners are: Second, Second Lieutenant John J. Faragher, U. S. M. C., score for three days, 34, 34, 33, total, 101; third, M. A. Fawcett, Iowa civilian team, score 34, 32, 34, total, 100; fourth, Captain J. F. Castello, Filipino scout, score 34, 34, 30, total, 98; fifth, Captain G. E. Cook, Ordnance Department, score 33, 34, 30, total, 97; Lt. A. Fruessner, Iowa civilian team, score 33, 35, 29, total, 97; Gunnery Sergeant L. Weigle, U. S. Marine Corps, score 31, 34, 32, total, 97; F. Chisholm, District of Columbia civilian team, score 35, 33, 29, total, 97; tenth, Sergeant M. W. Durham, U. S. Marine Corps, score 30, 32, 34, total, 96.

The following teams arrived at the range today: California teams, civilian and National Guard, and the National Guard teams of the States of Washington, Connecticut and Nevada.

EMMA MAGOWAN WINS TROT.

Brook Farm Horse Takes 2:12 Event at Goshen.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Six races were decided here this afternoon. The Brook Farm trotter Emma Magowan won the 2:12 trot in straight heats. In winning this race Lyman Brusie was awarded the Tiffany Trophy, a handsome silver pitcher given by Thomas W. Murphy to the winning driver of this race. C. E. Pitman won the two and three-year-old races with Klio and Letfly, and the 2:12 pace with Delco.

The meeting will be brought to a close tomorrow afternoon when four races are on the card.

The summaries:

2:12 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse $2,000.

Emma Magowan, br. m., by J. Malcolm Forbes (L. Brusie)	1	1	1
Worthy Peter, b. h. (Berry)	4	2	2
Allie Wood the Great, b. g. (Goode)	3	4	3
Lockspur, b. g. (Rathbun)	5	4	dis.
The Expose, b. m. (Burgess)	6	dis.	
Bessie G., b. m. (Little)	2	drawn.	
Brisac, blk. h. (Cane)	dis.		

Time—2:09¼, 2:10¼, 2:10¾.

2:21 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,000.

Moxo Axworthy, b. g., by Howard Mann, (W. Bull)	1	1	1
Native Chief, ch. g., (Crossman)	2	2	2
Bornia, b. m., (Dickerson)	3	3	3
David Bingen, b. h., (Little)	4	4	6
Lady Brook, b. m., (Packer)	5	7	4
Sadie Silver, ch. m., (Hodson)	6	5	5
Judge Clayton, b. g., (Ray)	7	8	7
Time Worthy, b. h., (Mackenzie)	8	6	ds

Time—2:11¾; 2:12⅝; 2:11¾.

2:12 Class.—Pacing. Purse $2,000.

Delco, b. g., by Inline, (B. Pitman)	1	1	1
Irish Boer, b. g., (Doolan)	4	3	2
Millard Dillon, b. g., (Myrer)	2	4	4
Red November, ch. g., (W. Bull)	3	2	3
Orator Brink, b. g., (Little)	5	dr	

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:10¾.

2:15 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse, $2,000.

Labe Riddell, br. h., by J. Malcolm Forbes, (Packer)	4	1	1	1
Amy Frisco, b. m., by San Francisco, (J. S. Murray)	1	4	6	2
Blitsey, br. m., (Pittman)	6	2	5	3
Britone, b. m., (Nelson)	2	5	4	4
Charley Penn, b. g., (Berry)	7	6	2	ro.
Patrick Duluth, br. h., (Hodson)	3	3	3	ro.
Burleigh Girl, b. m., (Rodney)	8	dis.		
Maggie, b. m., (Lyman)	5	drawn.		
Mary Macgowan, br. m., (Sherman)	dis.			
Dr. Elmort, b. g., (L. Rusie)	dis.			

Time—2:11¼, 2:13¼, 2:12¾, 2:13¼.

WINS STATE CHESS TITLE.

Kupchik Regains Championship by Defeat of Chajes at Troy.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—By defeating O. Chajes in the final round of the championship tournament at the mid-summer meeting of the New York State Chess Association at the Chess Club of Troy, today, A. Kupchik of New York City, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, finished in first place, with a total score of 4½ to 1½, and regained the title of State champion. Kupchik had the white side of a queen's gambit declined in his match with Chajes, and wound up the game with a pretty combination after thirty moves.

C. Jaffe, who had tied Kupchik yesterday, found his master in Bernstein today, the latter winning in forty-six moves. Bernstein had white in a queen's gambit declined. Jaffe won second prize, and Chajes third.

The final score:

MRS. GAVIN BEATEN AT SHENECOSSETT

Miss Rosenthal's Sturdy, Uphill Game Lands Her in Title Round with Mrs. Barlow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 8.—Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Ravisloe will meet Mrs. Ronald Barlow of Philadelphia in the final of the Shenecossett woman's golf championship tournament tomorrow. Mrs. Barlow had by far the easier match to play today, and held up her side of the bracket by defeating Mrs. F. B. Ryan of Craxford by 7 and 5.

The match between Miss Rosenthal and Mrs. W. A. Gavin of South Shore attracted the gallery, which was well rewarded for the trip around the links, as the pair finished all square on the eighteenth green, and it took an extra hole to decide the winner. Mrs. Gavin seemed to have the match well in hand several times, and looked like a winner up to the last hole, but repeatedly threw away her opportunities. She was driving a bit beyond her opponent from nearly every tee, but her short game was wabbly.

The ninth was the turning point. In attempting to carry a trap on her second, when her rival was three shots behind, Mrs. Gavin found trouble, and finally lost the hole by 8 to 7. In the short eleventh she again had the best of it by a stroke, but hit her opponent's ball and got only a half. In the sixteenth, with the match all even, she looked up on a short approach, and could get no better than a half with Miss Rosenthal, who was in the trap on her second. Again on the eighteenth the New York golfer looked to be a sure winner, as she was on the green in two, while her rival was over in her second. The Chicago girl laid her a half stymie, and a half in five was the result. On the nineteenth hole both were in the trap on their second, but made nice shots. Mrs. Gavin took three putts, and the match was over.

In the second sixteen Miss T. Palmer beat Mrs. Alva Oatman 1 up, and Mrs. L. G. Baker defeated Miss V. Palmer 3 and 4.

In the beaten eight Mrs. Charles Bicknell defeated Mrs. J. P. Armstrong 1 up, and Miss Lois Steamer defeated Miss Kate Boman in nineteen holes.

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RESERVATION HALTS COLOMBIAN TREATY

Provision Protecting American Oil Leases Ordered by Senate Committee.

OWNERSFEAR CONFISCATION

Say Colombia Is Planning Deal Giving Petroleum Monopoly to British Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today referred the proposed treaty with Colombia to a sub-committee, with instructions to draft a reservation adequately protecting American oil interests in that country against the effects of a drastic decree lately issued by theSuares Government.

Evidence laid before the committee on behalf of American investors in Colombian oil projects caused the demand for the insertion of a clause to prevent confiscation of American properties. Senator Fall of New Mexico heads the subcommittee, the other members of which are Senators McCumber and Smith, Arizona.

The State Department laid before the full committee a copy of the Colombian decree, which nationalizes all petroleum deposits, declaring the fee simple title in all of them vested in the Government, and preventing the surface owner from executing leases for the oil.

As translated by the State Department the decree sets forth that the petroleum lands belong to the nation in fee simple in accordance with decrees, laws and decisions dating from 1829 and affirmed in July, 1918, by the Council of State. It then makes the following provisions:

"In order to carry on explorations of any kind and on any scale in lands that may be or may not be the property of the nation, in search or in a localization of sources or deposits of petroleum, a permit from the Government must first be obtained.

"All undertakings of individuals or companies, which are occupied definitely or transitorily, and in any section, in making studies of petroleum properties, such as prospectings, soundings and perforations, on any scale, will be required to comply with the following obligations:

"A.—To advise the Government, through the Ministry of Public Works, as to the works that are being initiated, and if they have already been initiated to report on the result of the explorations.

"B.—They will also be required to remit to the Ministry of Public Works, accompanied by their report and duly authenticated, labeled samples of the petroleum which they have extracted and a topographical sketch of the zone or region explored.

"C.—If the explorations were effected on private property this circumstance should be so stated and, moreover, the original title to such lands should be indicated, stating whether they were at any time under appropriation; if so, the date of their cession by the Government.

"The permit for exploring petroleum properties, referred to in Article 1, will be granted by the Ministry of Public Works whenever deemed convenient by it. And the granting of this permit, or the fact that explorations have been made, will not be construed as involving a license, or expectation of a license, on the part of those who have carried on the explorations.

"The explorers who, to the satisfaction of the Government, verify the exploration of the zone which may be conceded to them, complying with all the conditions imposed by said permit, will have, dating from the expiration of said permit, a period of six months for proposing to the Government a contract for making explorations in accordance with the laws relating to this matter.

"The period of the permit will be for one year without renewal rights, commencing with the date of its issue.

"The extension of the zones of exploration will be limited in each case. * * * The extension will be from 10,000 to 20,000 hectares.

"Only the party to whom the permit has been granted can explore the zone comprehended by it. The permit cannot be transferred in any manner to another natural or judicial person.

"The concession agent will make a monthly report to the Government on the state and progress of the exploration. He will also report immediately on the discovery of outcroppings of sources of petroleum.

According to American oil men at Barranquilla, Colombia, who have protested, through C. E. Guyant, American Consul there, and Hoffman Philip, United States Minister, the decree of nationalization is based on the Carranza oil land legislation. Two causes were assigned by the oil men for the decree.

1—That the Colombian Government was about to enter into a deal with the Pearson Syndicate, a British concern, giving that company a practical monopoly of oil fields into the discovery, exploration and development of which Americans had put their money.

2—That the Tropical Oil Company of Pittsburgh was having trouble with landowners regarding leases, and wanted blanket protection from the Colombian Government. A report by a Mr. Manning, who has recently made an exhaustive study of both the Mexican and Colombian situations, is said to have disclosed that an Anglo-Colombian corporation has agreed to lend the Colombian Government 1,000,000 pounds sterling in return for a blanket petroleum concession.

As a result of the protests, the Colombian Government stated that the decrees would be suspended pending legislation by the present Congress, but it developed that this did not alter the nationalization decree nor a provision preventing surface owners from executing leases.

There are two extensive leases of petroleum land in Colombia owned by American companies. The Delmares lease covers about 2,000,000 acres and the Bares lease about 500,000 acres. The former is controlled by the Tropical Oil Company and the latter by the H. L. Doherty Company of New York.

In 1913 Lord Murray went to Colombia and tried to get a large concession for Lord Cowdray, with whose company Lord Murray was associated. The Colombian Congress was ready to grant the concession, but finally refused to issue it on the advice of Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, who showed a friendly attitude toward a treaty providing for the payment of $5,000,000 to Colombia for Panama Canal rights and the French Canal concessions.

Subsequently American concerns, invited expressly by the Colombian Government, acquired oil rights by purchase and leasing in nearly every particular to the laws of Colombia. The title to the lands dated back to 1874, and there was never any question raised regarding the lease rights. The Standard Oil Company has producing property near the coast, and among others the Independent Pittsburgh Syndicate has developed lands 600 miles inland and has two large producing properties. The Independent Company is arranging to finance a long pipe line to bring the petroleum to tidewater.

Some Senators have heard intimations that the action taken by President Suarez was inspired by President Carranza of Mexico.

COLUMBIA CONCERTS END.

Subscribers Give Silver Service to Edwin F. Goldman, Band Leader.

The ten weeks' season of free open-air concerts "on the green" at Columbia University came to an end last night. The series was highly successful, the attendance averaging twenty thousand persons a performance. At last night's concert a silver service was presented to Edwin Franko Goldman, the leader of the band, by the subscribers. The members of the band, known as the New York Military Band, presented their leader with a pair of cuff links.

A similar series of concerts is planned for next Summer. Among those who provided the funds for the concerts this year were Mitry Guggenheim, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Felix Warburg, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. Elisabeth Milbank Anderson, Mrs. Clarence Mihliser, Mrs. Simon Frankel.

Referee to Decide Will Dispute.

Surrogate Cohalan decided yesterday to appoint a referee to determine whether Mrs. Duncan Phyfe of the Hotel Buckingham is competent to act as administratrix of the estate of her husband, who died in May, leaving an estate of $300,000. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edith Phyfe, applied for and obtained letters on the ground that she was mentally incompetent to manage the property, and the widow then sought to have the administration revoked on the ground that she is competent. The sister-in-law submitted affidavits by nurses and physicians, who attended the decedent, stating that the widow was eccentric and that they believed her mental faculties impaired.

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WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th St. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. "A Dizzy Whirl of Entertainment." MONTE CRISTO, Jr. Most Beautiful Women in the World. Sunday Night Concert. BEST SEATS IN NEW YORK.

PERFORMANCES WILL POSITIVELY BE GIVEN BY HOLBROOK BLINN IN THE CHALLENGE AT SELWYN THEATRE West 42d St. This Aft. 2.20 & Tonight 8.20.

MARIN ELLIOTT'S Wed. at 2:30. Sat. at 2. 39 EAST

William Harris, Jr., announces that he has been obliged, because of the Actors' strike, to discontinue performances of "East Is West," at the Astor Theatre, temporarily. Performances will be resumed in the near future.

Greenwich Village Follies A "REVUSICAL" COMEDY OF NEW YORK LATIN QUARTIER. NORA BAYES THEATRE 44th, W. of B'way. MONDAY EVE., AUGUST 11th. Seats Now. Phone Bryant 6[illegible].

REPUBLIC Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today & Wed., 2:30. "A VOICE IN THE DARK"

39TH ST. Theatre. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today. Thomas Dixon's THE RED DAWN

McBride's Theatre Ticket Offices. Phone Bryant 1100. Up-town: 1497 Broadway (Times Square West). Down-town: 71 Broadway. Branches at the Hotels McAlpin, Waldorf-Astoria, The Wallick, 165 Broadway. "Standard for forty years."

JOHN McCORMACK SINGS TONIGHT. Ocean Grove Auditorium (Asbury Park). Good Seats Still Available—$1, $1.50, $2.

44th ST. Theatre, Just West of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. MATINEE TODAY. BEST $2 SEATS. Shubert GAIETIES. MUSICAL REVUE—CAST OF 125. Choice Reserved Seats, $1, $1.50, $2.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MIDNIGHT WHIRL. Dancing 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8200.

CENTURY THEATRE, 62d St. near B'way. POSITIVELY TO-NIGHT at 8 P. M. A TRIUMPH. F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Present The World's Most Beautiful Production. CHU CHIN CHOW. SECOND "COSTUME" EDITION GIVEN IN ALL ITS GORGEOUS AND WONDERFUL BEAUTY. WITH A NOTABLE CAST OF DISTINGUISHED PLAYERS—14 BIG SCENES—COMPANY OF 300. Now in its 4th year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. "I never enjoyed anything more than I did Mr. Fiske and 'A Lonely Romeo.'" ADMIRAL WILSON. POSITIVELY OPEN TO-DAY and With the Original Cast. LEW FIELDS in "The Old Sin" A LONELY ROMEO. FUN—MUSIC—GIRLS.

JOHN FERGUSON. The Season's Sensational Success. Moves to NOW At The FULTON W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.

Booth 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. The Best Show in Town. The Better 'Ole. With MR. & MRS. COBURN. Performances will be given today and every Eve. & Wed. & Sat. Mats.

NOTICE. Owing to the Brooklyn Car Strike the mammoth Open Air Performance of AIDA at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway has been postponed to Next Saturday Eve., Aug. 16. Tickets for To-morrow Evening will be good for Next Saturday Evening. FORTUNE GALLO. ANDRES DE SEGUROLA.

LEWISOHN STADIUM. 138th St. and Amsterdam Ave. $1.50. TONIGHT, 8:30 O'CLOCK—OPEN AIR. JEAN BARONDESS, Soprano. CANTOR BERNARD WOOLFF. Steinway Piano Used. STADIUM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. ARNOLD VOLPE, Conductor. In Case of Rain concert takes place in Great Hall, 140th St. & Convent Ave.

STEEPLECHASE FOR FUN. CONEY ISLAND. PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK. OPP. WEST 130 ST. FERRY. SURF BATHING NOW

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM—42d St. Pop. Mat. Today. NO SEATS OVER $2.00. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES OF THE COOL ROOF OF THE ZIEGFELD. ROOF OVERLOOKING 6 MIDWINTER FROLICS.

LIBERTY, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. WE HAVEN'T CLOSED. COMPLETE CAST PLAYED. THE BEST REVIEW IN TOWN. Pop. Mat Today 50c. to $2. GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS OF 1919. with ANN PENNINGTON, Others and 50 BEAUTIFUL SCANDAL MONGERS.

LIGHTNIN. GAIETY Broadway at 46th St. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. Prestige of 4 Yrs. Mats. Wed. 2:30.

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. The Royal Vagabond. A Celebrated Court Comedian.

Henry Miller's Theatre, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. LA LA LUCILLE.

GLOBE, B'way at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. Oscar Hammerstein's Musical Comedy SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW.

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15. 9th BIG SEASON. COOLED BY ICED AIR. LISTEN LESTER!

CORT West 48th St. Wed. Eve., Aug. 13. "A Regular Feller." A New Comedy with a Regular Cast. Seats Next Monday. Mail Orders Now.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 6th Ave. and 4th St. VILLAGE FOLLIES. With BESSIE McCOY DAVIS, JAMES WATTS and 30 FAMOUS ARTISTS' MODELS. Evs. 8:45. Matinee Today 2:30. Moving Monday, Aug. 11th, to the Nora Bayes Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. Seats Now.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. International Musical Celebrities. All $1 All Seats. White, Mr. & Mrs. N. Phillips, others. In Reserved Thea. Robt. Warwick, "Secret Service." 25c., 50c., 75c.

COLUMBIA B'way at 47th. PEEK-A-BOO. Pop. Prices. Last 2 Times 2:15 & 8:15.

MOTION PICTURES

REG. COHAN THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:30. D. W. GRIFFITH Repertory Season. Last Week "FALL OF BABYLON" Last Time Sunday. Beginning Monday Eve., Aug. 11. New Place "Hearts of the World" Edition. Visualizing The League of Nations.

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY, B'way at 41st St. Continuous Mats. to 11 P. M. (Pop. Prices.) MACK SENNETT'S YANKEE DOODLE IN BERLIN And SENNETT'S Bathing Beauties. MARION DAVIES, "The Dark Star." CHRISTIE COMEDY. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA. CATHERINE CALVERT, "The Career of Katherine Bush." Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA. RIVOLI RIALTO Times Square.

81 at 81st, Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3856. WM. S. HART in his latest Artcraft Drama "Wagon Tracks." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY & TO-M'W 25c & 35c, including Tax.

PLAZA Madison Av. at 59th St. TOM MOORE in BASIL KING'S "The City of Comrades."

STRAND B'way at 47 St. "THE WESTERNER," MACK SENNETT COMEDY. Seventh STRAND ORCHESTRA.

Loew's New York Theatre & Roof. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof in 1 A. M. PEGGY HYLAND, "Cheating Herself."

"Bellak" SYSTEM OF SELECT HOTELS. Special Summer Rates.

RESIDENCE for WOMEN. Room and meals, $14 weekly up. Room with bath and meals $18 weekly up. HOTEL RUTLEDGE. Lexington Av. at 30th St. Also desirable accommodations at rooms without meals $1.50 day up. MODERN—HOMELIKE—ACCESSIBLE.

Magnificent view of Central Park. Being completely modernized, 1, 2, 3 rooms & bath, $50 per room up. HOTEL ASHTON. Madison Ave. at 93rd. Surface cars at door, convenient to bus and subway. We cater to a discriminate clientele only. Large, light outside rooms.

NOTED FOR SUNSHINE. Two and three rooms and bath. Newly and unusually furnished and decorated. 9 to 14 windows. HOTEL NOBLETON. 126 West 75d Street. $90 monthly, $25 weekly. Restaurant a la Carte. Near all Cars, Express "Sub," "L," and "Bee" Lines.

This modern, new, up-to-date hotel, situated in the very centre of the exclusive West Side, has for lease Suites of 1 or 2 Rooms to as many as required. Unexceptionable Service with Homelike Surroundings. HOTEL HAMILTON. 73D STREET. Just East of Broadway.

"BLACK DEVIL" JUNIOR JAZZ BAND. THE JAZZ PARADISE. DANCING ON THE ROOF GARDEN. 9 P. M. TILL CLOSING. THE COOLEST SPOT IN TOWN. Famous Southern Dinner $1.75. REISENWEBER'S. Columbus Circle at 58th St.

Ye Olde English Coffee House. 22 W. 42nd St. & 25 W. 42nd St. Special Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner. Also a la Carte throughout day. Home Cooking. Perfect Service and Cuisine.

Luchow's. 14th Street near Fourth Ave.

The HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA TURKISH BATHS. WOMEN have their own separate bath establishment, swimming pool and all, at the Hotel Pennsylvania Turkish Baths. Men's bath always open; women's daily (except Sunday), 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. All electric treatments and baths; massage, manicuring, chiropody, etc. Highly expert operators. For New Yorkers, too.

HOTEL Bretton Hall. BROADWAY, 85TH TO 86TH STS. SUBWAY STATION AT 86TH ST. COR. Transient Rates for Either One or Two Persons. Room and Private Bath, $4 & $5 Per Day. Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day. Also Suites 2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths, with exceptionally large closets, to rent on yearly lease, furnished or unfurnished. Restaurant of Highest Standard at Attractive Prices.

TO-DAY—Southern Chicken Dinner—JUST AS MAMMY USED TO COOK IT. Jamaica Inn Welcomes you! Formerly the Famous Hofbrau. QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA. 30th Street and Broadway. Wonderful Lunch—Excellent Table d'Hote. SNAPPY DANCING AND MUSIC.

Comfort—Location—Refinement. Hotel Netherland. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. Facing beautiful Central Park. Redecorated and refurnished throughout. Large and Small Suites to Lease. Superior Accommodations for Transients and Tourists. Exceptional Cuisine. Phone 3700 Plaza.

HOTEL PATTERSON. 58 W. 47th St. One Room and Bath $3 per day and up. Two Rooms and Bath $5 per day and up.

HOTEL NEWTON. 2528 Broadway, bet. 94th & 95th Sts. SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST. RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day. Double, $2.00 to $8.00 a day. Phone 38th Riverside.

Tea Rooms.

Sisters Three Teashop, 33 West 42d St. Madison Ave. A la carte from 8:30 A. M. to 7 P. M. New Rochelle branch, 183 Pelham Road. Now open for the season.

CLOVER TEA SHOP, 102 Madison Ave. Corner 30th St. Established 1919. Closed Sundays. Breakfast, 40-50c; Lunch, 60-75c; Dinner, $1-$1.25. Under Same Management as the ROSE GARDEN.

THE MARGUERITE, 43 West 56th Street. Close Residence. Closed Sundays. Wed., Baked Chicken Pie, Fri., Chicken a la Maryland. Luncheon 50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner 75c.

Dorothy Louise, 1 WEST 37TH ST. (Off 5th Ave.) Luncheon, 60c. Dinner, $1. A Treat. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUESDAY.

ORANGE AND BLACK, 107 W. 46th St. "THE HOME OF REAL FOOD." Try Our Home-Made Pies. $1.00—5 P. M. Chinese Sunday Evening Buffet, $1.00.

THE GREEN WITCH, 48 East 59th Street. (Closed Saturdays & Sundays) Lunch 50c; Dinner 75c. CHICKEN DINNER MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

MARIE ANTOINETTE, 118 W. 72d St. LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEA, DINNER. Chinese curio Gifts with orders of $1.00.

BILLY ANN, 220 Madison Avenue, near 35th St. STRICTLY HOME-COOKED LUNCHEON.

HEATHERDELL, 15 East 49th Street. LUNCHEON 1. AFTERNOON TEA 1. DINNER.

RUSSIAN INN, 256 West 57th St. Between 7th & 8th Aves. 57 W. 37TH ST. A la Carte & Afternoon Tea.

SCOTCH TEA ROOM, 11 East 38th St. Lunch; Dinner; Home-Made Candies.

INDICATE DECREASE IN YIELD OF CROPS

Bad Weather and Other Conditions Cut Big Gap in Production of Corn and Wheat.

LACK OF RAIN IN CORN BELT

Output Now Is Estimated at 2,788,878,000 Bushels, While Wheat Is Put at 1,161,000,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The country's corn crop showed a decrease of 27,052,000 bushels as a result of weather and other conditions during July. The Department of Agriculture, in its August forecast, announced the crop promised 2,788,378,000, based on conditions existing on Aug. 1, compared with a forecast of 2,815,430,000 bushels made early in July.

Wheat production fell off 221,000,000 bushels as compared with the July forecast, the total being placed at 1,161,000,000 bushels. There was a decrease of 124,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat and 97,000,000 bushels of Spring wheat.

A statement by the Department said most of the corn belt suffered from want of rain, serious over large areas, particularly in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Winter wheat continued its downward course, due to the ill effects of rust, scab and blight. The stock in the Southwest was described as the best in years, being above normal; but in the Western mountain districts, dry land wheat is generally poor. In the Northwest also the crop is disappointing owing to lack of rainfall.

Spring wheat, the statement said, is even more seriously affected. Most of the Spring wheat territory was in the area of drought and thus, with serious damage from rust and scab and grasshoppers in North Dakota, reduced the promise by 97,000,000 bushels.

Forecasts of the crops, based on Aug. 1 conditions were announced today by the Department of Agriculture as follows:

(Figures in millions, i.e., 000,000, omitted.)			
Winter wheat	715	Tobacco (lbs.)...	1,335
Spring wheat	925	Flax	19.2
All wheat	940	Rice	43.4
Corn	2,788	Hay	111
Oats	1,208	Sugar beets, tons	6.69
Barley	204	Apples (total) ...	155
Rye	84.6	Peaches (bushels)	49.8
Buckwheat	16.1	Apples (com'l) ..	23.1
White potatoes ..	357	barrels	
Sweet potatoes ..	100		

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Anticipations which were more than fulfilled that the Government crop would be bullish had a great deal to do with the upward turn the prices of all deliveries of corn took today at the last. The close was nervous, ¼c. to four cents net higher, with September 180¾ to 190, and December 150⅝ to 151¼. Oats gained 1½c. to 1⅝c. In provisions the outcome ranged from a decline of fifteen to ten cents advance.

Government figures on the prospective yield of corn came too late to have any direct influence on the market, but unofficial estimates, however, indicated such a decided reduction in the eventual crop total that bearish economic and industrial factors were at least temporarily counterbalanced. Almost from the outset, too, the smallness of contract stocks of corn in Chicago made shorts in the September delivery anxious and had forced the price of that month sharply higher. It was not until the last hour, though, that, largely owing to overtalk up by the Government report, the depression in the December and May options was overcome.

Oats swayed with corn. Guesses beforehand on the Government crop report as to oats were generally high.

Labor difficulties that made hog values weak were reflected by provisions. Trading most of the time was very light.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Fortesque, Lt. Cmdr. T. A., to the Pittsburgh.

McClanahan, Lt. Cmdr. R. K., will revert to former status as Passed Asst. Surg. with rank of Lieut. on retired list.

Eastman, Lt. G. W., to Navy Hosp., Boston.

McCarthy, Lt. D. J., will revert to former status as Chief Machinist on Retired List.

McCole, Lt. J. F., and Troutle, Lt. P., will revert to former status as Chief Carpenter on Retired List.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments—To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 9, Sergt. John Archipoli, from 6th to 20th.; Patrol. E. F. Burns, from 38th to 26th.

Temporary Assignment — Lieut. J. F. Shevlin, 57th, to Headquarters Div., in office of Special Deputy Commissioner du Pont, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 9.

Leave of Absence (Without Pay)—Patrol. Hans Amundsen, 8th Insp. Dist., for 60 days, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 27.

Sick Leaves—Lieut. M. W. Collins, Det. Div., for 20 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 10; Patrol. Thomas Custer, 101st, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 11.

Applications for Full Pay While on Sick Report Approved—Patrol. T. F. Ryan, 17th, from 8 A. M., July 27, to 12 Noon, July 31; Dennis Wright, 46th, from 8:30 P. M., July 30, during disability; J. J. Murphy, 111th, from 3 P. M., June 15, to 12 Noon, July 28; E. R. F. Dinken, Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 12:30 P. M., July 28, to 12 P. M., Aug. 2.

Fire Department.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence, to take effect 8 A. M. on dates specified, they having been ordered to report from the army: Aug. 11, Fireman 1st grade John Marshall, Eng. 29; Fireman 2d grade Patrick Murphy, Eng. 74. Aug. 12, Fireman 1st grade J. J. Donlon, H. & L. 2.

Designation: Fireman 1st grade J. B. Baisley of H. & L. 22, an Acting Lieutenant, to take effect 8 A. M. Aug. 9

Special leave of absence: Fireman 1st grade E. M. Maxwell, Eng. 69, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 10.

The Civil Service.

City.

Examinations have been ordered for axeman, Grade B; rodman, Grade C; dock master, stenographer and typewriter, Grade 2; asphalt steam roller engineer, keeper of menagerie, mechanical engineer, Grade C and D, and patrolman on aqueduct.

United States.

The Commission announces for Aug. 20 an examination for assistant in tobacco investigations, for duty in the field, at $1,200 to $1,800 a year, will be filled from this examination. Certificates to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination. The headquarters of one position will be in Virginia, North Carolina, or South Carolina, and the appointee will carry on his work in one of those States; the other appointee will have his headquarters in Connecticut, and will conduct his experiments in the Connecticut Valley. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in tobacco culture, 35; education, training and experience, 40. Applicants must have had at least one year's experience in growing, curing, and handling tobacco. They must have reached their twentieth, but not their forty-fifth, birthday on the date of the examination.

Education Notes.

The end of the six weeks' session of the vacation schools will take place next week. On Tuesday and Thursday final examinations will be held for the 4,000 pupils attending the opportunity classes. The term will end on Friday, Aug. 15. Pupils, who pass the tests, will receive certificates qualifying them for promotion in the regular elementary school grades in September.

Kindergarten Day will be observed at Vacation Playground 142, Brooklyn, on Aug. 18.

The Board of Education has approved the list submitted by the Board of Superintendents of special and general supplies for use in day and evening high and elementary schools for 1920.

Leaves of absence for three months on half pay have been granted to Jeremiah Clayton, William G. Delamater, and Peter J. Treacey, Inspectors of Repairs in the Buildings Bureau of the Board of Education.

CROWDER ENDS CUBAN TASK

President Menocal Signs Law He Went to Help Frame.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Maj. Gen. Enoch Crowder sailed for New York last night aboard the Cuban cruiser Cuba, after spending the day as the guest of President Menocal and his family at Varadero de Cardenas, where the President signed the three laws which General Crowder came here to frame.

The Cuban press generally speaks highly of the work accomplished by the General, who, in the face of Cuba's mañana habit, has in about four months time endowed Cuba with three laws of the greatest value to the country, although to do so it was necessary that he work the parliamentary committees collaborating with him and himself until late hours almost every night.

In a statement dictated for THE NEW YORK TIMES General Crowder said:

"I am leaving Cuba greatly indebted to the Cuban Government, to which I was accredited, for the most ample facilities and encouragement in the task assigned to me, and to the press and people of Cuba for the co-operative attitude consistently maintained throughout my entire stay.

"It is essential to the success of the revisions which have been enacted that public opinion should support them, with fair criticism uninfluenced by partisanship. It should be in the minds of all that a crime committed against the suffrage of a country is particularly a crime committed against the national sovereignty, and that a discreditable electoral administration here, as in all other countries, threatens the national sovereignty in a very direct way."

16 HURT IN AUTO CRASHES.

Heavily Laden Cars in Two Accidents—Man Mortally Hurt.

One person was killed and fifteen were injured in two auto crashes yesterday, one accident occurring in Manhattan and the other in Brooklyn. The first accident took place in the morning at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, when an automobile operated by George Smith of 3,110 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, which was carrying to work employes of the Marmon Automobile Company, 42 West Sixty-second Street, Manhattan, crashed into a machine owned by Dr. Morris Cohen of 1,320 Thirty-sixth Street. The Cohen automobile was overturned and Miss Anna Bleinstein of 1,482 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, a passenger, was pinned beneath it. The other auto swerved to the sidewalk, but did not upset.

Walter H. Priess of 9,520 127th Street, Richmond Hill, was thrown from the Marmon Company's car, striking his head on the pavement. He died on the way to the hospital. The injured besides Miss Bleinstein were: Miss Edna Reilly of 1,730 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn; Miss Joanna Lanigan of 18 First Street, Brooklyn; Frank Brinkerhoff of 8,620 127th Street, Richmond Hill; the Misses Mary and Loretta McGuinness of 10 Douglas Street, Brooklyn, and George Smith, chauffeur of the Marmon Company's car.

The second accident occurred shortly after 6 o'clock last night when a touring car, owned and driven by Harry Levy of 1,654 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was demolished and its seven occupants thrown to the street in a collision at Broadway and Delancey Street with an auto truck owned by the American Cigar and Soda Water Syndicate, 139 Delancey Street, and operated by William Feinberg of 332 Delancey Street.

Two ambulance calls were sent to Bellevue and St. Vincent's Hospitals, but only Isadore Levy, a brother of the owner of the touring car, was injured seriously enough to cause his removal to the hospital. Levy received a fractured hip. The others injured were Miss Catherine Connelly of 1,503 Broadway, Brooklyn; Miss Martha Walters of 297 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn; Miss Lillian Meiseles of 1,473 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn; Harry Shepherd, 68 McKelvin Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Lange of 181 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn.

TO INVESTIGATE SERVICE.

Telephone Hearing Results in Complainants' Decision to Inspect Plant.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District began taking testimony yesterday on complaints that the New York Telephone Company was not giving adequate service and that conditions were constantly growing worse. Among those who appeared to testify against the company were Stuart Browne of the New York Real Estate Association; Franklin Taylor, M. H. Winkler, representing the Council of Jewish Women; Assemblyman Edward F. Healy, Mark Goldstein, and several representatives of the Merchants' Association. Assistant Corporation Counsel Stanton appeared for the city. F. H. Bethell, First Vice President of the telephone company, was also present.

In the complaint filed by Mr. Browne the charge was made that the company had been underpaying its telephone girls and that the latter had been purposely giving wrong numbers and rendering generally unsatisfactory service. A representative of the company denied this statement, but admitted that the war had in a measure demoralized the service and that while about 6 per cent. of the numbers received were wrong that some mistakes were due to the subscribers.

Franklyn Hawley James of 154 Nassau Street suggested that the company be requested to pay subscribers for time needlessly used when a wrong hands is the subscriber is charged. He also suggested that monthly statements sent to subscribers show each number called, that the company be barred from refusing service to a subscriber because of the latter's refusal to pay a bill on the ground that it contained errors. The cost of any legal action arising from such a matter should fall upon the company, said Mr. James.

A suggestion was adopted that a committee be selected from among the complainants to investigate the company's plant. Mr. Bethell said that he would gladly welcome the committee. Chairman Hill announced that a further hearing would be called when the committee was ready to report.

EXPLAINS RODMAN INCIDENT

Daniels Says He Only Commented on Admiral's Speech Informally.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 8.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels authorized a statement today, in which he told briefly of the circumstances that led to Admiral Rodman's announcement last night at a banquet that a speech he had prepared in advance would have to remain in his pocket as Secretary Daniels had censored it and told him not to use it. Secretary Daniels said:

"Admiral Rodman showed me a copy of a speech he had written and I commented upon it and advised that a certain paragraph be omitted. I did not know that I was acting in any official capacity as a censor at this time, nor did I know then that the speech had been sent broadcast in advance. Had I known that copies were in the hands of the newspapers I would have made no objection to the use of the speech.

"The speech was shown me and I commented upon it in an informal manner."

A paragraph in the Admiral's speech which the Secretary thought should be eliminated referred to possible future wars.

Admiral Rodman laughingly said today that the whole affair amounted to nothing, and that "it didn't bother me a bit."

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word per insertion.

CHAMELEON COMBS Wanted.—Also H. & L. tinseltones, all shades, any quantity; cash. Greslex 1844.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grades; jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week. 43 West 26th St., 4th floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—Spot cash, any quantity jobs, sample stocks. Emanuel, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—60-30 inch and 12-56 inch ducks; also 36 inch drills and 30-36 inch percales. Hanover 7740.

CREPE DE CHENE Wanted.—40-inch, in all colors, for immediate delivery; inclose small sample, with quotation and color assortment. Address J 384 Times.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, Spangles, Silver and Gold Cloth, Black Silk Net Wanted.—Julius Lurie, 1,270 Broadway, between 9 and 12 A. M.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Men's and women's, first-class seconds considered. Call Hanover 7740.

KERSEY Wanted.—Jullliard 110 in black; also navy gabardine, good quality. Hart, Farragut 9762.

KERSEY Wanted.—Jullliard 2002, black and navy; spot cash. Knickerbocker 258.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—Navies, for cash. Store, 22 W. 32d.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—Stevens 10, 75, brown and green; Jullliard's tinsel 2124, brown and gray; lightweight navy velour. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POLO CLOTH Wanted.—15085, 313, 303, 307. M. R. Silverman, Farragut 3290.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna 171, Faille lustre. L. Wiesen & Co., 1,270 Broadway. Room 717, between 9 and 12 A. M.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna 171. Gramercy 2460.

SERGES Wanted.—Are open for 100 pieces the following numbers: 0036, 838, 265, or similar. Chelsea 4597.

SERGES Wanted.—0036, 9058, 838 or similar men's wear serge. Haft, Farragut 9752.

SERGES Wanted.—4061, 11433, 54289, 7120, 7301, 54292, 519. Mad. Square 4622, Ext. A.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, 838 0036, also Clevelands. Madison Square 3388.

SERGES Wanted.—519, 528, 11433, 809, 235, 838, 8206. Madison Square 6375.

SILKS, MESSALINES, Brown and Taupe Wanted.—Low price. Floranell Dress, 38 West 26th.

SUEDINE Wanted.—13068, Luftone, 13045. Greeley 3183.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black, navy, and other colors. Nat Lebenson, 9 West 20th. Chelsea 8511.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d.

UNDERWEAR, Men's Shirts Wanted.—Only long sleeve, Balbriggans. White & Eru, Hanover 7740.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for light weight copen velours. Litty & McElroy. Farragut 4391.

WOOLEN GABARDINES Wanted.—Tranton Raincoat Co., Trenton, N. J.

Contracts Wanted.

New 65 machine plant, making children's garments; would consider other lines; exceptional labor advantage; excellent shipping facilities, complete organization; must furnish material and designs. J 265 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—200 seal plushes and cloths; high-grade samples; to close out. Parisien, 20 Starr St., Brooklyn.

COATS.—Children's Fall coats, dresses, hats, and boys' suits to close out very cheap; coats, 2 to 14, velours, velvets, &c.; dresses, 8 to 14, $6 per dozen; wonderful bargains; act quickly. Phone Intervale 6482.

COATS.—1-4, 5-9, 10-16, all material; immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

CORDUROY.—Boyd's, quantity, good assortment. A. Orently, 7 West 22d, Gramercy 1661.

COTTON GOODS.—Special lot narrow prints to close out. Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 545 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE, 50 pieces of flesh and white, 3-thread, 76 picks. Telephone Franklin 5868.

DRESSES.—We have for immediate delivery 2,500 dresses, consisting of satin, charmeuse, georgette, tricotine, silk tricolettes, and pauline. Prices from $16.75 to $50. The Hattie Dress, 3 West 29th.

DRESSES. — 500, serges, satin, taffetas; beautiful models; closing very cheap; also 100 voiles. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—We have charmeuse and tricotine dresses for immediate delivery. 249 5th Ave., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Georgettes and cotton; will sell at a sacrifice. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—250 beaded and embroidered georgette dresses to close out. Simon, 334 5th Ave.

DUCK.—28 to 50 inch duck, first grade; large quantity; very reasonable. D F 807 Times Downtown.

DUVET Superior, Kenwood polo cloth, Waltz & Carroll polo, Woronoco plaid back, in all colors. Alburn Woolen Co., Knickerbocker 258.

MIXTURES.—We have for sale Gavey's plaid backs, 602-13-14-17. Wm. Fishman, Inc., 15 East 26th.

OXFORDS.—Serges, tricotines, velours, Panamas, cheviots. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

OXFORD SUITING.—Cotton warp, good quality, to close out cheap; also Deland 109 suiting. Freedman. Farragut 6134.

OXFORD SUITINGS. — Cheap. Kramer. Madison Square 9656.

PEACH BLOOM, F. & H., suedelaine, duvet superior, Clark & Dana, velour, navy, and taupe. Madison Square 509.

PERCALE, Gingham, Chambray, and Elderdown. Central Mills, 78 Franklin St.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal Brevitae and Fulex. Alburn Woolen Co., Knickerbocker 258.

POLO CLOTH.—Camel's hair, $4.85 net. Sept.-Oct.-Nov. deliveries. V 250 Times.

SERGES.—3, 519, 528, 7312, 7614, 7120, 7301, 9058, and Newports; also tricotines, light and heavy weights; silvertones and velours on hand for immediate delivery. Boston Woolen Mills, 224 3d St. Gramercy 4481.

SILVERTONES, all shades, in coating and suiting weight. Stuyvesant 2676.

SKIRTS.—All wool pleated, $2.25. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

STEVENS.—4312, 2821, in all colors. Kramer. Madison Square 9656.

TAFFETAS.—Meyers 246, also navies. Gramercy 2460.

TRICOTINE.—Botany 5952, 24 navy, 3 black, 1 brown; reasonable. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

TRICTOTINES, $4.50 up; velours, serges. Andon Mills, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 6034.

TRICOTINES, Serges, Tweed Mixtures, and Suedene. Telephone Madison Square 8657.

UNIFORMS.—Serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. Riker Uniform Co., 779 Broadway. Stuyvesant 3357.

UNIFORM CAPS.—Army and navy regulation hats and caps for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 1492. 45 East 8th St.

VELOURS.—Grand S, Kelly range 52, about 16 ounce, brown and reindeer; quantity to close out cheap; also Buckley & Cohen 455, brown and Pekin. Freedman. Farragut 6134.

VELVET.—Wintshelmer's, 255x27 inch; twill back velvet, 65 pieces, assorted best colors, $1.35 net cash. Phone 3208 Gramercy.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS.—Prominent dress house will look at serges, tricotines, satins, georgettes and party dresses; will place orders; call with sample; ours or your material. Ask for Mr. Sam Pearlman, 38 West 26th St., 11th floor.

CONTRACTORS, to make ladies' and men's bathrobes. Pollak, Behrens & Co., 140 4th Av.

Allied Industries.

CANVASS LEGGINS and Leather Puttees.—Government regulation; excellent quality; price very reasonable. E G 809 Times Downtown.

GOLD SHELL RINGS.—40th plate for immediate delivery, 800 gross; excellent designs; low cash price for lot. Box 275, Providence, R. I.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN in and out of town on liberal commission basis; good side line for men selling drug and department stores; territory granted, including mail orders. Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th St.

SALESMAN for high-class retail trunk and bag trade. F 792 Times Downtown.

Commercial Paper.

Yesterday.....5½% for the best names
Thursday.....5½% for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Large Cutters-Up Protected.

Although the small offering of woolen and worsted men's wear and dress goods fabrics for next Spring had been forecast, the actual allotment of such materials on the basis described has caused something of a flurry in the clothing and garment trades. Among the large cutters-up there is a feeling that approaches security because in the main they seem to have received guarantees that a large part of their usual quantities of material will be supplied to them. But the medium and smaller houses have received no such assurances and they see no possibility ahead, if present conditions continue, of obtaining their needs. Even the jobbers who have had a record season are looking forward to the next season with a foreboding that their quick entrance into business may be followed by just as hasty an exit.

Dry Goods Market Dull.

For the time being, at least, buyers have apparently abandoned the local gray goods market to its fate. The result was that yesterday was the dullest day of a dull week, and sales, large or small, were few and far between. Inquiries, from all accounts, were no more numerous. Buyers simply were not interested, and this was as true of fine yarn cloths and specialties as it was of staples. Offerings of staples from second hands at prices that would have been jumped at a week or two ago never raised a ripple.

To Put In House Furnishings.

The eighth floor of the Bush Terminal Sales Building will be opened on Sept. 1 as a house furnishings department. More than fifty manufacturers of such goods will be represented in either the wholesale showrooms, where the manufacturers' representatives will preside, or in the sales service section. The lines covered will be household necessities and kitchen utensils, embracing about 300 separate articles. James Taylor will be in charge of the department, and associated with him will be A. H. Bond, Thomas J. Cronin, and Mrs. K. S. Chaney.

Ostrich Feathers Cheap Here.

Apropos of the assertion that local ostrich feather prices are below those quoted in the other leading world markets, it was said yesterday that a recent cable from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, set the price of second "prime whites," 20 to 25 inches long, at £20 a pound. This would mean a landing cost in this city of about $140 a pound. The same cable quoted third "prime whites," 18 to 22 inches long, at £17 a pound, which means about $120 a pound landed here. Current local quotations on both grades were said to be well under the South African price, but general advances are imminent here.

The Trend in Pianos.

Something of a change has come over the piano trade in the shape of leadership for the player type where formerly uprights and grands had the first call. Manufacturers report now that there are 70 per cent. more player pianos sold than of the other two makes. Between uprights and grands there is very little to choose, the business taken on both being about the same. Two years ago, it was stated yesterday, conditions were just the reverse. Seventy per cent. of uprights were sold to the remaining 30 per cent. of the grand and player types. The popularity of player pianos is ascribed to the demand from workingmen who are receiving high wages and can now afford to have music in their homes.

Adjustment Clause on Contracts.

The order forms of many of the woolen mills represented in this market will bear the adjustment clause prepared by the Mutual Adjustment Bureau of the cloth and garment trades. This bureau has about completed its work of preparing to put goods into mill shape, and, while its address is not known, will be in a position to take care of cases where buyers and sellers disagree. All cases in dispute will be referred to the bureau, thus protecting the seller against unwarranted returns and the buyer against non-delivery or late delivery of material he has on order. The finishing department of the bureau will also attend to regrading of fabrics that do not come up to set standards.

Real Tan Shades Coming Back.

While the color trend for Spring 1920 has not yet been definitely worked out, well-posted men in the hosiery business predict a return to vogue of the lighter tan shades that have been out of the running for some time. This, they assert, will spell the end of the demand for African brown, which was kept in style by Government compulsion on the war trade during the war, and which continued good for the Fall season under the momentum thus gained. Another prediction for the coming season is that the trade will again "run wild" on fancies. These, it is contended, will include all kinds of openwork, ribs, novelty stitches, &c.

Taking American Perfumes.

The scarcity and high prices asked for French perfumes and toilet articles is causing the domestic trade, as well as the trade from countries, including England, to seek out American lines. As a result, the business being done by manufacturers in this country is reported to be unprecedented, one department handling both foreign and domestic lines figuring that the increase during the last three months has been 100 per cent. The American houses are showing a willingness to meet the requirements of exporters by putting labels on their goods in the language of the country in which they will be sold, and also using different packing where such is necessary.

Dry Goods Exports Booming.

The demand for American dry goods for export has reached boom proportions, and only the scarcity of spot merchandise and the delays in shipping to mill prevent this branch of the trade from writing orders that would make the "man in the street" rub his eyes. The sales of one house dealing in general dry goods for export frequently exceed $100,000 a day, and one day early this week eighteen forms had been prepared before the lunch hour. The demand is said to be general, from a geographical standpoint, and to be especially marked in the case of the West Indies, some of the South and Central American countries—especially Colombia—Scandinavia, Russia, Siberia, Manchuria, and India. Argentina is again buying goods in a limited way, but by the middle of next month conditions there, it is expected, will have improved to such an extent that she will again become a big customer.

Silk Shipments Are Very Slow.

As is the case with other manufacturers who use silks as raw materials, makers of men's neckwear here say that they are being badly hampered in their operations by the slowness with which they are getting merchandise that was ordered a long time ago. One of them, as an example, received on Tuesday a small shipment of tie silks that was due on May 1, and which had been holding him back on certain items in his line all that time. Whatever may be the case of the broad silk men, some of whom are charged with holding back deliveries in order to get lower prices, it was said that this was hardly so with the tie silk makers. The goods in the delayed shipments cited, for instance, were ordered at prices averaging about 50 cents a yard under the current values of the same merchandise, yet the shipper made no attempt to hold up the neckwear man for the difference.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Decline in Those of Foodstuffs a Feature of the Week.

For the first time in a long while Dun's list of minimum wholesale prices this week showed an excess of declines over advances. As more than 50 per cent. of the declines indicated were in foodstuffs, it would appear that official investigations into the cause of the high cost of living are already bearing fruit. Of the 313 articles quoted on this week 90 showed changes from last week's levels. While last week showed 48 advances, this week's list contained but 28. The respective declines were 21 and 32. Declines were pretty general in dairy products and provisions.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl....	$4.00		$2.50
Beans, m. c., 100 lbs...	11.50	$11.50	12.50
Butter, cream, ex., lb..	.54½	.55½	.45½
Butter, S.D., c. to f., lb.	.46	.47	.35
Cabbage, per bbl.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cheese, fl., epl....	32½	.33½	.25¾
Codfish, Gd. Bks., 100 lbs	13.00	13.00	11.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb..	†.23½	†.23½	.08¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	†.30½	†.30	.11¾
Eggs, nearby, f., doz....	.67	.67	.57
Eggs, West., 1st, doz.	.47	.48	.39
Flour, patents, 196 lbs.	12.25	12.25	11.30
Onions, bag	2.00	2.50	2.50
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs..	6.75	6.75	11.75
Potatoes, new, bbl....	5.50	5.00	4.00
Rice, fancy head, lb....	.14	.14	.10
Sugar, fine gr., 100 lbs	9.00	9.00	7.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.22	.22	.30
Tea, Japan, best, lb....	.50	.50	.40
Bacon, 14lb down, lb..	.32	.32½	.27½
Beef, live, 100 lbs.....	10.25	10.00	10.00
Hams, big., in tcs., lb.	.35½	.35½	.27½
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.....	20.50	21.60	18.25
Lard, Mid. West, 100 lbs.	32.00	34.40	26.75
Pork, mess, bbl.....	54.00	58.00	47.50
Sheep, live, 100 lbs....	9.75	10.25	11.00
Barley malt, bushel....	1.44	1.53	1.25
Corn, No. 3 yellow, bu.	2.15	2.13¾	1.00¾
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	2.35	2.00	1.60
Oats, No. 3 white, bu..	.83	.88½	.82½
Rye, No. 2, bushel.....	1.65½	1.77	1.71
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu..	*2.37½	*2.37½	*2.37½
Aluminum, pig, lb.....	.33	.33	.33
Copper, lake, lb.....	23¾	23¾	*.20
Iron, pig, No. 2X, ton.	29.00	29.60	34.40
Lead, lb.....	.055	.059	.08
Spelter, lb.....	.078	.08	.084
Steel billets, Bess., ton.	38.50	38.50	47.50
Tin, lb.....	.71	.71	.83½
Brown sheet., std., yd..	.26½	.26	.20¾
Cloth, print, 64x60, yd.	.17½	.18¾	.15½
Hides, pack., No. 1, lb.	.53	.53	.30
Hides, cows, hvy., lb..	.51	.51	.29
Leath., belt, black, No. 1, lb	.90	.90	.52
Leath., un. bks., t. r., lb	.94	.94	.75
Rubber, up-river, fine, lb.	.55	.55	.68
Silk, China, st. fil. 1st, lb.	†10.45	†10.70	7.85
Silk, Japan, fil. No. 1, Sinshiu, lb.....	†9.50	†9.85	....

*Government maximums. †Nominal.

Seventeen of the twenty-four revisions in foodstuff prices were downward. In vegetable prices alone there were more advances than declines shown. This was due to the sharp upturns in several varieties of beans, which ranged from 50 cents a hundred pounds on choice red and white kidney stocks to $1 a hundred on choice pea beans and $1.50 on choice mediums. New potatoes also advanced, moving up 50 cents a barrel to $5.50, against $4 at this time last year. Onions, which have declined sharply from the high point reached about a week ago, were still lower. They fell 50 cents a bag to $2, against $2.50 in 1918. The only fresh fruits listed were common and fancy apples, neither of which changed. The only change in the dried fruits was a drop in choice evaporated apples.

Flour held more or less firmly in this market throughout the week. Hams also were steady, but bacon dropped slightly. In the Chicago market for provisions live beef was the only item to show an increase. Live hogs and sheep, as well as meat pork, short ribs and Middle Western lard, were quoted lower. The Brazilian coffees were nominally weaker, but no revisions in teas occurred. A rise in Cochin ginger and declines in cloves, mace and black Singapore pepper accounted for the fluctuations in spices.

Another sign of wariness on the part of wholesalers was the fact that, after a period of almost unbroken advances in hides, the only revision this list showed this week was a decline in No. 1 butts. The same was pretty true of the leathers, although the changes in them were limited to a rise in No. 1 light belting butts.

Changes in grain prices were evenly divided. Corn, prime timothy hay and long rye straw went up, while oats, rye and malting barley lost ground. Nine of the fourteen changes in drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils were upward, among the features being a rise in refined petroleum in barrels and for wagon delivery. In the naval stores both resin and turpentine continued their remarkable advances. Resin advanced $1.25 a barrel during the week, and turpentine went up nearly 35 cents a gallon. Compared with last year, turpentine is particularly high, and shows a rise of nearly 100 per cent. The metals fluctuations consisted only of a gain in furnace coke for prompt shipment, and lower prices for spelter and lead. In the miscellaneous changes were a drop in tallow and a rise in English vermilion paint.

The feature of the week in the woolen goods and in the textile industry was the opening of a small part of the Spring lines of the leading trade factors at prices showing increases of 40 to 60 per cent. over corresponding prices for the Fall season. Silks were firm generally, and burlaps were higher under the combined influences of short stocks here and exceedingly bullish reports from the primary markets. The cotton goods market, on the other hand, had few advances to boast of, but had a number of declines in unfinished cottons to show.

ACTS FOR INSANE SOLDIERS.

Attorney General Safeguarding Interests of 350 in State Hospitals.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—There are 350 insane soldiers in the various New York State hospitals, virtually all of whom suffered mental breakdown in France. Attorney General Newton has undertaken to prepare applications to the Supreme Court for the appointment of committees to look after the property and money of the soldier-insane.

It was estimated that at least 1,000 New York soldiers will have been admitted to various insane asylums by the time demobilization is completed. The Attorney General said he would apply promptly for the appointment of committees for each insane soldier to insure the absolute safety of his property.

To Appeal Non-Resident Tax Decision.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—The decision of Federal Judge Knox that the section of the New York State income tax law levying a tax upon the incomes earned in the State by nonresidents is unconstitutional, will be appealed by Attorney General Newton. Announcement to this effect was made at the Attorney General's office today.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Luce, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Part II.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Unangst Rea et al.—Norbert Heinsheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Luce, J.—Lincoln Trust Gassenheimer et al.—John J. Glynn. Jackson <Same—John J. Glynn. Fulton Trust Co. <Wachsman—Earl A. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Lydon, J.—Excelsior Sav Bank <Solomon — Maurice Block (republished.) Townley <Polansky—Jonah J. Goldstein. Keck <Goldstein — Maurice Block. Matter of Manhattan Ry <Harold S. Rankin.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Luce, J.—Amalea Cordt <Wildhart et al.—T. J. Wronker.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Luther Martin <Charles Morse et al. — Kerner Easton.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers) — Gibbs, J.—

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT. — Mitchell, J.—Johnson and another, &c. <Haight—J. George Metz. Re Briggs—Charles Eno. Re Skally—Joseph V. McKee. Lecuyer <Feiser Realty and Const. Co., et al.—Morris Frank.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Mitchell, J.—King et al. <Barnett et al.—James J. Haggerty.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers must register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—Hadden & Wilson: W. D. Wilson, ready-to-wear; 47 W. 34th; Collingwood.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—F. E. Ferris & Co.: F. E. Ferris, men's furn. goods, clothing; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Famous Clothing House; B. Hirshberger, clothing, men's furn. goods; Grand.

BIRMINGHAM—Drennen Co.; Miss McEvoy, neckwear; 1,130 B'way.

BOSTON—F. A. Gordon & Co.; F. A. Gordon, woolen dress goods, cloakings; Breslin.

BOSTON—Colonial Mfg. Co.; E. A. Davidson, ladies' neckwear; Commodore.

BOSTON—Butler's; S. B. Solomon, millinery; 366 5th Av.

BOSTON—Solomon-Sherlip Co.; A. Solomon, coats, suits; Herald Square.

BOSTON—S. T. S. Mfg. Co.; M. Sandman, silk waists; Latham.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. Phillips, hotel supplies; 470 4th Av.; Breslin.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrial Stocks Score Fair Recovery After Secondary Decline—Wheat Prospects Reduced.

A secondary wave of selling forced a number of new low records in the current movement of stocks yesterday, being followed by a substantial recovery among industrial shares, which had suffered the most in the week's decline. Railroad issues were under pressure throughout the day, and at the same time it was noticeable that various miscellaneous stocks which had been more or less neglected in the hurly-burly of Thursday's dealings were offered down without finding ready takers. The product at the close of business was an irregular price list, many industrials being from 1 to 3 points higher than the day before, while rails and some of the inactive specialties were lower. The turnover was in excess of 2,000,000 shares, the trading in the first two hours being exceptionally heavy. Call money was 5 and 5½ per cent., the supply being large, and a sizeable total of time loans was reported put through at 6 per cent., on collateral consisting of railroad and industrial securities.

A survey of the day's dealings as a whole disclosed much indecision among traders over the course of prices in the near future. The market started off well enough and held an appearance of strength for an hour. Then a sudden break developed, which was much similar in character to the one-hour decline which occurred the day after the initial slump in the middle of December, 1916, when the Parliaments of the Central Powers were called together to consider the Kaiser's famous move for peace. There was some precipitate selling, which savored of a drive by the professional trading element, and worked to cause the elimination of insecure accounts that survived Thursday's decline. Around noon the list steadied, the steel, automobile, rubber, tobacco, and equipment issues experiencing a good recovery, which held through the afternoon.

The market community appeared to be thinking more about the address which President Wilson was scheduled to deliver to Congress than anything else. The possibility of some drastic recommendations being made about controlling prices of necessaries was uppermost in the mind of traders. As far as the railway situation was concerned, the Street took comfort in further indications that Congress was not being impelled to radical action along the line of the Brotherhoods' demands. As the week has progressed it has seemed as though the remarkable program of the unions was being studied as much from the point of view of its possible effect in retarding legislation to return the roads to their stockholders as from the angle of a socialistic régime for the railways. The news that striking shopmen were returning to their posts was received with considerable satisfaction. The lack of real rallying power among several of the standard railroad shares betokened, however, an unwillingness of buyers to take the shares while the situation was so clouded.

The Government's crop report bore out expectations previously established on the basis of private estimates. Adverse weather conditions in July cut heavily into Spring wheat prospects, lowering the condition from 80.9 per cent. a month before to 53.9 per cent. There has seldom been so great a depreciation as this reported for the season. However, the worst of the growing and much of the harvesting periods are now past, and the Government experts look for a total wheat crop amounting to 940,000,000 bushels, which will stand second in our history to the 1,025,000,000 bushel yield of 1915. The corn crop condition was cut 27,000,000 bushels from the estimate of early July.

The foreign exchange market displayed a steady tone.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 61 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 33 francs 47 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 7 centimes. The dollar ranged from 7 francs 69 centimes to 7 francs 74 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
High	5	High	5½
Low	5	Low	5
Renewals	5	Renewals	5½
Last	5	Last	5

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances....4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6¼
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6¼
Four months	6	Four months	6¼
Five months	6	Five months	6½
Six months	6	Six months	6½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....4¼@4⅛
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....4½@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5 @6

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days....5¼@5½
4 to 6 months....5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.32⅜	$4.31	$4.32	−.01
Cables	4.33½	4.31⅝	4.33	+.01¼
Francs—				
Demand	7.70	7.82	7.75	+.01
Cables	7.68	7.80	7.73	+.01

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.32	$4.33
5.1813	Paris	7.75	7.73
5.1813	Belgium	8.10	8.06
	China—		
	Hongkong	81.50	81.60
	Shanghai	125.00	125.25
	Peking	133.50	133.75
40.29	Holland	37.25	37.375
19.30	Greece	19.20	19.25
5.1813	Italy	8.98	8.96
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	40.00	40.25
	Calcutta	40.00	40.25
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.50	50.75
	Yokohama	50.50	50.75
19.40	Spain	18.95	19.05
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.50	49.75
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	24.50	24.70
	Christiania	23.40	23.60
	Copenhagen	21.70	21.90
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.35	42.50
32.44	Rio	26.375	26.50
5.1813	Switzerland	5.65	5.63
51.46	Russia, (currency)—	Bid	Asked.
	100 rubles	6.50	6.60
	500 rubles	5.90	6.10

The following exchange rates are quoted in the open market:

		Cents Per Kronen. Check.	Cables.
23.83	Germany	*6.40	6.50
23.83	Poland	*6.50	6.75
20.26	Austria	2.75	3.00
20.26	Jugoslavia	3.40	3.65
20.26	Czechoslovakia	5.25	5.50
19.30	Finland	†7.00	7.10
19.30	Rumania	‡7.25	7.50

*Cents per mark. †Finmark. ‡Lei.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.28½	$4.27¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchange, $936,066,600; balance, $62,746,056; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $945,433; Federal Reserve credit balance, $48,712,028.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $47.50.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Revenue receipts:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$2,737,773	$23,236,018
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	3,192,998	42,236,412
Miscellaneous	17,773,529	127,812,130
Miscellaneous rev.	33,140,844	85,362,499
Total receipts	$56,845,145	$284,217,062
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	134,495,065	785,504,252
Excess of tot. receipts over total disb.	256,700,747	176,263,743
Expenditures	191,340,211	1,069,751,314

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 8, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	2,050,950	818,297	453,819
Year to date	183,840,880	82,963,980	117,576,806

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
40¾	41	200	Adams Express	39	40¾	39	40¾	−7½
38	39¼	3,100	Advance Rumely	38½	39½	36¾	39¼	+1½
68¾	69½	2,200	Advance Rumely pf	69¼	69¾	69	69½	−1½
..	..	4,700	Ajax Rubber	100	101½	98¾	101½	+1½
2⅜	3	700	Alaska Gold Mines	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
2⅛	2½	4,100	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2½	2	2⅛	− ⅛
38	38½	7,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	39	39	36¾	38½	+1¾
101⅝	102	1,900	Am. Agricul. Chem	102¼	102½	100½	102	+1½
43	47	100	Am. Banknote	43½	43½	43½	43½	−1¾
82	85	4,400	Am. Beet Sugar	82	83½	80	82½	− ½
108¾	110	2,100	Am. Bosch Magneto	110	110	107¼	109	+1
49¾	50½	11,600	Am. Can	50⅝	51	48½	50¾	+ ½
103	103½	300	Am. Can pf	103	103	103	103	− ½
117½	118½	26,900	Am. Car & Fdry	113	119¼	113	117½	+5
..	..	7,600	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	57	54	55½	+2½
11	11¼	3,200	Am. Druggists	11½	11¼	10⅞	11	− ⅜
31	32	6,000	Am. H. & Leather	35½	35½	29	32	−2⅞
119	120	5,500	Am. H. & L. pf	120¼	120¼	116	119	−1¼
49	50	1,000	Am. Ice	52	52	49½	49½	+1¾
67	68	700	Am. Ice pf	67½	68	67	67½	−2¾
98	98½	28,500	Am. International	97⅞	99¾	95	98	+1
72	75	4,500	Am. Linseed	72	75	72	75	−1⅞
82⅝	83¼	8,900	Am. Locomotive	80½	84	80	82⅝	+2⅞
57	58	1,900	Am. Malt & Grain	58	58	56	57⅞	+2⅞
76	76¼	11,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78	78	74½	76	+ ⅝
106	107	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106	106	106	106	..
38½	38⅞	8,500	Am. Steel F'dries	37	39½	36½	38½	+ ½
127⅝	128	4,500	Am. Sugar Ref	127½	128½	127⅝	127⅝	−1½
94⅝	95¼	9,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	95½	96½	91	95¼	+ ½
96	98⅝	100	Am. Sumatra T. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
102⅝	102⅞	3,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	102⅞	103	102⅝	102⅞	+ ¾
220	230	2,500	Am. Tobacco	230½	236	229	229	−8
99⅞	100½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	100	100	100	− ⅝
110½	111	7,400	Am. Woolen	112	112	105½	110½	+3
108	109½	100	Am. Woolen pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	− ⅝
60	61	5,000	Am. Writing P. pf	60½	61	58	60	−2
23	24	3,600	Am. Zinc, L. & S	23½	24	21½	23½	−1¼
57	58	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	58	58	57½	57½	−1½
67¼	67½	21,100	Anaconda Copper	66¼	67¾	65¼	67½	+ ¾
4	8	100	Ann Arbor	4½	4½	4½	4½	−1¾
2	2½	200	Assets Realization	2¼	2¼	2	2	− ¼
54	54½	1,900	Asso. Dry Goods	55	55	53½	54½	+ ¾
86¾	88⅝	100	Associated Oil	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	−2⅝
89½	90	7,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	90⅞	91	88	90	− ⅜
94	95	400	Atlantic Coast Line	95	95	94¼	95	..
151	152	6,300	At., Gulf & West I	151½	154⅝	145½	152	+1
73	74½	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	+1¼
103⅝	103½	56,500	Baldwin Loco	105	105⅞	99⅞	103⅞	+1½
42	42½	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	41⅝	42¾	41¼	42¾	+ ⅝
52	53	100	Baltimore & O. pf	53	53	53	53	..
114⅝	117	1,600	Barrett Co	117½	117½	112	114¾	−3¼
1½	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
82	84	200	Bethlehem Steel	83	83	82	82	−3
85	85¼	37,600	Do, Class B	86	86	82	85¼	+2¼
111	113	200	Do 8% pf	114½	114½	112½	112½	−1½
19½	19¾	5,300	Booth Fisheries	20	20	18⅝	19½	−1
76	80	100	Do pf	80	80	80	80	−3
26¼	27	3,200	B'klyn Rap. Tran	27¼	27¾	25¾	26⅞	− ½
22½	23½	100	Do ctfs. of dep	22	22	22	22	− ⅜
..	94	100	Brown Shoe	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	−1¼
11¼	13	100	Bruns. T. & Ry. S	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	−1⅝
134	135	700	Burns Brothers	137	137	135	135	−2
31	32	1,500	Butterick Co	32	32¼	31	31¼	−1⅜
13	13¼	2,700	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12⅞	13⅜	12⅜	12⅞	+ ¼
24⅝	25	3,800	Butte & Superior	24½	24½	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	3,800	Caddo Cent. O. & R	37½	37½	34	35	−2½
66½	67	3,500	California Packing	67½	68	65½	66⅝	−1¼
117	119	100	Do pf	116	116	116	116	..
41½	42	8,500	California Petrol'm	42	42⅝	38¾	41½	+1⅝
79⅝	80¼	700	Do pf	80½	80⅝	80	80	..
73	77	100	Calumet & Arizona	75	75	75	75	−3
153⅝	156	5,700	Canadian Pacific	156	156⅛	153¼	156	+ ¼
96½	97	48,100	Central Leather Co	96½	100	92⅞	96⅝	+1⅝
42	44	100	Certain-Teed Prod	42½	42½	42½	42½	−2⅝
51	52	10,400	Cerro de Pasco Cop	52	52⅞	50	51	−2
230	237	300	Chandler Motor	226	236	226	236	−1
54½	55⅝	2,600	Ches. & Ohio	56	56¼	54⅝	54½	−1¼
8½	9½	200	C. & E. I., Eq. T. r	8¼	9½	8½	9½	−2½
9½	9¾	500	Chi. Great Western	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	−1⅛
24½	25	300	Do pf	24½	24½	24¼	24½	− ½
40	40¼	6,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	40¼	40½	38	40	− ½
63	63¾	3,400	Do pf	64½	64½	61⅝	63	+ ½
92½	93	700	Chi. & Northwest	91¼	92⅝	91	92⅝	+ ⅛
73	75	300	Chi. Pneu. Tool	75	75	73	73	−3
23⅝	24	8,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	23½	24½	22⅞	23¼	− ¼
69	69¼	1,400	Do 7% pf	70½	71	68½	69½	−1⅜
58¼	58⅝	1,100	Do 6% pf	60½	60½	58½	58⅝	−1⅜
105	110	100	C., St.P., M. & O. pf	105	105	105	105	−2
23½	23½	10,200	Chile Copper	22⅞	23⅝	22¼	23¼	+ ⅝
43⅝	44	5,600	Chino Copper	43½	44	43⅛	44	− ¼
75	83	100	Cluett, Peabody	80	80	80	80	..
44	45	1,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	43⅝	45	42½	45	+1½
23	25	200	Colorado Southern	23½	23½	23½	23½	− ⅛
54	56	100	Do 1st pf	54	54	54	54	−3½
57½	57½	5,200	Columbia Gas & El	58	58⅝	56¼	57½	−1½
..	..	200	Computing Tab Rec	48	48	47	47	−1
97	98	500	Consolidated Gas	98	98	96⅝	97	+ ¼
19⅝	19½	3,800	Con. Interst. Cal. M	17½	19½	17⅛	19½	+1½
84	86	2,500	Continental Can	85½	86	81	84¾	−2⅜
..	..	61,900	Continental Candy	13	14½	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅜
71	75	100	Continental Insur	72	72	72	72	−1
76⅝	77	33,100	Corn Products Ref	79½	80½	72	76⅝	−2⅞
106	107	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	107	107	107	107	−2¼
134⅝	135⅛	39,100	Crucible Steel	131	135	126¼	135	+6½
99	101	100	Crucible Steel pf	101	101	101	101	..
31⅝	32¼	7,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	32	32¼	30⅝	32¼	+1¼
77⅜	78⅜	2,300	Cuba Cane S. pf	78	78⅜	77½	77⅜	− ¼
200	210	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	201	201	201	201	−9
105	108	600	Delaware & Hudson	103	105	104⅝	105	− ⅝
185	187	100	Del., Lack. & West	186⅝	186⅝	186⅝	186⅝	−3¼
8⅝	9	200	Denver & Rio G	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
14½	15	5,500	Denver & Rio G. pf	14	15½	13	14½	+ ½
118	122	100	Detroit Edison Co	120	120	120	120	+2
13¼	13½	900	Dome Mines	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
35½	35⅞	2,500	Elk Horn Coal	36⅜	36⅜	34	35⅞	+ ¼
29	30	300	Emerson Brant	30	30	28½	28⅝	−1⅞
105	108	4,300	Endicott Johnson	96	107⅝	96	105	+9
103½	104	100	Endicott John. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅝
15⅝	15⅞	4,000	Erie	16½	16½	15½	15⅞	− ⅝
25	25½	1,700	Erie 1st pf	25⅝	25⅝	24½	25	−1
18	18½	100	Erie 2d pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−1½
101½	102½	3,500	Fam. Play.-Lasky	100½	102⅝	100½	101½	−3½
37	39	300	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	37	37	37	37	−3
80	82	1,700	Fisher Body	72	81	72	81	+6
100	102	200	Fisher Body pf	100	100	100	100	..
48½	49	10,700	Freeport, Texas	49¾	51¼	46⅝	48½	−1¼
31	31½	3,500	Gast., Wm. & Wig	31⅝	31½	30	31⅜	+ ⅛
80	83	5,700	General Cigar	83½	83½	78½	82½	+2½
95	103	100	Gen. Cigar deb. pf	101	101	101	101	..
161	163	800	General Electric	161⅛	161⅛	160	160⅝	−1⅞
217	217½	14,300	General Motors	215	219⅝	213	217	..
90	91	600	General Motors pf	90	90½	90	90½	..
86⅝	87	300	General Motors deb	86⅝	87	86⅝	87	..
76	77	5,800	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	77	77½	75⅝	76	+ ¾
98	103⅝	100	Goodrich pf	102	102	102	102	..
67	70	400	Granby Consol	68	69	68	68	−2
85⅛	86	5,200	Great Northern pf	86⅝	86½	84½	85⅛	− ⅞
42	42⅛	8,000	Gt.N.cts., ore props	42½	42½	40¼	42	−1
41⅛	42½	1,100	Greene-Can. Cop	42¼	42¼	41⅛	42	− ½
59	60	200	Gulf States. Steel	58⅜	59½	58⅝	59½	+1⅛
8⅞	10½	100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	10	10	10	10	+1
35½	38	100	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf	39	39	39	39	−1
64⅞	80	200	Hartman Corp	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	−1¼
56	57½	4,500	Haskell & Barker	57	58	58	56⅝	− ⅜
94⅛	95	700	Illinois Central	95	95	95	95	..
60	60½	15,200	Inspiration Copper	58¼	60⅝	58⅛	60¼	+1¼
6½	6⅝	2,600	Interboro Con	7	7	6	6½	− ½
21	22	3,500	Interboro Con. pf	20½	21½	20¼	21½	+ ½
27⅛	28	1,100	Int. Agricultural	26⅝	28	26⅜	28	+ ⅛
82½	84	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	83½	83⅛	81⅛	83	−1½
131⅜	132	3,800	Int. Harvester, new	130⅝	132½	130	132⅝	+1¼
54½	54⅝	33,800	Int. Mer. Marine	55⅜	56⅜	50½	54½	+1½
111⅝	112	10,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	112½	113½	109½	111⅝	− ⅜
26½	27	12,700	Int. Nickel	27½	27½	25⅝	26½	− ⅝
55½	56	12,600	Int. Paper	54	56⅝	53⅛	55⅞	− ¾
75	76	200	Int. Paper pf., sta	76	76	76	76	−1½
32	33½	700	Jewel Tea	31½	31⅛	31	31	−1¾
76	77	100	Jewel Tea pf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	−2⅜
36	37	1,600	Jones Bros. Tea	37	37⅞	36⅝	36½	−1
..	..	100	Kan. City Southern	19	19	19	19	− ⅞
..	..	300	Kan. City So. pf	50¼	50¼	50	50	−2
120	129	100	Kayser, (J.) & Co	120	120	120	120	..
125	127¼	2,300	Kelly Spring. Tire	127	128⅝	121	125¼	+ ¼
..	..	1,200	Do. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
60	69	100	Kelsey Wheel	60	60	60	60	..
36¼	36⅜	11,000	Kennecott Copper	36½	37	35¼	36¼	+ ⅛
80½	80¾	22,700	Keystone Tire & R	83½	87	78⅝	80⅝	−4⅝
78	78½	4,900	Lackawanna Steel	78	79	77	78	− ⅞
50	65	100	Laclede Gas	50	50	50	50	..
9	9½	100	Lake Erie & West	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
29½	30	1,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	30½	30½	29½	29⅝	− ⅞
47⅝	48	1,000	Lehigh Valley	48⅝	48⅝	48	48	−1½
245	250½	400	Liggett & Myers	245	250½	245	250½	+ ⅜
113	115	100	Liggett & Myers pf	114	114	114	114	+ ⅜
60	68	800	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	65	65	60	60	−10
100	103	100	L.-W. Bis. 1st pf	100	100	100	100	..
225	232	1,200	Lorillard, (P.) Co	230	232	224	232	−3
111	113	400	Louisville & Nash	113⅛	113⅛	112	112½	+1⅜
64	65½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	64	..
79	81	100	Manhattan Elev	80	80	80	80	..
30½	32	500	Manhattan Shirt	31	31	30½	30½	− ½
46	46⅜	6,400	Maxwell Motors	47	48½	43	46½	− ½
72	73	1,900	Max. Motors 1st pf	71	74	71½	72⅝	− ⅞
34	35	2,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	34	35	32½	34½	− ⅝
96	98	600	May Depart. Stores	95¼	96	95⅛	95½	−4
174½	175½	38,300	Mex. Petroleum	172⅝	175½	168	175	+3¾
26⅝	27	2,400	Miami Copper	27	27	26⅛	26¼	−1½
50½	50⅝	26,300	Midvale Steel	50½	50⅞	48½	50⅝	+ ⅝
15½	16½	1,000	Minn. & St. L., new	15½	16⅛	15½	15½	− ½
13⅝	14	19,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	14½	12	13⅝	+1½
18	19	700	Mo., K. & T. pf	17	19	17	19	+3
27	27½	12,900	Mo. Pacific	27½	28½	26	27	− ½
47	50	1,200	Mo. Pacific pf	51	51	46½	48½	−2⅝
72	73	1,200	Montana Power	71	72½	70⅝	72⅞	−2⅝
37	37½	1,300	National Acme	36½	37	36	37	+1
119	120	100	National Biscuit	120	120	120	120	..
78	80	900	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78	79	76½	79	−1¼
17⅛	18	2,600	Nat. Cond. & Cable	17⅝	18½	17½	17½	−1
74½	74½	3,100	Nat. Enam. & S	73⅝	74⅝	72½	74½	+1
77½	78⅝	2,500	National Lead	78	79	76½	78	− ½
7⅝	8½	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅝
18½	19	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅝	19	18½	18½	− ½
34	35	100	N. O., T. & M	34	34	34	34	− ½
72⅝	72⅞	5,100	N. Y. Central	72	73	71	72⅝	+ ⅝
27	29	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	28	28	26¼	26¼	−2¾
53	54	2,500	N. Y. Dock	55	55	50	53⅝	..
60	65	500	N. Y. Dock pf	65½	65½	63	63	−2
31	31½	11,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	31	32	30¼	31½	+ ¾
19¼	20	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	20	20	− ½
98⅝	99¾	2,100	Norfolk & Western	100	100	98⅝	99	−2½
..	..	200	North American	58½	58½	58½	58½	−1½
..	..	4,900	Northern Pacific	87⅝	88	84	86¼	−1½
72	73	2,400	Nova Scotia St. & C	75	75	72	72	−1½
51¼	52	29,100	Ohio Cities Gas	50½	52⅝	50⅝	51¼	+1½
6½	7½	1,200	Ontario Mining	6⅝	7	6⅛	6⅞	− ⅛
9⅞	10	14,400	Okla. Prod. & Ref	10	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	− ⅛
54	55	1,300	Owens Bottle	55	55	53½	53½	−1½
66½	67	100	Pacific Gas & Elec	66½	66½	66½	66½	−1⅜
38	40	100	Pacific Mail	38	38	38	38	..
32	33	500	Pacific Tel. & Tel	33	33	33	33	−2½
104¼	104½	42,800	Pan Am. Pet. & T	103⅝	105⅝	99½	104¼	+1⅜
40½	41½	4,000	Penn. Seab. Steel	40⅝	42	39½	41	−1⅛
43⅜	43⅝	5,250	Pennsylvania R. R	43½	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	− ⅛
43	44	900	People's Gas, Chi	45	45	43½	44	..
14	15	100	Peoria & Eastern	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	−2¾
17½	18	4,600	Pere Marquette	17⅝	18⅝	16⅝	17⅝	− ⅜
61	62	200	Pere Marq. prior pf	62	62	62	62	−1
35⅝	36¼	4,200	Philadelphia Co	36	36	34½	36	− ½
51¼	51⅝	12,300	Pierce-Arrow	51¼	52⅝	50	51½	− ½
20⅝	20⅝	8,200	Pierce Oil	20⅝	20⅞	20	20⅝	− ⅛
68	68½	4,500	Pittsburgh Coal	67	69	67	68	+ ⅝
32⅝	33	2,500	Pitts. & West Va	33⅛	33½	32	32⅝	− ⅜
18½	18½	1,800	Pond Creek Coal	18	18½	18	18½	− ⅜

Continued at Bottom of Columns Six and Seven.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Shifting of Interests.

Yesterday's stock market was somewhat of a puzzle to observers in that trading was erratic and there seemed to be a continual shifting of interests throughout the day. Improvement in the trend was in evidence at the opening, and for about an hour thereafter, when there was a sharp break which wiped out most of the gains and was attributed to professional selling. In the break prices quoted on the ticker tape were again far behind the market and in some instances losses ran to more than a point between sales. Subsequently short covering and a resumption of speculative buying, which was reported in good volume, brought about an upturn and last prices in many instances were as good as the opening figures. But this could not be said of the entire list and it appeared that aside from the professional element those who sold stocks did not come back into the market again, new interests supplying the buying power.

A 2,000,000-Share Day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday amounted to 2,050,950 shares. This is the third time this year that the turnover has exceeded the 2,000,000 share point. Yesterday's business was the second largest of the year. The record for 1919 is 2,199,235 shares, made on June 3. On July 7 the volume was 2,031,732 shares. The number of issues traded in yesterday was 312, compared with a record of 325 when the bull market was at its height.

President Wilson's Address.

Throughout all of yesterday's trading there was keen interest manifest regarding the recommendations that President Wilson would make to the joint session of Congress in the late afternoon. Word that the address would not be delivered until 4 o'clock was construed as a bit ominous by some traders, and there was undoubtedly a fear in the minds of many that the proposals would be so drastic as to further undermine the market position. Although the address did not begin to come over the ticker until an hour after the close of the market there were eager readers, and the opinion appeared to be general after a hurried survey of a summary of the address that the word conveyed could not be construed as either bullish or bearish.

A Change in Sentiment.

At the close yesterday many of the brokers' letters sent out to customers reiterated the change in sentiment which became manifest before the opening. The belief seemed to be general that the market had touched bottom, and particular attention was called by some houses to the fact that the high-priced stocks had been weak while the low-priced issues had held well in the recent market.

Clerks Work All Night.

One of the results of the wild closing hour on the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday was an all-night session for clerks in a number of brokerage offices. With more than 2,000,000 shares turned over in yesterday's market, Wall Street clerks again worked late into last night straightening out the purchases and sales of brokers on the floor of the Exchange. And these late sessions came at the end of an almost continuous five months of million-share days. The Governors of the Exchange have already declared a number of Saturday holidays to enable brokers to catch up with the transactions on the Big Board, and there has been some discussion in financial circles of the advisability of closing on all of the Saturdays remaining in August as a relief measure.

American Car and Foundry Up.

One of the outstanding features in yesterday's trading session was American Car and Foundry. The stock was in good demand at the opening, sold off to 113 in the second hour break and then gained ground rapidly, closing at 117½, with a net gain for the day of 5 points. Much of the buying was speculative and was based on persistent rumors that when the Directors meet in a few weeks an increase in the dividend rate may be announced. This could not be verified but it gained a wide circulation and brought a considerable following to the stock.

A Recent Favorite's Action.

The action of Chandler Motor shares attracted attention in yesterday's trading because of the recent popularity of this issue. The stock opened off 11 points and on a turnover of only a few hundred shares regained all but a point of that loss before the close. This was taken as an indication of the sensitiveness of some of the issues which have been popular in recent weeks with the speculative element.

Rails Hit New Low.

Many of the railroad stocks sold off to new low levels for the year in yesterday's stock market. The uncertainty surrounding the railroad situation has brought about liquidation in the rails with the following new low records among those established in the railroad group yesterday: Atchison, 88; Atlantic Coast Line, 94¼; Baltimore & Ohio, 41¼; Canadian Pacific, 153¼; St. Paul preferred, 61⅝, and Chicago Northwestern, 91.

Lack of Unity.

In discussing the Plumb plan and Government ownership of the railroads, a prominent steel man said yesterday that he felt certain the country at large did not want Government ownership, but he considered that there was a real danger in the lack of unity which was evidenced in the ranks of those who were opposed to Government ownership. Every one, he said, seemed to have a different plan for the return of the railroads, while the fight for Government ownership would be made on one definite line as embodied in the Plumb plan with all the interests aligned on that side behind it.

Food Stocks Irregular.

The food stocks were irregular yesterday, with a number showing declines for the day. The ruling factor in connection with them was the hue and cry which has been raised in connection with profiteering in food products. Traders were inclined to wait for direct news on the food question before dabbling much in the shares of this group. Loose-Wiles was the heaviest loser of the day, the common declining 10 points. Corn Products dropped nearly 3 points.

Unfilled Tonnage.

The unfilled tonnage figures of the United States Steel Corporation for the month of July will be announced today, and it is expected that another large increase will be shown. There was rumors yesterday that the increase would be in the neighborhood of 500,000 tons, and if this figure is approximated the unfilled tonnage on the books of the company will amount to more than 5,000,000 tons. The June figures showed a gain of slightly better than 600,000 tons. Orders have been flowing in freely throughout the steel trade during the last month, and the chief reason for believing that the increase in unfilled tonnage will not be greater than in June is because of the increased operations and the greater shipments which would naturally cut into orders. Steel common was strong yesterday. When the bear raid was made on the market there was apparently an endeavor to send steel below par, but it failed, and the stock rebounded to 103, its high for the day. The excellent conditions in the steel industry do not provide any foundation for repeated attacks on stock market values without firm opposition being encountered.

Demand for Copper Slackens.

The copper market is a bit dull, with no great amount of metal changing hands. Perhaps for this reason the price is soft. While the big producers are holding for 23¼ cents, a figure that has prevailed for several days, the smaller producers were reported yesterday to be shading quotations.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 8, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	$14,677,200	$7,781,000	$2,610,500
Year to date	1,945,012,689	916,251,000	594,263,900

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

U S Liberty 3½s, 1932-'47
21....99.76
30....99.76
5....99.76
21....99.74
15....99.76
23....99.74
115....99.80
15....99.74
83....99.82
10....99.84
2....99.74
34....99.76
14....99.74
39....99.76
6....99.72
5....99.80
2....99.72

$405,000 1st conv 4s, 1932-'47
55....94.10
40....94.16
2....94.10

$101,000 2d 4s, 1927-'42
1....93.18
1....93.10
110....93.18
4....93.12
25....93.16
1....93.20
29....93.16
1....93.00
50....93.10
44....93.00
1,850....93.00
22....93.00
26....93.10
10....93.00
9....93.02
1....93.00
31....93.10

$256,350 1st conv 4¼s, 1932-'47
8....94.20
7....94.24
12....94.00

$27,000 2d conv 4¼s, 1927-'42
140....93.28
1....93.20
29....93.22
8....93.20
16....93.24
94....93.30
10....93.24
10....93.26
10....93.30
15....93.34
3....93.24
2....93.30
8....93.26
50....93.22
15....93.32
1....93.30
30....93.26
39....93.30
20....93.16
15....93.24
1....93.20
10....93.26
5....93.20
50....93.26
50....93.24
40....93.18
15....93.10
55....93.00
28....93.10
90....93.20
18,650....93.08
2....93.00
1....93.10
20....93.22
1....93.12
15....93.22
10....93.10
67....93.06
25....93.10
1....93.00
35....93.02
1....93.00
5....93.10
6....93.00
60....93.08
1....92.94
75....93.10
25....93.28
15....93.26
50....93.14
25....93.12
15....93.10
2....93.12
51....93.10
25....93.14
28....93.06
2....93.00
5....93.02
2....93.06
10....93.24
15....93.28
5....93.24
19....93.10
118....93.32
2....93.10
48....93.32
46....93.36
5....93.10
60....93.12

$1,723,650 3d 4¼s, 1928
2....95.00
60....94.98
5....94.94
16....94.92
10....94.94
2....94.90
5....94.92
16....94.94
10....94.96
55....94.94
42....94.92
1....94.90
5....94.98
5....94.90
80....94.94
1....94.92
209....94.90
33....94.94
81....94.90
10....94.88
80....94.88
1....94.90
63....94.86
215....94.84
61....94.80
9....94.76
2....94.80
50....94.78
5....94.76
10....94.74
2....94.80
1....94.70
1....94.74
45....94.80
9....94.76
25....94.82
185....94.84
151....94.80
2....94.74
15....94.84
70....94.82
10....94.86
227....94.80
10....94.86
1,450....94.76
11....94.80
30....94.84
80....94.90
207....94.80
41....94.82
2....94.86
80....94.84
7....94.80
24....94.72
53....94.74
2....94.70
40....94.84
40....94.74
25....94.84
55....94.90
145....94.94
1....94.80
5....94.86
145....94.94

$2,579,450 4th 4¼s, 1933-'38
80....93.44
5....93.40
110....93.44
100....93.42
25....93.44
50....93.40
23....93.44
15....93.46
44....93.48
153....93.50
45....93.44
6....93.48
34....93.48
38....93.48
31....93.46
25....93.48
75....93.46
110....93.44
10....93.50
35....93.48
50....93.44
25....93.50
24....93.48
2....93.40
162....93.44
15....93.40
70....93.36
20....93.32
2....93.30
25....93.36
135....93.38
10....93.30
99....93.38
21....93.36
100....93.32
6....93.30
19....93.32
31....93.34
50....93.32
123....93.30
50....93.28
3....93.30
1....93.24
73....93.28
25....93.34
21....93.30
90....93.36
35....93.34
5....93.30
8....93.36
1....93.26
1....93.30
2....93.24
3....93.30
1....93.22
78....93.34
55....93.30
10....93.28
60....93.26
4....93.06
10....93.10
317....93.10
120....93.08
5....93.06
1½....93.20
35....93.10
3,650....93.06
2....93.20
9....93.10
20....93.14
67....93.20
59....93.24
7....93.30
15....93.24
4....93.20
5....93.18
4....93.16
8....93.14
70....93.20
135....93.20
1....93.30
4....93.20
70....93.30
60....93.28
149....93.34
55....93.30
1....93.36
4....93.30
2....93.34
42....93.30
50....93.30
5....93.26
38....93.30
62....93.34
1....93.33
25....93.34
18....93.26
21....93.28
6....93.32
20....93.30
7....93.26
4....93.20
60....93.30
5....93.28
10....93.22
10....93.20
3....93.24
185....93.40

$4,280,150 Vic Lib Loan 3¾s, 1922-'23
340....99.90
50....99.86
100....99.88
100....99.86
210....99.90
2....99.88
2....99.70

$864,000 4¾s, 1922-'23
51....99.86
387....99.84
58....99.56
11....99.84
36....99.84
35....99.86
200....99.84
100....99.82
106....99.80
25....99.82
23....99.80
16....99.82
4....99.80
158....99.82
2½....99.80
40....99.82
5....99.86
36....99.82
3....99.84
101....99.82
2....99.80
5....99.84
21....99.82
5....99.80
1....99.84

$1,431,500

Anglo-Fr 5s
15....97⅝
43....97½
5....97⅝
51....97½
10....97⅝
1....97½
½....97½
2....97½
51....97⅝
15....97½
12....97⅝
23....97½
94....97⅝
1....97½
2....97⅝
3....97⅝

C of Bord 6s
4....99⅝

C of Lyons 6s
1....99½

C of Mars 6s
7....99½

C of Paris 6s
10....96¼
1....96¾
½....97¼

Dom of Can 5s, 1921
3....98¾
5....98¼
5....98⅜
2....98½

1926
1....96½

1931
1....94⅝
2....94¼

Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser, Ger stp
5....83¼

Un King of Gt Br & Ire 5½s, 1919
10....99⅞
8....100
16....99⅞

5½s, 1921
7....98⅝
2....98¾
1....98⅞
1....98⅝
23....98⅝
19....98¼

5½s, 1937
13....96⅜
29....96¼
8....96¼
3....96¼

U S of Mex 5s
3....62⅞

4s
4....53

N Y C 4s, '57
2....93⅜

Am Sm & Ref
2....87⅞
10....87¼

Am T&T cons6
2....101½
2....101¼
5....101½
5....101¼
2....101
4....101¼
1....101

AmWrPap 7s
1....89½

Arm & Co 4½s
1....84

AT&SF gen 4s
10....79½
12....79⅜
1....79¼
2....79⅜

adjust 4s std
4....72½

At & Char AL 1st 5s ser B
5....91½

B & O ref 5s
1....75

conv 4½s
1....71½

temp 6s
40....96⅝
2....96⅝

Beth S ext 5s
4....97

1st & ref 5s
1....88½

pur money 5s
3....86

C of Ga Ry 6s
1....97½
2....97½

C of NJ gen 5s
2....100⅝

Cent P gtd 4s
5....75

C & O con 4½s
3....79

conv 5s
5....84½
15....84⅝
20....85

Ch & Alt 3s
2....50

C B & Q gen 4s
1....79

Joint 4s
21....95½
1....95⅜
20....95½

C&EIll gen 5s, G T Co ctfs
5....78

ref & Imp 4s ctfs of dep
10....31

C I & L ref 6s
4....100

Chi Gt W 4s
2....57⅞

C M & S P gen 4s ser A
7....70½

4s 1925
1....78
2....77½

gen 4½s
3....77⅜
6....77⅞
1....77½

conv 4½s
4....73

con 5s ser B
1....75
1....74
1....75

ref 4½s
5....66

Chi Rys 5s
2....75

CRI& PR ref4s
3....69¼
2....69⅝
2....69½

ChileCop con6s recpt pd ext
2....89
55....88
5....89

col tr 6s
2....90⅞
1....90½
29....91
1....91⅛
2....92

C C C & S L St L div 4s
1....73

Col Ind'l 5s
5....79

Col & S 1st 4s
1....84

Col & South ref& ext 4½s
4....80¼

Con Gas con6s
30....100⅝
22....100½
10....100⅝

Cum Tel 5s
14....92½

Erie cv4s serA
1....45½

series D
1....48
4....47½

Erie P coltr4s
3....82

Gt N ref 4¼s
2....85

H & M 1st ref 5s ser A
1....59¼
2....59½
2....59¼
5....59½
9....59
2....58⅞

adj inc 5s
10....16
1....16⅜
9....16¼

Int-Met 4½s
1....34¼
2....33⅜
3....33¼

Int R Tr 1st & ref 5s
32....65½
16....65¾
6....65¼
6....65⅜
1....65⅝
10....65⅝
11....65⅝
5....65½
3....65⅝
1....65⅝
7....65⅝
10....65⅝
25....65½
25....65⅝
1....65⅝

IntAgC coltr5s
2....84
3....83⅝
1....83⅞

I M M s f 6s
8....98
10....97⅞
1....98½
10....98
5....98¼
10....98⅜
1....98½
6....98⅜
5....98
9....97⅞
75....97½
2....97⅞
2....98¼

KCF S & M 4s
4....67½

Kan C T 4s
1....74½

Ken Cen 4s
1....77

Lac St 5s 1950
6....93¼

LS& MSo4s '31
2....84½

L Val coltr 6s temp rects
1....101½
1....101⅝
1....101⅞

L I deb5s 1937
5....73

Mid St coltr5s
5....87
1....87⅜
1....87½

Minn & S L 1st & ref 4s
1....44½

MK&T 1st&r4s
10....45

M P 1st con 6s
10....99¼

1st& ref5s'26
1....88⅝

gen 4s
5....58¾
22....58
25....57⅝
5....58
12....57½
7....57
8....57¼

M P 5s ser A
1....91⅝
3....91⅞
2....91½

Mor & Essex 1st& ref 3½s
2....71¼

N O Tex & M 6s series A
5....95⅞

income 5s
2....55

N Y Cen deb6s
10....97
1....97⅛
1....97
5....96⅞
10....97
16....96⅞
1....96½
11....96⅝
6....96⅝
1....96½

ref&imp 4½s series A
2....78

gen 3½s
10....70

NYC&SL 1st4s
1....81

deb 4s
5....74½

NY GEL H&P col tr 5s
4....87

NY NH & H con deb 6s
6....78⅝
1....78⅞

NYO&W ref 4s
1....66¼
3....67¼

N Y Rs adj 5s
5....13
8....12½

N Y Tel 4½s
6....86½

N & W con 6s sub rts fl pd
7....106
5....105⅝
15....105½

Nor Ohio 5s
1....65

Nor Pac 3s
9....56⅛

OntPC 1stsf5s
5....90¼

Ore SL 1st 6s
2....100⅞

Or-W RR & N 1st & ref 4s
2....73⅞

PennRR gen5s
13....91⅞
5....91⅞
1....92

con 4½s
3....96¼

P G & C of C ref 5s
2....88⅜

Pere M 1st 5s
1....83

P C con 5s '22
10....93

P O cv 6s '20
23....105
8....104
10....106

1924
87....104¼
2....104½
51....104⅝

Read gen 4s
10....80⅝
10....80

Rep I & S s f 5s, 1940
2....93⅞

S L I M & S un & ref 4s
4....78
6....77

SL&SF pr lien 4s series A
1....58⅝
14....58½

adj 6s
1....63½
2....63
3....62½
8....63

Income 6s
1....48⅞
25....48½
25....48⅝
15....47½
25....48
35....47¾

SL S W con 4s
15....60
2....59⅝

S Air L ref 4s
2....51¼
2....51

SB T&T 1st 5s
13....88

So Pac col 4s
8....69⅞

conv 4s
5....84

conv 5s
10....101
15....100⅞
15....100½
38....100⅝
5....100½
10....100⅝
30....100⅝
31....100
15....99⅞
129....100
69....99⅞
25....99⅞
6....99⅞
4....100
5....100⅛
39....100
2....100⅛
1....100⅛
10....101
10....101⅛
40....101
1....101¼

1st ref 4s
19....78⅝

So Ry gen 4s
14....64½

Tex Co deb 6s
8....104

Third Av ref4s
2....53½

ThirdAv adj5s
3....35½
1....35
10....34½
4....34¼

Union P 1st 4s
2....84⅝

1st & ref 4s
2....78¾

Union Pac 6s
1....102⅝

URy of SF 4s
1....32

USR & Imp 5s
1....76⅝
1....77¼
5....77¼
33....77
5....75

U S Rubber 7s
9....104½
1....103⅞

1st & ref 5s
23....86⅝
6....87
9....87¼

US Sm Ref&M con 6 pc n'ts
1....103

U S S C sf 5s
2....100⅝
6....101
3....100⅞
3....100⅝

Utah P & L 5s
1....87

Va Ry 1st 5s
5....86⅞

West Md 4s
1....56

West Pac 5s
2....83⅝
1....83½

WUTel coltr5s
1....89¼

Wil & Co 1st6s
1....99½
4....99
22....98½

conv s f 6s
33....97
3....96⅞
10....97½
25....95½
6....95¼
1....95⅝
6....96
6....95⅞
2....95⅝
2....95⅞
5....96
12....95⅞
5....96¼

Graphophone Co. to Increase Stock.

The Columbia Graphophone Company has called a special meeting of stockholders for Aug. 19 to ratify a plan to increase the capital stock from 150,000 shares of $100 par value to 1,500,000 shares without par value. Present stockholders, when this proposal is carried out, are to receive ten shares of new common stock for each share of old stock now held. It is provided that each ten shares shall have one vote. On and after Sept. 2 present stockholders are asked to surrender their stock to the Franklin Trust Company and receive in exchange temporary certificates in the ratio of ten for one.

United Opens Candy Stock Sale.

The United Retail Stores Corporation announced yesterday that stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 19 would have the right to purchase on or before the close of business on Sept. 10 Class A common stock of the U. S. R. Candy Stores, Inc., at $10 a share to the extent of their holdings in shares of United Retail Stores. The Candy Stores Company was formed recently to manufacture and sell candy through a system of chain stores throughout the world.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Columns Three and Four.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
83	84	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	84¼	84¼	81¼	83½	+ ¼
101	104	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	102	102	102	102	−4
115	116	1,300	Pullman Company	120¼	120¼	112½	117½	−3½
66	66½	2,400	Punta Alegre Sugar	64½	66½	64¼	66	+ ½
85½	90	2,100	Ry. Steel Spring	85½	86	84⅝	86	+ ⅛
24	24¼	3,200	Ray Consol. Copper	24	24¼	23½	24¼	− ¼
77½	77⅝	16,800	Reading	78	78½	74⅞	77⅝	− ⅝
71	72	500	Remington Typew	72	72	71½	71½	−2½
85⅝	86	11,300	Republic Iron & S	85⅝	86	83⅛	86	+1
104½	106	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	105	105⅝	105	105⅝	+ ⅝
48	50	600	Rep. Motor Truck	48⅛	48⅛	48	48	−3⅞
86¼	87	51,800	R. Dutch N.Y. shrs	89	89⅛	84	86¼	− ¼
15	15¼	600	St. Joseph Lead	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅝
17⅞	18	7,400	St. Louis & San Fr	17	19⅛	17	18	+2
25	29	100	St. Louis & S.F. pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−1⅛
14	16⅛	100	St. Louis Southwest	17	17	17	17	−2
28	30	300	St. Louis Southw. pf	30	30	30	30	−3
74	76	200	Savage Arms	73	73	73	73	−4
24	24¼	5,800	Saxon Motor	22⅝	26	22⅝	24¼	+2¼
9⅛	9½	200	Seaboard Air Line	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
18	19	300	Seaboard Air L. pf	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ½
201	202	400	Sears, Roebuck Co	202⅝	202⅝	202	202	−4½
16⅝	17	1,400	Shattuck-Arizona	15⅝	17	15⅛	17	+ ½
52	52½	69,300	Sinclair Oil Refin	52⅝	54⅝	50⅝	52⅛	+ ⅛
60½	61	900	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I	60	61	60	60½	−1½
95⅝	95⅞	41,900	Southern Pacific	95	96⅝	92⅝	95½	− ⅞
24	24⅜	9,700	Southern Railway	24⅝	25¼	23	24	−1
60	62	900	Southern R'way pf	64¼	64¼	60	60	−3
75	77½	3,700	Stromberg Carb	80	80	71½	77½	+7½
103	103⅞	29,700	Studebaker Co	104	104½	100	103	+2⅞
101	103	100	Do pf	101	101	101	101	+1
107	108¼	5,000	Stutz Motor	104⅝	109¼	104⅞	108	+3
41	42¼	900	Superior Steel	40	41⅛	40	41⅛	−1¼
13¼	13⅜	7,200	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	13½	13⅞	13	13⅜	− ⅛
252	253	5,500	Texas Co	250½	253	245	252⅝	+2¼
46	47	14,900	Texas & Pacific	49½	50	43	46	−2½
100⅛	101	17,000	Tobacco Products	101	102	97	101	+2
56	56⅛	800	T. & W. Steel F	55¼	56	55¼	56	−2½
82	84	100	Union Bag & Paper	83½	83½	83½	83½	− ⅝
122	122⅝	13,600	Union Pacific	122⅝	124	119⅞	122⅝	−1⅛
70	71	100	Do pf	70	70	70	70	..
50⅛	53	3,000	Un. Alloy Steel	50⅛	52	50	52	+1½
190	200	700	Un. Cigar Stores	193	197	190	197	+3
144	150	200	United Drug	145	150	145	150	−5
51	52½	300	Do 1st pf	51	51	51	51	− ⅝
135	154	300	Do 2d pf	150	150	150	150	..
25⅞	26⅛	100	U. S. Express	26	26	26	26	− ⅝
178	180	1,500	United Fruit	177	178½	173½	177	+2
23	25	200	Un. Ry. Invest. pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	−2½
106⅝	106⅞	72,900	Un. Retail Stores	106	108⅛	103⅞	106⅝	+ ⅝
34	34⅛	5,000	U. S. C. I. P. & F	34¼	35½	32⅝	34½	+1½
68	69	400	Do pf	66½	68	66½	68	−2
80	80¼	21,800	U.S. Food Products	80	81	76⅛	80¼	+1⅝
131¼	132½	7,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	132	133	128½	132	+1
42	44	900	U. S. Real. & Imp	42	42½	40	42½	..
125	125¼	29,000	U. S. Rubber	127	128½	120¼	125⅝	+3⅝
64	66	1,400	U. S. S. Ref. & M	65	66⅝	64½	65	..
102⅞	103	356,000	United States Steel	102⅝	103¾	100¼	103	+2⅝
115	116	300	Do pf	115¼	115⅛	115	115	+ ⅛
85	85¾	8,600	Utah Copper	85⅛	86⅝	83¼	85⅝	+ ⅝
16¼	16½	200	Utah Securities	16	16⅜	15½	15½	−1¼
81	82	4,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	81	82	79	82	+ ⅝
113⅝	114	200	Do pf	113⅛	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	− ⅞
60	61	100	Va. Iron, C. & C	60	60	60	60	−1
9⅝	10	1,800	Wabash	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
30¼	31	1,100	Do pf., A	30⅛	30½	30	30¼	− ¼
20	21	100	Do pf., B	21	21	21	21	−1½
11¼	11⅝	3,900	Western Maryland	12	12	11	11½	− ½
50	59	100	Western Pacific pf	54	54	54	54	−1½
..	..	100	Western Union Tel	86	86	86	86	−2
113¼	114	200	West. Air Brake	114	114	113¼	113¼	..
52⅛	53	9,500	West. E. & M	51¼	53	50⅛	52⅛	+1⅛
9⅛	9½	700	Wheel. & Lake Erie	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ½
18⅛	20½	100	Do pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	−1
58	58⅝	8,600	White Motors	58½	60	57	58	..
79	80	3,200	Wilson & Co	83	83½	79½	80	−2½
31⅝	32	16,500	Willys-Overland	32	32⅝	30½	32	+ ¼
94	96	100	Do pf	95	95	95	95	−2½
67½	69	2,300	Worthington Pump	67¼	68	66½	68	..

Chartered 1822

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GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER

Gross Sales, 1909, $4,277,067
Gross Sales, 1918, 131,247,382

This company is probably the largest tire manufacturing organization in the world. Gross business this year will probably exceed $150,000,000. We are issuing a special letter regarding this company and its business, which we will forward on request.

Write Today for Letter T-6

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EXCHANGE RATES

Have you realized what the present rate of exchange on *New York Funds* means to you in buying

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Write for circular dealing with this important point.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CITIES FUEL & POWER COMPANY
Two-Year 7% Secured Gold Notes
Dated, December 1st, 1917.

Proposals are invited to be made to Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, as Trustee under the Indenture between Cities Fuel & Power Company and said Trustee, securing the above notes, for the sale, on September 1st, 1919, to the Trustee, for the account of the sinking fund provided for in said Indenture, of notes of said issue at prices not to exceed 102½% of the principal of said notes, plus accrued interest thereon to September 1st, 1919. On or before September 1st, 1919, this Company will deposit, or there will be available, with the Trustee, the sum of Three Hundred Seventy-two Thousand Three Hundred Twenty 84-100 Dollars ($372,320.84), and it is the intention of said Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of such Indenture, to apply the fund so to be received to the purchase or redemption of notes of said issue at not to exceed the price above mentioned.

All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposals for sale of notes to sinking fund under Indenture of Cities Fuel & Power Company, dated December 1st, 1917," must be for all or any part of the notes offered, and must be received by said Trustee, at its Trust Department, at or prior to three o'clock P. M. on August 22nd, 1919.

Advices as to notes accepted will be mailed on or before August 23rd, 1919, by Bankers Trust Company, Trustee.

Federal Income Tax ownership certificates, covering accrued interest, should accompany all accepted notes.

CITIES FUEL & POWER COMPANY
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF,
Vice-President.

Dated, August 9th, 1919.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
CASPER H. ROWE, President.
KRAMER & BETTMAN, Cincinnati, Attorneys.

THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, located at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.—Dated New Orleans, July 16, 1919. Adolph Katz, President.

DIVIDENDS.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CORPORATION.

PURSUANT to resolutions this day adopted, there will be paid on September 30th, 1919, to stockholders, and also distributed to holders of Voting Trust Certificates, of record at the close of business on September 15th, 1919, a quarterly dividend of 1¼% and an extra dividend of ½% on the Common Stock of this Corporation.

The transfer books of the Corporation and of the Voting Trustees will be closed from the close of business on September 15th, 1919, for transfer of Common Stock, to the opening of business on October 1st, 1919.

Dated August 6th, 1919.
F. D. HALL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

86th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital stock of the Company, payable August 30th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 16th, 1919. Transfer books will not be closed.
G. P. WELLS, Treasurer.

FEDERAL UTILITIES, INC.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

August 8th, 1919.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of Federal Utilities, Inc., payable September 2nd, 1919, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1919.
L. J. HART, Treasurer.

COPPER EARNINGS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Reports of the Porphyry Group Better Than for the Preceding Quarter.

THREE HAVE LOWER COSTS

See Stimulation in Foreign Demand and Increase in Domestic Consumption.

The reports of the porphyry group of copper companies—Utah Chino, Ray and Nevada—for the second quarter of this year, which were issued yesterday, show that in the case of the first three mentioned the cost of production is lower than in the first quarter of the year by a substantial amount. Nevada, on the other hand, reports an increase of more than a cent a pound. In each case costs are figured without taking into account allowances for the gold and silver content of the ore.

All four companies show earnings which are highly favorable as compared with the reports for the first quarter of the year. Utah was the only one of the companies which had a surplus available for dividends in the March quarter, the others reporting a net loss after depreciation charges. The earnings for the June quarter while not large show a marked recovery. Chino, for instance, reports net earnings equivalent to 42 cents a share, as compared with a net loss in the preceding quarter. Utah's earnings were the equivalent of $1.63 a share for the June quarter, whereas there was only 29 cents a share in the March quarter.

The report of the Utah Company shows total profits of $2,662,103, as compared with $481,324 in the preceding quarter and $6,493,377 in the June quarter a year ago. For six months the total profits amounted to $3,133,427, or the equivalent of $1.93 a share. The first half of 1918 showed profits of more than $10,000,000, or the equivalent of $6.35 a share. The reduction in the cost per pound was more than 2 cents. In the first quarter of the year the figures were 13.72 cents, and in the June quarter 11.59 cents. The production of copper by Utah in the second quarter amounted to 27,523,600 pounds, whereas in the first quarter the production was 28,971,089 pounds.

The second quarter report by the Chino Copper Company shows total profits of $370,415, or the equivalent of 42 cents a share. In the first quarter there was a net loss of $173,441. The second quarter of 1918 showed $1,916,513 available for dividends, or the equivalent of $2.20 a share. For six months of this year the total profits were $196,974, or the equivalent of 22 cents a share. The first six months of 1918, on the other hand, showed profits of $3,040,767, or $3.49 a share. The cost per pound of producing copper was 14.16, as against 15.03 in the preceding quarter. The total output of copper was 10,541,471 pounds, or about 1,000,000 pounds less than in the first quarter. It is explained in this report that cost figures do not include any charge for Federal taxes.

The net earnings of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company were $316,365 for the second quarter or the equal of about 20 cents a share on the capital stock. In the preceding quarter there was a net loss of $152,298. The June quarter of 1918 showed $2,253,217 available for dividends, or $1.43 a share. For the first six months of this year the earnings are $164,067, or the equivalent of 10 cents a share. The cost of copper produced in the second quarter was 14.64 cents a pound, as compared with 15.15 a pound in the first quarter. Nevada's earnings for the second quarter of $184,778 are the equivalent of 9 cents a share on the capital stock. In the preceding quarter there was a net loss of $111,159. The June quarter of 1918 showed a net income of $2,191,518, or $1.09 a share. For the six months period of this year the earnings available for dividends amount to $73,619, or about 3 cents a share. The cost per pound of copper increased from 16.85 cents in the first quarter to 18.07 cents in the second quarter. Against this, however, there is a higher credit for gold and silver recovered than in the first three months. The report predicts a decided stimulation in foreign demands for copper and a steady increase in domestic consumption.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Federal Utilities pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 29
Cosden & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 12

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.90	5.65
Buff., Roch. & P.	1919-'33	4½@5-6	5.85	5.45
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4¼@5-6	6.25	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	6.00	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.95	5.60
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.65	5.25
C., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.35	5.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.80	5.40
Chickasaw Refin.	1919-'21	6	7.25	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5 @6	5.95	5.75
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.80	5.45
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1919-'27	4½@5	5.75	5.40
Louisville & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.75	5.35
Michigan Cent.	1919-'32	5 @6	5.90	5.70
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5 @6	6.50	6.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'24	5	7.25	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'24	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.40	5.80
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.90	5.65
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	5.95	5.70
Norfolk & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.70	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Freight	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.70	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.75	5.40
Seaboard Air Line	1919-'27	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refin.	1919-'21	6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1919-'24	4½	5.75	5.35
South. Railway	1919-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.00	5.45

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.18
Andes	.20	Mexican	.28
Best & Belcher	.14	Ophir	1.55
Caledonia	.20	Overman	.10
Chollar	.12	Savage	.15
Con. Imperial	.12	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Virginia	2.00	Sierra Nevada	.15
Exchequer	.09	Union Con.	.12
Gould & Curry	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.25	Liberty	.04
Cash Boy	.05	Mohawk	.09
Halifax	.10	Myra	.21
Jim Butler	.31	Nevada	.05
McNamara	.60	North Divide	.05
McNamara Cres.	.35	Northwest	.10
Midway	.20	Operator	.06
Monarch	.04	Reno	.07
North Star	.07	Revert	.43
Rescue	.18	Rosetta	.15
Tonopah Exten.	2.60	Royal	.08
West End	1.37½	Silver	.18
West Tonopah	.08	Silver King	.13
DIVIDE.		Smuggler	.10
Allied	.07	Sutherland	.13
Alto	.11	Syndicate	.04
Annex	.05	Thompson	.09
Apex	.08	Toggery	.34
Belcher	.47	Victory	.38
Belcher Exten.	.27	Wonder	.08
Ben Hur	.10	Zon.	.40
Brougher	.79	**GOLDFIELD.**	
Butte	.16	Atlanta	.04
Chariot	.05	Booth	.07
Consolidated	.19	Consolidated	.17
Divide City	.19	Crackerjack	.06
Divide Exten.	2.62½	Development	.17
Divide Tonopah	5.60	Florence	.50
Dividend	.61	Fraction	.04
East Divide	.10	Great Bend	.03
E. Div. Exten.	.03	Jumbo Exten.	.10
Eureka	.03	Kewanas	.04
Florence	.18	Lone Star	.07
Giant	.07	Merger	.04
Gold Reef	.25	Red Hills	.03
Gold Wedge	.06	Silver Pick	.06
Grimes	.14	Spearhead	.07
Hasbrouck	.30	**OTHER DISTRICTS.**	
Hennessy	.10	Manhattan Cons.	.03
Hercules	.05	Mayflower	.04
High Divide	.11	Mustang	.03
H. Div. Exten.	.03	Nevada Hills	.02
Horseshoe	.20	Packard	.20
Jims	.00	Rochester	.17
Junior	.05	Round Mountain	.37
Kernick	.16	Simon	1.80
Knox	.23	Simon Exten.	.08
		White Caps	.17

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	2¼	3	Isabella	3⅝	4
Dr. J'pot.	3	4	M. McKin.	7	8½
Elkton	3½	4¼	Portland	88	94
El Paso	14	20	U. Gold M.	17⅝	17¾
Golden C.	162	165	Vindicator	39½	45
Granite	10	12	Rose Nicol.	10	14

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.20	58.58	59.56	—.72
25 industrials	108.08	103.96	106.64	+.57
50 stocks	84.18	81.27	83.10	—.07

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Aug. 7	86.59	82.82	83.17	—3.01
Aug. 6	86.57	84.22	86.18	+1.90
Aug. 5	85.29	82.91	84.28	—.91
Aug. 4	88.15	84.73	85.19	—4.02
Aug. 2—Exchange closed.				
Aug. 1	89.46	88.22	89.21	+.39

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Aug.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	89.46	Aug. 7	81.27	Aug. 8	83.10
1918..	74.20	Aug. 26	71.13	Aug. 1	73.41
1917..	82.07	Aug. 6	74.49	Aug. 31	75.17
1916..	89.72	Aug. 23	83.45	Aug. 3	87.39
1915..	78.79	Aug. 17	73.18	Aug. 23	77.54

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	89.46	Aug. 2	81.27	Aug. 8	83.10
†1918.	74.22	May 16	61.12	Jan. 15	72.13
Full Years.					
1918..	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916..	101.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	75.91	—.19	—1.76	—.63

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Aug. 7	76.10	—.03	July 30	76.98	—.13
Aug. 6	76.13	—.12	July 29	77.11	—.04
Aug. 5	76.25	—.31	July 28	77.15	—.09
Aug. 4	76.56	—.19	July 26	77.24	—.05
Aug. 2	Exch. closed		July 25	77.29	—.09
Aug. 1	76.75	—.20	July 24	77.38	+.05
July 31	76.95	—.03	July 23	77.33	+.09

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.05	June 2	75.91	Aug. 8	75.91
†1918.	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 5	76.54
Full Years.					
1918..	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917..	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916..	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

START MEDICAL CENTRE.

Dr. Henry O. Reik Engaged as Association's Secretary.

The New York Association for Medical Education formed recently by a group of New York physicians, surgeons and medical teachers to establish a clearing house for medical education yesterday announced further plans for the extension of the work. A Bureau of Information and Correspondence will be established immediately at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, where reliable data concerning facilities available for teaching purposes will be assembled. Information concerning the details of courses, dates, fees, qualifications demanded, and attendance requirements will be issued by bulletins and letters. A central residence or meeting place will be provided for visiting physicians and surgeons. Those seeking opportunities in clinical, laboratory or field work will be directed to the best teachers and best facilities in the country. Co-operation will be had with the committees in London and Paris which are organizing the medical resources of England and France for the benefit of visitors from America.

"An Executive Secretary has been engaged to devote his entire time to the development of the project," says the statement. "The Executive Committee has selected Dr. Henry O. Reik of Baltimore, recently Lieutenant Colonel in the Medical Corps of the United States Army and Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 67, American Expeditionary Forces, formerly associate in ophthalmology and otology, (1900 to 1912,) at the Johns Hopkins University Medical School, and Secretary Treasurer of the International Otological Congress of 1909 to 1912."

A Committee on Education has been selected, whose duty will be "to prepare plans and standards that shall insure a permanent improvement in the character of medical teaching in New York City, to keep themselves informed concerning, and to pass upon the qualifications of teachers and the character of the courses they offer to graduate students of medicine, and to observe and regulate the manner in which engagements are met by those offering courses under the auspices of the association." The statement also emphasizes the necessity of obtaining and properly distributing funds for the various medical institutions.

The officers of the association are: President, Wendell C. Phillips; First Vice President, George David Stewart; Second Vice President, Glentworth R. Butler; Secretary, Haven Emerson; and Treasurer, Arthur F. Chase.

Cloak & Suit Co.'s Sales $17,198,128

The National Coalk and Suit Company reports net sales Jan. 1 to June 27, 1919, amounting to $17,198,128, as compared with $15,542,476 in the six months ended with June 30, 1918, while profits from operations before provision was made for Federal and State taxes were $979,471, as compared with $660,553 in the corresponding 1918 period. Net profits for the first half of 1919 were $700,507, as compared with $511,497 last year. On July 1, 1919, the company distributed $73,957 to employes under the extra compensation policy adopted March 1. Distributions of this character will be made at the end of each quarter hereafter.

Nickel Quarterly Profits $174,929.

The report of the International Nickel Company for the June quarter of this year shows profits after all charges and taxes of $174,929, or the equivalent, after preferred dividends, of two cents a share on the common stock. The same period of 1918 showed earnings of $1,846,364, or $1.02 a share on the common.

ARGUE FOR FORD AND AGAINST HIM

Four More Lawyers Heard in Summing Up of $1,000,000 Libel Suit.

HIS PHILANTHROPY LAUDED

Right of Criticism of His Acts and Utterances Claimed for The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Aug. 8.—Arguments closing the $1,000,000 libel suit of Henry Ford against The Chicago Daily Tribune continued today. Neil E. Reid, Judge of Probate of this county, and Attorney John H. Weeks of Mount Clemens addressed the jury on behalf of Mr. Ford, and Attorneys William T. Hosner of Romeo and Horace K. Tenney of Chicago for The Tribune. Other counsel will resume the arguments next Monday.

Mr. Weeks drew a graphic picture of the industrial greatness of Mr. Ford, and of his philanthropies. His enterprises, Attorney Weeks asserted, would support a city of the size of St. Paul, Cincinnati, or Louisville.

"It is this man that The Tribune asks you to stigmatize as an anerchist," declared the speaker. "He is the only anarchist I ever heard of who doubled the wages of his employes. The welfare of his employes is his constant care, the welfare of humanity his hope. If Henry Ford is an anarchist, what a wonderful country this would be if we were all that kind of anarchist."

Mr. Tenney, when he faced the jury, asserted that it was not Henry Ford's private character, but his public character, that the jury had to consider.

"Counsel for Mr. Ford have reiterated that he had a right to express his opinion," said Mr. Tenney. "We admit it, and it is on that right that The Tribune relies."

Mr. Tenney expanded the theme of the "right of fair comment" as a privilege and a duty of newspapers in connection with public men. The alleged libelous editorial, Mr. Tenney argued, was not an isolated attack on Mr. Ford, but an incident of the public controversy in which Mr. Ford bore a prominent part.

Mr. Tenney claimed for The Tribune the same right of comment as that exercised by Mr. Ford in his controversy with Henry B. Joy, President of the Packard Motor Car Company. In this controversy Mr. Joy opposed the pacifism of Mr. Ford and was in reply characterized by Mr. Ford as "an apostle of murder."

Mr. Reid pictured Mr. Ford as a kindly man with a love of birds and trees and his fellow men; one whose life ambition was to leave the world a better and happier place to live in than he found it, yet one who, when his country was at war, devoted every energy and every resource to answer his country's need. It was absurd, he said, to try to outweigh Mr. Ford's established character by distorting the rhetorical flourishes of his published sentiments into the fulminations of an anarchist.

Mr. Hosner said that if Henry Ford had remained in the field where he made so conspicuous a success there would have been no lawsuit. "If," the lawyer went on, "he had attended his own school where American principles are taught to foreigners in his employ, he never would have permitted the propaganda which went broadcast in his name, nor would The Tribune ever have characterized him as an anarchist."

GERMANS FACE COAL FAMINE

Say French Admit That Demand Cannot Be Complied With.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (Associated Press.)—A commission of employers and workers was appointed at yesterday's coal conference of experts from all parts of Germany to devise means of increasing the production of coal so that Germany will not freeze or starve during the coming Winter. Its first session was held today at the Ministry of Labor.

The only result of yesterday's conference seemed to be the pointing out that the situation is desperate. No concrete steps were decided upon, but the conference was unanimous in its view that the situation must be improved at any price. Although experts made a large number of suggestions, it was recognized that hard work would be one of the best solutions of the problem.

Germany has succeeded in inducing France to admit that supplying her demand for 40,000,000 tons of coal annually was a physical impossibility, but it appears that Germany cannot even hope to have enough to meet the country's most urgent needs. The people have been warned already to prepare for the Winter, and laymen are rapidly being converted to the opinion that the Government should sacrifice some of the national forests, arguing that it would be better to encroach on part of Germany's potential capital than to allow freezing and starvation. The idea, however, does not appear to attract much attention in Government circles.

According to present plans, the first call for coal will come from the railroads. This will assure the transportation of food. Industry will come next so that credit can be created abroad by the production of articles of commerce. The people will next receive coal for heating and cooking. The prospects for the latter class are seemingly slim.

The Imperial Coal Commissioner reports that the production of coal in the Ruhr region has not been improved and is not sufficient for current needs. The President of the Chamber of Commerce declares that only a few industries are now being supplied with coal and that the remainder are attempting to use wood as fuel. Workingmen are employed for fewer hours, and the working capacity of the country's industries is greatly decreased.

COSTA RICA ACCUSES AN AMERICAN CONSUL

Denies That Police Fired on the Consulate—Says He Aided Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—George C. Hazelton, an attorney, has sent a letter to Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, defending the Government of President Tinico in Costa Rica and charging Benjamin F. Chase, American Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, with pernicious activities against the Costa Rican Government. Mr. Hazelton, in his letter, says:

"On behalf of the Government of Costa Rica, I respectfully submit for your consideration and that of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the following statement showing the true facts bearing upon Senate Resolution 128, of June 21, 1919. 'Requesting the President to inform the Senate whether Benjamin F. Chase, American Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, was fired upon by its authorities about June 12, 1919,' and duly referred to your committee.

"First, as to that part of the resolution which points an inquiry as to the incident that occurred on June 12 last: About two months ago the school teachers of San Jose went on a strike to enforce a raise in their salaries. The strike was conducted in an orderly manner, but while marching and passing the American Consulate, Consul Benjamin F. Chase called the strikers. Mr. Chase opened the doors of his residence and permitted the strikers to go to the windows of his office, from which place the strikers hurled insulting remarks at the Government and the President of the Republic.

"The strikers became so excited that one of them drew a revolver and from one of the windows of the Consulate shot a police officer, the bullet hitting him in the foot. The police officer fired his pistol, pointed at the ground, to frighten the crowd and to restore order. This strike would have passed unnoticed but for the prominence given to it by the unwarranted interference of the American Consul, as stated. Neither himself nor his premises were fired upon by the police. As soon as this manifestation was over, notwithstanding the course Mr. Chase had taken to shield the strikers, President Tinoco sent his messenger to the residence of Mr. Chase to assure him that the matter would be judicially investigated as soon as the policeman had recovered from his wounds, and that he would immediately look into the matter and take such steps as might be required to correct any wrong on the part of the policeman, if one had been committed.

"The American Consul took advantage of the disorder of the strike and asked the Government of the United States to send a warship to Costa Rica to land marines. The American warship arrived and her Captain consulted with some other American Consuls, with members of the Diplomatic Corps and with many important American residents. As a result, he deemed it not to be necessary to disembark the American marines. The sensational story fabricated by Consul Chase was found to be wholly false, without any foundation in fact, and Mr. Chase failed to create a situation in Costa Rica to cause American intervention.

"Some time ago Consul Chase advised the Department of State that the Government of Mr. Tinoco had made certain threats to him and that he could not count upon the guarantees of that country. This representation was made by Consul Chase with the object of bringing about intervention, so as to satisfy in that manner the wishes of the enemies of the country with whom said Chase is co-operating.

"President Tinoco, when told of this action, asked the Diplomatic Corps to learn from the American Consul the basis of his complaints against the Government and the reasons for his fears, that he should send such a report to the United States Department of State. At the same time the Diplomatic Corps offered to Mr. Chase all kinds of guarantees as to his safety. Mr. Chase, in answer, said that he entertained such fears because one of the Costa Rican Senators had told him that if the American Government would dare to intervene the Costa Ricans would kill the American residents in the country and, he added, that he did not want, nor was he asking, any kind of guarantees from such a Government."

SHORT TERM NOTES

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	5	May 15,'20	99⅛	99⅝	6.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98⅛	98⅝	5.75
Dom. of Can.	4	Dec., 1925	92½	93½	5.65
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99½	99⅞	5.90
Russ. G. rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'26	90	95	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	48	50	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00
War F. Corp.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100	5.00
Company Issues.					
Am. Cot. Oil	7	Sep., 1919	99⅞	100⅛	5.00
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Thread	6	Dec., 1928	100½	101½	5.85
A. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99⅝	99⅞	6.05
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅛	101⅝	5.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅜	102⅞	5.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102¾	103¼	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅜	103⅞	5.95
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	101⅞	102¼	6.15
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	101⅞	102¼	6.25
Braz. Tr. Lt. & Power		Nov., 1919	99⅝	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'21	99⅞	100¼	5.85
C. Argen. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	89	91	7.35
Chi., B. & Q.	5	July 10,'21	95¾	96	6.20
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1920	99½	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1921	99½	100	6.00
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98½	99	6.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅞	100¼	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅞	100⅜	5.75
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July 15,'23	101	101½	6.50
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99¼	99⅝	5.40
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	99	99¾	5.50
I. R. T.	7	Sep., 1921	84	86	..
Laclede G. Co.	7	Jan., 1921	99⅝	99¾	7.05
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96½	97½	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	97½	98	5.55
Proc. & Gam.	6	Mar., 1920	100⅝	101¼	4.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101½	102	5.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102⅛	102⅝	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103	103⅜	5.80
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	95⅝	96½	8.60
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	98½	100½	6.45
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	98½	99¼	6.40
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	99½	100⅛	6.25
Swift & Co.	6	Aug. 15,'21	99⅝	100	6.00
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	98	99½	8.10
U. L. & R. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19,'20	100	100¼	5.50
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	89	91	8.15

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-French 5s	97¼	97⅜
Argentine 5s	82⅝	84
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98½	99
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	95	96
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	..	94⅞
Chinese Government 5s	65⅞	66¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	94¼	98
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	92¾	93¼
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	80	82⅞
Dominican Republic 5s	93	..
City of Bordeaux 6s	99⅝	99¾
City of Lyons 6s	99⅝	99¾
City of Marseilles 6s	99⅝	99¾
City of Paris 6s	96½	96¾
Japanese 4½s	85	86
Japanese 4½s, second series	84	89⅞
Japanese 4s	73	77
City of Tokio 5s	..	78
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	99[illegible]	100
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98⅝	98⅞
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	96	96¼
United States of Mexico 5s	62	62⅞
United States of Mexico 4s	53	54

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100	Pan 2s, c, 1938	98⅝	..
2s, c, 1930	99½	100	Pan 3s, r, 1961	88	92
3s, r, 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c, 1961	88	92
3s, c, 1946	89	92	P I 4s, '34	90	96
4s, r, 1925	106¼	106⅝	P I 4s, '35	90	94½
4s, c, 1925	106¼	106⅝	P I 4s, '36	90	96
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98⅝	99½	Dist of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan 2s, c, 1936	98⅝	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98⅝	99½			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus.	..	185
Allis-Ch M pf.	90	92
Am Ag Ch pf.	98	100
Am Bk N pf.	46¼	50
Am B Sug pf.	93	94
Am Br Sh.	93	95
Do pf.	170	174
Am C & F pf.	115	115½
Am Coal	45	..
Am Cot O pf.	91	93
Am Exp.	90	92
Am Lin pf	93	96
Am Lo pf.	105½	107
Am M 1st pf.	38½	..
Am Shipb.	..	135
Am Sm pf. A	90	93
Am Snuff	120	123
Do pf.	93	100
Am S Ref pf.	116	118
Am T & C.	59	62
Ann A pf.	10	30
Asso D G 1st pf.	75½	..
Do 2d pf.	50	..
A, T & S F pf.	81½	82½
A, B & A.	10	12
Bald L pf.	104	106
Barrett Co pf.	110	116
B'ch Cr'k.	30¾	..
Beth S 7% pf.	105	109
Buff & S.	71	75
Do pf.	51	57
B'klyn Ed.	101	103
B U Gas.	81	86
Br Sh pf.	97¾	99
B, R & P.	59⅝	60
Do pf.	96	..
Burns Bros pf.	110	115
Bush Ter.	95	100
Can So.	45½	48
Case (J I) pf.	98	101
Cent L pf.	110	114
C R R of N J.	205	225
C & S A Tel	115	120
C'tain-teed 1st pf.	86	90
Chi & Alt.	7	11
Do pf.	12¾	15½
C & N W pf.	125	128
Chi, St P, M & Om.	68	75
C, C, C & St L.	46	48
Do pf.	67	71
Cl & Pitts, ex div.	..	80
Clu-P pf.	104¼	107⅞
C & S 2d pf.	45	53
Cons Coal	..	88
Cont C pf.	..	110
Crex Carp.	..	62
C-Am Sug pf.	102	107
D & Co pf.	100	105
Det Ed.	120	125
Det U Ry.	99	123
D, S S & A	3	5
Do pf.	6	10
Em B pf.	94	97½
Elec S B.	90	92
Elk H Coal pf.	44	47
Erie & P.	..	70
F M & S.	15	18
Gen Chem.	170	190
Do pf.	103	107½
Gen C pf.	95	103
Gulf S S 1st pf.	94	97
Homestake	72	75
Int H pf, ex div.	111½	119
Int P pf.	95	105
Int Salt	..	54
Iowa Cent.	5	7½
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	65
Kelly S T pf.	93	95
Kelsey Wh pf.	95	98
K & D M.	4	8
Do pf.	15	30
Kress (S H)	82¼	86
Do pf.	108	..
L E & W pf.	17⅝	22
L-W B 2d pf.	107	115
M'kay Cos.	70	74
Man B'ch.	½	2¼
Marlin R.	65	70
Math Alk.	31	33
M Dep Sts pf.	108½	110
Mex P pf.	109	112
Mich Cent.	..	109
M, St P & S S M.	85	90
Do pf.	..	109
Do l l.	59	64
M P 1st pf.	95	..
Mon P pf.	107	..
Mor & Es.	70½	..
N, C & St L.	112½	117
Nat C & S pf.	105	107
Nat En pf.	101	103
Nat L pf.	110½	111½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	16	24
N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	61	68
Do 2d pf.	48½	49
N Y, L & West	91¾	..
Norf So.	15	16
N & W pf.	69	70
Ohio F S.	49½	51
Owens B pf	101	105
Pac Coast.	40	48
Do 1st pf	70	100
Do 2d pf	50	70
P T & Tel pf.	86	93
Pere M pf.	45	46
Pett-Mull.	45	58
Do 1st pf	96	102
Pierce-A pf	101	108
Pitts C pf.	94	96
P, Ft W & C pf.	129¼	139
Pitts S pf.	95	97
P & W Va pf.	80	82
R R Sec, I C stk c.	..	78
Ry Stl Spr pf.	105	110
R T 1st pf.	95	103
Do 2d pf.	90	97
Rdg 1st pf.	35½	37
Do 2d pf.	37	39
Rens & S.	115½	118
Sears-R pf.	117¼	118¾
S-S S & I pf.	90	95
So P R S.	179⅞	180
Do pf.	98	120
St'd Mill.	128	133
Do pf.	85	93
Sup Stl 1st pf.	103	110
T P L Tr.	380	475
Third Av.	19	22
Tide W O.	240	243
Tob P pf.	104	107
T, St L & West	6	12
Do ctfs.	10	12
Do pf.	16	23
Do pf c.	19	26
T C R T.	40	50
Und T pf.	108½	114½
Un Cig Sts pf.	119	..
U Rys In.	11	11½
U S Ind A pf.	104¾	107
U S R 1st pf.	114	114½
U S Sm pf	48⅝	49½
Va R & P.	..	48
W F Exp.	58	63
W Md 2d pf.	20	28
West Pac.	20	21
Wilson pf.	99	101
Wis Cent.	30	38
Woolworth.	125	130
Do pf.	115	118
Wor Pump pf. A	90	97
Do pf. B	76	77

New Issue

Exempt from Normal Federal Tax

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO

(MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION)

OFFERS $3,000,000

7% PREFERRED STOCK

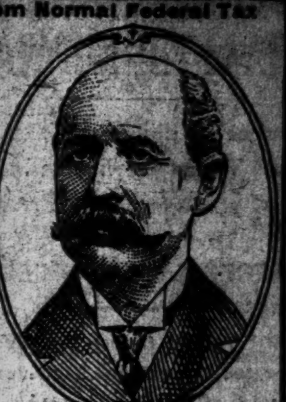
PREFERRED AS TO DIVIDENDS AND ASSETS

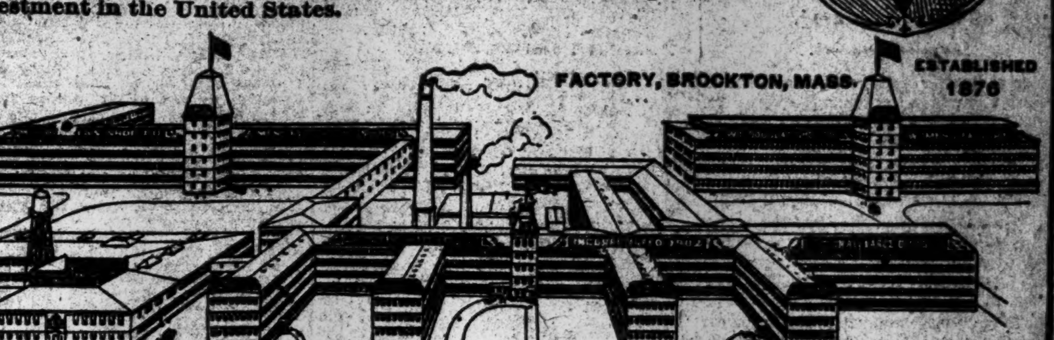
PAR VALUE $100.00, NON-ASSESSABLE.

CAPITALIZATION

	AUTHORIZED	OUTSTANDING
7 Per Cent Preferred Stock	$5,500,000	$2,500,000
Common Stock	1,000,000	1,000,000

Dividends have been paid regularly for the past seventeen years. Payable January 1st and July 1st. There is no better 7 per cent investment in the United States.





If you are looking for a safe and permanent investment we believe this 7 per cent stock will appeal to you. It is an old established business. The net earnings available for dividends after the Federal tax and all other taxes were paid during the past four years have averaged nearly four times the dividends on the preferred stock outstanding. W. L. Douglas name is known throughout the world. The trade mark is a very valuable asset worth millions of dollars, and is the property of the stockholders. It is one of the most valuable trade marks in the United States.

You would make no mistake to order at once as many shares of this stock as you can afford to buy, price $100.00 per share. If you care for more particulars fill out the coupon and mail at once. Application will be made to have this stock listed upon the stock exchange.

This company owns and operates 106 W. L. Douglas shoe stores located in the large cities. W. L. Douglas shoes are also sold by over 9,000 shoe dealers in the United States.

The past few years our shoes have been more extensively advertised than ever before. Stamping W. L. Douglas name and the retail price on the bottom of the shoes before they leave the factory has saved the wearers millions of dollars, and guarantees them the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

A great demand for W. L. Douglas shoes has sprung up in leading countries in Europe and Asia. Our domestic business has increased so that our sales have actually doubled in four years. In 1915 the sales were $8,089,628.41 and in 1918 $16,660,343.46. The past six months' business was at the rate of over $20,000,000 per year.

In common with other great businesses we need additional capital to meet the urgent requirements of increasing domestic and foreign trade. The new conditions of business also demand more capital. The cost of labor and material has nearly doubled so that twice the amount of capital necessary under the old business conditions is now required.

Send certified check, cashier's check, Post Office Money Order or Express Order to W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

COUPON

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.:

Please send prospectus of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and special option certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days..........shares of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company. It is understood that this request insures no obligation on my part, unless after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

Name..........

Street address..........

City or Town..........

State..........

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF Government Owned Surplus Material

(Through the Material Disposal & Salvage Division, Sales Section, Air Service.)

The Air Service has approximately thirty million feet (surface measure) Ash—Basswood—Birch—Spanish Cedar—Hickory—Mahogany—Maple—Oak—Poplar—Redwood and Walnut Veneers, varying in thickness from 1/60 inch to 1/8 inch, averaging about 1/20 inch.

Also approximaely five million feet of Beech—Birch—Spanish Cedar—Mahogany—Maple—Poplar and Walnut Plywood, from three to seventeen ply thick, wide range in size of panels.

For terms, prices and particulars address Captain Chas. S. Shotwell, Chief, Sales Section, Material Disposal & Salvage Division,

AIR SERVICE,

Sixth St. and Missouri Ave.

Washington, D. C.

SALE OF Government Owned Surplus Material

(Through the Material Disposal and Salvage Division of Air Service.)

A quantity of Lumber now at the plant of the Standard Aircraft Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J., amounting to approximately 1,227,345 feet of Ash—Poplar—Walnut—White Oak—Cherry, is to be sold.

For further information concerning this lumber communicate with the New York District Office, Material Disposal & Salvage Division, Air Service, 360 Madison Ave., New York City. Telephone address: Vanderbilt 3500, or

Air Service,
Material Disposal & Salvage Division,

Sixth St. and Missouri Ave.

Washington, D. C.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Ten Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold DEBENTURES of 1924 of

PIERCE OIL CORPORATION

Pursuant and subject to the provisions of an agreement dated June 25, 1919, between Pierce Oil Corporation, of the one part, and Lehman Bros. and Goldman, Sachs & Co., of the other part (which agreement has been approved and ratified by the stockholders of Pierce Oil Corporation), the undersigned proposes:

(1) To issue one share of $100 par value of the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of Pierce Oil Corporation (dividend cumulative from July 1, 1919) in exchange for each $100 principal amount of its Ten Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Debentures of 1924, accompanied by the coupon due January 1, 1920, and all subsequent coupons thereto appertaining, deposited in accordance with the terms of this notice; and

(2) To call for redemption on January 1, 1920, all said Debentures which shall not have been exchanged for Preferred Stock.

The Preferred Stock is to be convertible at any time on or before January 1, 1923, into an equal par amount of Class B Common Stock of the Corporation. The Class B Common Stock is to be in all respects of the same character and is to have the same rights and to be subject to the same terms and conditions as the present Common Stock of the Corporation, except that the Class B Common Stock is to have no voting power.

Holders of Debentures who desire to avail themselves of the privilege above mentioned of exchanging, without charge, their Debentures for Preferred Stock must deposit their Debentures, accompanied by the coupon due January 1, 1920, and all subsequent coupons thereto appertaining, with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Depositary, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, on or before 3 p. m. September 8, 1919, under an Agreement dated July 14, 1919, between the undersigned, of the first part, and the parties therein termed the Depositors, of the second part. A duplicate original of said Agreement, executed by the undersigned, has been filed with the Depositary and is hereby referred to for a statement of the rights, liabilities and obligations thereunder of the undersigned and of the Depositors and of the terms, conditions, priorities and preferences of the Preferred Stock, the Common Stock and the Class B Common Stock and the rights of the holders thereof.

The Depositary will issue certificates of deposit in respect of Debentures deposited; and by accepting or holding or owning any certificate of deposit every recipient or holder or owner thereof will become thereby a party to, and will be bound by all the terms and provisions of, said Agreement of July 14, 1919, with the same force and effect as though he had actually executed the same.

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of the certificate of deposit, and the time for deposit has been extended to September 8, 1919, to comply with the rules of the Exchange.

PIERCE OIL CORPORATION

New York, August 8, 1919.

PIERCE OIL CORPORATION

To the Holders of Five Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that all the outstanding Five Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes of Pierce Oil Corporation, issued under and secured by the Trust Agreement dated December 31, 1915, made by Pierce Oil Corporation to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, will be called for redemption on December 31, 1919.

PIERCE OIL CORPORATION

New York, August 8, 1919.

AMERICAN SHIP and COMMERCE CORPORATION

Circular on Request

Chandler Bros. & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

34 Pine Street New York

OVERLAND TIRE COMPANY

Circular furnished on request

Judson G. Wall & Sons
Established 1880
10 Wall St., New York
Phone Rector 77

S. S. Ruskay & Co.
Established 1877
20 Broad St., New York
Phone Rector 2471

AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO.

Common & Preferred

WILSON RIGHTS

EMIL MOSBACHER

Specialist

67 Exchange Pl., New York.

Phone Rector 435.

Financial Advertising in all its Branches

Rudolph Guenther—Russell Law

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25 Broad Street, New York

Telephone Broad 3732

PROMINENT STOCK EXCHANGE firm requires services of stock record clerk with good references. State previous connections and length of service. M. D., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

Wanted—Experienced Stock Clerk by New York Stock Exchange firm. Must come well recommended. H. H., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

A GOOD MANAGER Can find an exceptional opportunity with large Stock Exchange firm. Must come well recommended. Opportunity, P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

Stock Salesmen

Salesmen with established records and own clientele are desired by

New York

Stock Exchange House

Address C. J. J., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

LIBERTY BONDS

All denominations bought for cash

Based on the closing we pay today

$49.62 for a $50—3½% Bond, 56 Coupons
$46.51 for a $50—2d 4% Bond, 1 Coupon
$47.82 for a $50—3d 4¼% Bond, 2 Coupons
$46.87 for a $50—4th 4¼% Bond, 3 Coupons
$49.94 for a $50—5th 4¾% Victory Loan

PURDY & CO.,

Tel. John 2174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, Boston, Mass.

DIVIDENDS NOS. 94 AND 95.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share and a special dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared, payable on September 2, 1919, to shareholders of record August 1, 1919.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis, Missouri, August 5, 1919.

The Board of Directors of BROWN SHOE COMPANY, INC., at the meeting held today, declared a dividend of $1.50 per share on the common stock of this Company, payable September 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record August 20th, 1919.

WM. KRAIL, Secretary.

COTTON DEVELOPS SHARP TURN UPWARD

Market Declines at Opening, but Trade Buying in Afternoon Strengthens Prices.

LIVERPOOL ALSO IMPROVES

Profit Taking Before the Close Decreases Some of the Big Advances of Earlier Trading.

After a further decline at the opening yesterday, which extended from 35 points for October contracts to 10 points for December, 4 for January, and a three-point advance for March, trade buying, coupled with a demand from Wall Street as well as a sympathetic increase in speculation following the trend of the stock market, served to stiffen prices, future contracts closing steady, with an advance of from 68 to 73 points over the preceding close.

Early declines were attributable to an expected break in the Liverpool market, which gained greater proportions than had been expected, as well as to sales from out of town, which arrived too late for execution in the break on Thursday.

On this early break near contracts suffered most, but the tone of the market improved as soon as the accumulation of out-of-town sales was disposed of. The Liverpool market improved, and when advices showed that that market would probably close better than had been expected, there was enough short selling, as well as substantial trade buying by local interests, to bring about an upturn. This continued until in the early afternoon there was a sharp upturn, when a fair speculative interest developed.

In this movement, prices advanced 80 and 100 points, October contracts selling at high as 31.91; December, 32.10; January, 31.90; March, 31.95, and May, 31.92.

While the demand for contracts continued there was little evidence of the southern selling which has been heavy in recent days.

Caution by the local trade, which did not assume a strong buying position, was a disappointment to some of the speculative element but the trade was apparently not ready to commit itself before knowing just what the President's message might hold for the future of the cotton industry. The foreign exchange situation was also a deterring factor.

Before the close profit taking was sufficient to substantially decrease the big advance of the earlier trading.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct.	30.60	31.91	30.60	31.58@31.63	30.95
Dec.	30.95	32.10	30.80	31.75@31.85	31.05
Jan.	30.92	31.90	30.70	31.65@31.70	30.96
Mar.	30.98	31.95	30.70	31.68@31.72	30.95
May	31.15	31.92	30.75	31.70@31.75	...

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 32.15c for middling upland, up 65 points. Sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.50c; New Orleans, 31.50c; Savannah, 30¾@34c; Augusta, 30½c; Memphis, 34½c; Houston, 31.65c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	15,701	17,774	4,894
Exports	29,954	3,258	55,625
Exports, season	184,442	......	82,022
New York stocks	80,266	81,378	115,248
Port stocks	1,079,989	1,234,289	887,884
N. Y. arrivals	2,291	67	......

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in more demand at 18.53d for middling. Sales, 6,000 bales; American, 5,000. Imports, 21,000 bales; American, 7,000. Futures opened easy 60 to 70 points down; closed barely steady 65 to 73 points off. August, 18.66d; September, 18.88d; October, 19.02d; November, 19.21d; December, 19.32d. Manchester: Yarns easier and cloths quiet.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	$1.90¾	$1.85½	$1.90	$1.86⅝	$1.61⅝
Dec.	1.51⅞	1.47⅞	1.50⅛	1.50⅝	..
May	1.48	1.44	1.48	1.47½	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	74	71⅞	74	72½	69⅞
Dec.	76½	74⅞	76⅛	75	..
May	79⅝	77⅞	79⅞	78½	..

In the local cash market No. 2 was quoted at 86c; No. 3 white, 85c; No. 4 white, 84c.

RYE.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	$1.52⅞	$1.48	$1.52½	$1.52½
October	1.54⅛	1.50	1.54	1.52⅞
December	1.57	1.54⅛	1.57	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	31.32	30.70	31.17	31.30	26.50
October	31.12	30.80	31.00	31.10	26.66
January	28.37	28.00	28.37	28.50	..
Ribs—					
September	26.00	25.65	25.90	26.05	24.40
Pork—					
September	46.00	44.95	46.00	45.90	44.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

Following quotations, cents per pound, were official prices on the New York Produce Exchange yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Spot	26.00	....	Oct.	24.20	24.40
Aug.	25.00	....	Nov.	22.00	22.10
Sept.	25.50	....	Dec.	21.60	21.75

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	20.90	20.65	20.65	20.85
May	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.75
July	20.70	20.50	20.50	20.65
September	21.07	21.07	20.95	21.20
December	20.85	20.63	20.65	20.89

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,517 packages. General trade quiet, and there is a little loss of tone except possibly on very fancy creamery, which rules steady. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 55@55½c; extras, 92 score, 54½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 52@54c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 49½@51½c; lower grades, 48@49c; unsalted, higher than extras, 58@58½c; extras, 57@57½c; firsts, 54½@56½c; seconds, 52@54c; State dairy tubs, finest, 53½@54c; good to prime, 50½@53c; common to fair, 46@50c; renovated, firsts, 50@51c; lower grades, 46½@49½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 48@49c; seconds, 46½@47c; lower grades, 45@46c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46½@47c; No. 2, 46c; lower grades, 43@45½c.

EGGS.—19,337 cases. General conditions unchanged and unsatisfactory. High qualities of eggs continue scarce owing to the general prevalence of hot weather defects. Any stock suitable for the best trade is taken quite promptly at sustained prices, but there is very little such. Bulk of the supply is pressing for sale at extremely irregular, generally weak prices, all reasonable offers being gladly accepted owing to the further deterioration by holding and the scarcity of refrigerator accommodations. Nearby white eggs also very largely more or less defective and pressed for sale at reasonable offers. Very fancy goods not plentiful and the limited trade is reported in these at sustained prices. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 54@55c; extra firsts, 51@53c; firsts, 47@50c; seconds, 43@46c; under grades, 30@42c; dirties No. 1, 39@40c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@38c; checks, good to choice, dry, 34@36c; under grades, 25@33c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, buyer to assume charges, 50c; firsts, 47@49c; seconds, 44½@46½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 67@70c; fair to prime, 55@66c; gathered whites, common to prime, 50@68c; Pacific Coast whites, 58@68c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@66c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, fancy, 58@62c; gathered brown and mixed colors, graded, fancy, 53@57c; fair to prime, 45@52c.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	..	1⅛	Iron Bloss	25	40
Am. Oil	5	6	Iron Cap	12⅞	13½
Boston & M.	84	86	Majestic	27	31
Bohemia	1½	2	Mex. Metals	9	11
Butte & L.	20	22	Moj. Tung	15	18
Champion	2	3	New Baltic	3⅛	3½
Calaveras	1¼	2	Nat. L. & Z.	8	11
Chief Con	3½	3⅞	Nixon	23	25
Con. Copper	6⅞	7	Nev. Doug	25	28
Crystal, old	12	15	Onondaga	30	70
Crown Res	25	30	Rainier	90	94
Eagle B. B.	2	3	S. W. Miami	6⅛	7
Fortuna	2	3	Texana	70	74
Houghton	1	1¼	U. V. Ext	42	43
Homa	23	25	Victoria	..	1⅛
La Rose	25	35	Yukon	1	1⅛

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—Sixty new corporations, with an aggregate capital of $1,899,850, were chartered today. They include:

Elkin Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, general roofing and tinsmith business, $10,000; D. Walawaitz, H. Turoff, M. Elkin, 715 5th Av., Brooklyn.

The Manufacturers Mail Order Association, Manhattan, men's, women's and children's furnishings, $5,000; O. Nathanson, I. Jasper, W. Forray, 110 West 40th St.

Smith Chemical and Color Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. and M. R. and C. Smith, 1,528 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Alberta Silk Co., Manhattan, $25,000; E. E. Rosenfield, M. and B. Rodestein, 1,572 51st St., Brooklyn.

Hero Snap Fastener Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; L. Brockner, S. Fink, A. A. Hoffman, White Plains.

Arnold Uniform Co., Buffalo, realty and custom tailoring, $10,000; M. C. Metz, E. Engstrom, W. L. Berndt, Buffalo.

Macsom Corp., Buffalo, petroleum products, $360,000; J. C. Sweeney, S. G. Smith, A. R. Conley, Buffalo.

Bronx Auto Garage and Taxi Service Corp., Bronx, $6,000; M. Freeman, J. Bishop, W. F. McMahon, 1,277 Shakespeare Av.

River Road Land Co. of Buffalo, Inc., Buffalo, $18,000; F. Hammond, J. E. Gavin, J. A. Loewer, Buffalo.

Liberty Soda Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, soda water, $10,000; G. Lombardo, F. Gilibert, P. Ippolito, 806 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

S. T. R. Collar and Shirt Co., Manhattan, $14,400; J. Rosenberg, C. Rappaport, H. Finkel, 383 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

Winlee Waist Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $25,000; J. Galiani, A. A. Feinberg, A. Lipton, 160 Broadway.

Carroll Hearn Corp., Manhattan, contractors and construction, $50,000; C. A. Carroll, J. J. and J. F. Hearn, 1,036 6th Av.

R. J. McClelland & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $25,000; I. H. Griswold, J. S. Schwartz, R. J. McClelland, 65 Broadway.

Pafet Corp., Manhattan, stocks, bonds and goods, wares and merchandise, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; R. K. Thistle, G. V. Reilly, S. B. Howard, 65 Cedar St.

Scandinavian Import-Export Co., Manhattan, $100,000; C. L. Ambler, T. E. R. Beardsley, J. Erichsen, 52 Broadway.

Maddlone Stevedore Corp., Manhattan, trucking, stevedoring and coopering, $10,000; H. L. Falk, H. I. Morris, C. Maddlone, 11 Broadway.

Aremby Film Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; J. Machson, J. Richman, E. Berman, 240 East 5th St.

Sinclair-O'Rourke-Bone Co., Buffalo, millinery, $100,000; A. J. Sinclair, C. A. O'Rourke, W. M. Bone, Buffalo.

Progressive Mirror Works, Inc., Brooklyn, general glass business, $5,000; A. Oginsky, S. and A. Rosen, 782 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Philip Caminez, Inc., Brooklyn, collection of bills, $10,000; M. Joseph, S. Berezov, M. P. Caminez, 255 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

The Feinberg Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; M. Cohen, M. and J. Feinberg, 1,545 Pitkin Av.

M. Lalli & Co., Manhattan, contracting and construction, $10,000; E. Ciatti, J. and A. Lalli, 101 Park St.

Little Garage, Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; E. Z. and A. Z. Vermylen, P. Granelli, 71 Cranberry St., Brooklyn.

Scheff & Hornstein, Inc., Manhattan, textiles, $20,000; A. L. Scheff, W. Bergida, C. E. Bielitz, 44 East 23d St.

Silver Rod Stores, Inc., Manhattan, drugs, confectionery, and tobacco, $60,000; S. and L. Rodnon, J. Silverstein, 127 Delancey St.

White Specialty Co., Bayside, mats for autos, $10,000; J. H. McManus, E. K. White, W. J. McCallister, 2 Rector St.

E. Kaufman & Co., Manhattan, iron and steel, $100,000; E. Kaufman, P. W. Hatfield, A. W. D. Hogg, 256 Church St.

Mercantile Photo Advertising Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. L. Unger, S. Pozarik, V. Rinder, 110 West 40th St.

The M. S. Supply Co., Manhattan, textiles, $5,000; A. Shanok, I. and L. L. Cohen, 110 Reap St., Brooklyn.

Rica Costa, Inc., Manhattan, dresses, cloaks and haberdashery, $20,000; P. Moskowitz, M. Dobson, S. F. Frank, 170 Broadway.

Crown Trading Co., Manhattan, textiles, $50,000; D. Friedman, S. and A. Isaacs, 845 Beck St., Bronx.

Kelly & Coghlan, Inc., Manhattan, auto business, $10,000; J. E. Sheehy, E. J. and W. H. Coghlan, 1,070 Park Av.

Groot Mfg. Corp., Rochester, automatic windshield cleaners, $250,000; H. P. McConnell, C. I. Fuller, C. W. Groot, Rochester.

Products Forwarding Co., Sayville, auto business, $15,000; F. H. Geiger, H. and M. C. Hilker, Sayville.

Henry J. Mewes & Co., Manhattan, leather business, $15,000; H. J. Mewes, N. Agar, F. D. McCarey, 179 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Greenpoint-Southern Co., Queens, beds and bedding, $100,000; M. J. Basch, M. Tachma, W. W. Lesselbaum, 128 Broadway.

Munnich & Medal, Inc., Bronx, auto business, $5,000; F. and C. Munnich, A. Medal, 318 East 115th St.

M. L. Melitzer, Inc., Bronx, bakery, $20,000; S. and E. B. and A. Melitzer, 246 Rivington St.

The Rose-Pepel Stores, Inc., Manhattan, $6,000; L. Rosenblum, M. Peristein, M. Cottin, 1,816 Marmion Av., Bronx.

Mutual Lumber Co., Manhattan, $300,000; W. B. Gillon, W. C. McCreery, E. G. Halbert, 418 Second St., Brooklyn.

Willened Mfg. Co., Manhattan, containers and packages, $25,000; E. C. Schiffmacher, L. B. Gribban, J. Bernhart, 701 West 179th St.

Pomptine Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; I. Weinstein, J. and W. Pomeranz, 116 East Broadway.

Aber & Dempsey Corp., Manhattan, importing and exporting textiles, $50,000; A. Aber, J. F. Dempsey, W. W. Lewis, 37 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn.

Gem Textile Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. G. Fishman, L. Smith, Jr., C. J. White, 205 Greenwich St.

Copp Auto Body Co., Manhattan, $25,000; C. J. Austrian, W. C. Bode, G. W. Copp, 236 West 54th St.

Pettengill Transp. Co., Manhattan, $25,000; H. Torres, E. V. Brooks, C. P. Crawford, 50 Church St.

C. F. Tucker Co., Manhattan, commission business in metals, cotton, and grain, $200,000; A. C. Mace, Jr., H. H. Hall, C. F. Tucker, 505 5th Av.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The New York Call Printing Co., $100,000 to $200,000.

Excelsior Laundry Machine Co., Manhattan, $1,500 to $5,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

J. W. Wilson & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Booth-Marks Co., Syracuse, to Dollar Department Store, Inc.

George C. Lynch Co., Manhattan, to Plant Mfg. Corp.

Madison Men's Wear, Manhattan, to Perry Haberdasher, Inc.

Hearst's International Library Co., to Cosmopolitan Book Corp.

Jaccard & Fitzgerald, Manhattan, to L. H. Jaccard, Inc.

Union Tank Line Co., New Jersey, to Union Tank Car Co.

CHARTER FORFEITED.

Mutual Lumber Co., New Jersey.

DISSOLUTIONS.

M. L. C. Holding Co., Manhattan.
Appianite Pavement Co., Manhattan.
Hirschaut & Seewald Co., Manhattan.
National Sash and Door Co., Brooklyn.
Charles Zoller Co., Manhattan.
The Fire Department of the City of Newburg.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 8.—Charters filed:

Interstate Oil and Equipment Corp., $5,500,000; Samuel T. Croteau, S. E. Dill, A. M. Hoover, of Wilmington.

Allied Coal and Iron Corp., $5,000,000; W. W. Reeves, H. D. Benson, A. E. Claffey, all of New York.

Sunlight Bakers, Inc., $1,500,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, of Philadelphia.

Roberts Structural Steel Co., $1,150,000; T. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, A. M. Hoover, of Wilmington.

Woodward Apparel Corp., $1,000,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, W. J. Maloney, of Wilmington.

Oklahoma National Oil and Refining Co., $1,000,000; Edward H. Allen, Frank H. Clark, L. R. Hetherington, all of Quincy, Ill.

Kelly Tire Co., $750,000; John Kelly, Michael J. Brown, Arnett Potter, of Philadelphia.

Simplified Sales Co., $250,000; P. D. Benson, W. W. Reeves, A. E. Claffey, all of New York.

National Independent Oil Co., $200,000; Artemus Smith, J. H. Ayars, M. E. Doto, of Wilmington.

McGraw Tire and Rubber Export Co., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, S. E. Dill, A. M. Hoover, of Wilmington.

Fountain Products Co., syrups, &c., $50,000; S. T. Dill, T. L. Croteau, A. M. Hoover, of Wilmington.

Emmett A. Jones Co., to own, let, and operate timber lands, building material, &c., $25,000; T. Croteau, S. E. Dill, A. M. Hoover of Wilmington.

Seaford Auto Co., $5,000; George H. Hearn, John Roycannon, Soren E. Thompson, Granville E. Hearn, local, Seaford, Del.

Cut Rate Auto Supply Store, Inc., $10,000; W. H. N. Lofland, Charles H. Jones, Frank Jackson of Dover.

Miller & Campbell, Inc., upholstering, carpet, cleaning and dyeing business, $2,000; G. Harvey Miller, J. C. Campbell, William J. Maloney of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Long Island Motor Corp., New York, from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Crescent Oil and Refining Co. to Inspiration Oil and Refining Co., New York; capital, $2,000,000.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s	June, 1967	102½	102⅝	102½
4½s	June, 1965	102¼	102½	102¼
4½s	Mar., 1963	102⅛	102½	102⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	102	102⅝	102
4½s	Mar., 1957	102	102⅝	102
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
4⅛s	Mar., 1964	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
4⅛s	Mar., 1962	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
4⅛s	Mar., 1966	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
4⅛s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝
4s	May, 1959	92⅞	93⅝	92½
4s	Nov., 1958	92⅞	93⅝	92⅞
4s	Nov., 1957	92⅞	93⅝	92⅞
4s	Nov., 1956	92½	93½	92½
4s	Nov., 1955	92½	93½	92½
4s	Nov., 1936	94¼	95¼	94¼
3½s	Nov., 1955	83	..	83
3½s	Nov., 1954	83	84	83
3½s	May, 1954	83	84	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s	1924-1932	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s	1919-1923	4.55	4.35	4.45
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.37	4.50
4¼s	1920-1923	4.55	4.37	4.55
3½s	1949-1953	4.50	4.37	4.50
3½s	1920-1939	4.50	4.37	4.50
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.37	4.50
3½s	1919-1921	4.60	4.37	4.60
3s	1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.55
3s	1919-1925	4.60	4.45	4.60
3s	1926-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

There was an improved market tone on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday, on which prices finished generally better than the final figures of Thursday, despite an early morning drive brought about by free offerings of the railway shares, which for a time threatened general price demoralization. United States Steel common, which at the outset was bid up 2 points to 102⅞, later falling to 100¼ and rallying 3 points to 103¼, was the most active trading feature, while Crucible moved up 8⅜ points from its early low and Bethlehem Steel B 5¼. Mexican Petroleum rose 6¼ from its early low. Baldwin Locomotive advanced 5¼ from its early low, while American Car and Foundry gained 6¼ to a new high record for this movement. United States Rubber was bid up 6¾. United States Food Products in the final hour moved up 3¾. United States Industrial Alcohol 5. The copper and tobacco issues were slightly improved over the final figures of the previous day.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310	Ajax Rub	101	101	101	460	Kan City So.	19¼	18¾	19¼
400	Alaska-Jun.	2¼	2¼	2¼	540	Kelly-S Tire	125¾	120¾	125¼
700	Allis-Chalm.	38⅞	36¼	38⅞	615	Kenne Cop.	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛
480	Am Beet Sug	83⅞	82¼	82½	1,495	Key Tire	86	78½	82
4,720	Am Can	51¼	48¼	50	110	Lee Rubber	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2,070	Am Car & F.	119¼	112⅝	118¼	250	Lehigh Val.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
470	Am Cot Oil.	56⅛	54	56⅛	720	Max Motor	45⅞	44	45
400	Am Drug	11	11	11	5,490	Mex Petrol.	175¼	169	173⅞
860	Am Hide & L	34	31	33	360	Miami Cop.	27	26⅝	26⅝
520	Am Ice	51¼	50	51	1,460	Midvale Steel	50⅞	48	50⅝
3,050	Am Int'l	99⅛	95	97⅞	1,590	Mo, K & T.	14¼	11⅜	14
340	Am Linseed.	74⅞	71⅞	74⅞	1,450	Mo Pacific	28⅛	26	27⅞
620	Am Locomo.	83	81	83	310	Nat Acme	37	37	37
3,000	Am Sm & R.	78	74⅞	76	540	Nat Conduit	18⅛	17⅝	18
370	Am Stl Fdrs	40⅛	37½	38	310	Nat Enamel.	74	74	74
440	Am Sugar	128	127	127	550	Nat Lead	78	77⅞	78
2,060	Am Su Tob.	96¼	91	95	320	Nev Cons.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
340	Am Tel & T.	102⅞	102	102⅞	350	N Y Central	79½	71⅞	72⅞
505	Am Writing Paper pf.	60	59	60	1,530	NY, NH & H	31⅞	31	31
					250	Norf & W.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
320	Am Woolen	110	106	108	380	Nor Pacific	87⅞	84⅞	84⅞
480	Am Zinc	23⅞	21½	23	1,600	Ohio C Gas.	52⅞	50	51½
3,360	Anaconda	67½	65⅞	67⅛	1,165	Okla Oil	10¼	9⅞	10⅛
434	A, T & S Fe.	90⅛	89⅞	89⅞	560	Pac Mail	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
330	A, G & W I.	153⅞	151⅞	151⅞	1,890	P A P & T.	105⅛	101	103⅞
11,510	Bd'win Loco.	105	90⅛	103⅞	720	Pennsylvania	44⅞	43¼	43¼
780	Balt & Ohio.	42	41⅞	41⅞	450	Pa Seab St.	41⅞	41¼	41⅞
6,520	Beth Steel, B	86	81⅜	85⅞	540	aPere Marq.	18	16⅞	17⅞
380	Booth Fish.	20	18⅞	18⅞	550	People's Gas	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞
880	B'klyn R T.	27½	25⅞	26⅞	250	Phila Co.	36⅛	34⅞	34⅞
560	Butte & Sup.	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	3,050	Pierce-Arrow	53	49⅞	52⅞
210	Butte C & Z.	13⅛	13	13⅛	750	Pierce Oil	21	20	21
500	Caddo Oil	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	450	Pitts Coal	69	68	68⅞
360	Cal Packing.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	420	P & W Va.	33⅞	31⅞	32⅛
1,690	Cal Petrol.	42⅞	39⅞	41⅞	500	Pres St Car	84⅞	82	82
3,400	Cent Leath.	96⅞	93⅞	96⅛	520	Punta A Su	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
620	Cerro de Pas	52⅞	49⅞	52⅞	330	Ry St'l Spgs	86	85⅞	85⅞
410	Ches & Ohio.	55½	55	55⅞	320	Ray Copper.	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞
720	C, M & St P.	40⅞	38⅞	39⅞	3,780	Reading	78⅞	74⅞	77⅞
250	Do pf	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	740	Rep I & S.	86	84⅞	85⅞
880	C, R I & P.	24	22⅞	22⅞	1,690	Roy D, N Y	88⅞	84	86⅞
880	Chile Cop	23½	22⅞	23⅞	650	St L & S F	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞
320	Chino Copper	44	43⅞	44	1,275	Saxon Motor	25⅞	23	24½
410	ColumbiaGas	58	56⅞	57⅞	3,010	Sinclair Oil.	54⅞	51⅞	53⅞
390	Col Fuel & I.	45	42⅞	45	4,540	So Pacific	96⅞	92⅞	95⅞
1,420	Con Callahan	18⅞	18	18	540	So Railway.	25	23⅞	23⅞
5,305	Cont Candy.	14⅞	12⅞	14⅞	5,150	Studebaker	104	99	103⅞
5,270	Corn Prod.	80½	72⅞	76½	2,410	Stutz Motor.	109½	104⅞	108⅞
17,890	Crucible Stl.	134⅞	126½	134⅞	1,995	Tenn Copper	13⅞	13	13⅞
1,230	Cuba C Sug	32½	30⅞	32⅞	110	Texas Co.	251⅞	251	251⅞
100	Den&R G pf.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	3,130	Texas & Pac	50⅞	44⅞	46
210	Endict-John.	105⅞	95⅞	105⅞	1,680	Tob Prod.	102⅞	97	100
520	Erie	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	1,030	Union Pac.	123⅞	119⅞	122
800	Do 1st pf.	25⅞	24⅞	25	310	Un Cig St.	196	190⅞	191
330	Freep't Tex.	49⅞	49	49⅞	3,720	Un Retail S.	108	104	107
400	Gast'n.W&W	31⅞	29⅞	31⅞	530	U S C I P.	35⅞	32⅞	32⅞
585	Gen Cigars.	83⅞	79	80⅞	3,380	U S Food P	81⅞	76⅞	79⅞
350	Gen Motors.	218	214½	214½	830	U S Ind Al.	133⅞	128	132
790	Goodrich	77⅞	75⅞	76⅞	6,750	U S Rubber.	128⅞	120⅞	125⅞
670	Gt Nor pf.	85⅞	85	85	97,200	U S Steel	103⅞	100⅞	102⅞
690	Gt Nor Ore.	42⅞	41	41⅞	740	Utah Copper	86	84⅞	85⅞
605	Inspira Cop.	60⅞	58⅞	60	450	Va-Car Ch.	81⅞	80⅞	81⅞
1,650	Int Mer Mar	56	50½	54⅞	615	Wabash	9½	9⅞	9⅞
1,210	Do pf	112⅞	111	112	410	West Un Tel	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
640	Int Nickel	27⅞	25⅞	26⅞	2,050	Westing El.	52⅞	50⅞	52⅞
570	Int Paper	56⅞	54⅞	56⅞	600	White Mot.	58⅞	57⅞	58
810	InterbCon pf	21⅞	20	20⅞	520	Wilson & Co.	82⅞	79⅞	80⅞
310	Jewel Tea	32	32	32	1,540	Willys-Over.	32	31	31
					440	Worth Pump	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Atlantic Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼	20	Elkhorn	37	36	36
100	Balt Trust	163	163	163	368	Mt Ver Mills	40	39	40
100	Com'l Credit	42	42	42	200	Do pf.	96½	95	96½
84	Con Coal	87	86½	87	95	Md Casualty	99	99	99
200	Celestine	3.25	3.20	3.25	100	North Cent.	72	72	72
100	Con Power	106½	106	106	30	United Rys.	16½	16½	16½
250	Cosden	10¼	10	10¼	200	Wayland Oil	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Do pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	25	W, B & A.	25½	25½	25½
50	Davison Ch.	32½	31½	31½					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	Cos 6s. A.	100½	100½	100½	$2,000	United Rys income 4s.	50	50	50
20,000	Do, B	101	100½	101					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Ahmeek	80½	80½	80½	350	NewArcadian	4½	4	4½
70	Allouez	45	44½	45	1,250	New Corn'a.	25½	24⅞	25½
110	Anaconda	67⅞	66⅞	67⅞	50	New Idria	12	11⅞	11⅞
955	Ariz Coml.	14⅞	14¼	14½	240	Nipissing	10¼	10	10
960	Big Hart	11¼	10⅞	11	650	North Butte.	15½	14¼	15¼
260	Butte & Bal.	60	60	60	100	North Lake.	1½	1¼	1¼
905	Cal & Ariz.	75	74	74½	300	Ojibway	3	2⅞	2⅞
7	Cal & Hecla	435	435	435	115	Old Domin.	45	45	45
350	Carson Hill.	17¼	17¼	17¼	95	Osceola	60	58	60
25	Centennial	18	18	18	25	Pond Creek.	18½	18¼	18½
10	Chino	43¼	43¼	43¼	5	Quincy	74	74	74
465	Cop Range.	54½	52	54½	270	Seneca	21⅞	21¼	21¾
725	Davis-Daly	9⅝	9	9⅝	380	Shannon	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
4,900	East Butte	20	16⅝	20	40	St Mary's	63	62½	62½
250	Franklin	5½	5	5½	100	South Lake.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Hancock	7⅛	6⅞	6½	375	Sup & Bost, ass't paid.	4½	3⅞	3⅞
1,050	Helvetia	5	4½	4½					
145	Inspiration	60	59⅞	60	50	Trinity	3½	3¼	3¼
506	Island Creek	50	48	50	205	U S Smelt.	66	65	65½
10	Do pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	40	Do pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
335	Isle Royale	36	34⅞	35½	75	Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	420	Utah Con.	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛
385	Lake Copper	5⅛	5	5⅛	850	Utah Metal	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	La Salle	4½	4¼	4½	500	Victoria	4	3⅝	3⅞
1,400	May-Old C.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	250	Winona	2⅝	2	2
170	Michigan	8	7⅞	8	70	Wolverine	26	25	26
65	Mohawk	74	73	74	25	Wyandot	1½	1¼	1¼

Railroads

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bost & Alb.	130	130	130	3	Do Class 3	75	75	75
270	Boston Elev.	66	64	64	210	Mass Elec pf	12½	12	12
140	Boston & Me	32	32	32	300	NY, NH & H	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞
10	Conn River	110	110	110	10	Old Colony	96	96	96
5	Con & P pf.	67	67	67	20	West End	41½	40½	41½
1	C & M, Cl 1.	75	75	75	20	Do pf.	51	51	51

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am Ag Ch.	101	101	101	388	Mass Gas	71½	70	70
75	Do pf.	100	99	99	8	Do pf.	63½	63½	63½
26	Amoskeag	125	123	123	375	Mex Invest.	56½	55½	56
21	Do pf.	80	80	80	12	Merg'thaler	142	142	142
50	Am Bosch	109½	109½	109½	15	McEl 1st pf.	96	96	96
39	Am Sug pf.	117⅞	117	117	20	Mullins	36	35	35
374	Am T & T.	102⅞	102	102¼	50	N E Tel.	91	91	91
70	Am Wool pf.	109	109	109	750	Punta Sugar	67	64	66¼
25	Ang-Am Cml	21	20	21	2,350	Root	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞
25	Cent Steel	12	12	12	250	Stewart	47⅛	46⅞	47⅞
50	East Boston.	6	6	6	2,100	Swift	123	118	120¼
460	Eastern S S.	15½	15	15½	475	Swift Inter.	56	55	56
25	Edison	150	150	150	160	Torrington	62½	62	62
495	Fairbanks	74	73⅞	74	75	United Drug	156	156	156
80	Gorton	31	31	31	20	Do 1st pf.	52	52	52
275	Gray Davis.	46⅞	42	46⅞	50	United Fruit	179	175⅞	177⅞
1	Gen Elec.	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	1,970	United Shoe	50	49⅞	49⅞
2,030	Int Prod.	44⅞	41	44	105	Do pf.	27	27	27
867	Do pf.	83	83	83	370	U S Steel	103	101⅞	102⅞
85	Int Por Cem	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	1,140	Ventura	14⅞	14	14⅞
10	Do pf.	25	25	25	1,275	Waldorf	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞
675	Island Oil	6⅞	6½	6⅞	225	Walworth	22	22	22
940	Libby	25	23½	24	15	Waltham W	34	34	34
					1	War'n 1st pf	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.
$56,000	Punta Sugar 6s	107	103⅞	106
1,000	Swift 5s	93½	93½	93½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,053	Armour pf.	100⅞	98½	99½	40	Hartman	88	88	88
10	Am Shipbldg	120	120	120	10	Ill Brick	71	71	71
20	Do pf.	88½	88½	88½	5,898	Libby	25	22⅞	25
465	Booth Fish.	20⅞	19	20⅞	740	Lindsay L.	13	12	13
55	Do pf.	82	81	82	110	Mitchell	45	45	45
235	CC&CRys pf.	14	12	14	220	Reo Motors	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
200	ChiElRys pf.	8	8	8	245	Sears-Roe	202	201	202
50	Chi Pn Tool.	74	74	74	3,840	Stewart W.	106	104	105
635	Cudahy	105	102	104⅞	10	Stewart Mfg.	49	49	49
265	Comw Ed.	109	108	108	6,930	Swift Int.	57	54⅞	57
4,655	Cont Motors.	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	7,102	Swift & Co.	121⅞	118	121⅞
10	Deere pf.	102	102	102	100	Thompson	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
40	Dia Match	115	115	115	10,212	Un Carbide	79⅞	78	79
140	Hupp	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	20	Wilson	82½	82½	82½
50	Hol St L Sug	17	17	17	10	Do pf.	99	99	99

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Chicago City Rys 1st 5s	78½	78½	78½
1,000	Chicago Rys Series A 5s	60	60	60
2,000	People's Gas ref 5s	69	69	69

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alliance Ins.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	1,000	Mo Pac	26⅞	26½	26⅞
100	Am Stores	33	32⅞	32⅞	1,333	Penn R R.	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞
2,500	Am Ship & C	44⅞	43	43⅞	100	Penn&W Va.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
60	Brill	53	53	53	15	Phila Co	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
200	Cerro de Pas	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	344	Pitts Coal	34⅞	34	34⅞
100	Crucible Stl.	133	133	133	4,674	Phila Elec.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
765	Elec Storage	88⅞	85	87	278	PhilaRT t c.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
10	Gen Asphalt.	77	77	77	800	Reading	78⅞	76⅞	76⅞
50	Do pf	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	500	Tono Belm't.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Int Nickel	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	115	Tono Mining.	3	2⅞	3
200	Keystone Tel	14½	14	14	5	United Trac.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
3,510	L Sup Corp.	22⅞	21½	22⅞	169	UnitGasImp.	69	68⅞	68⅞
184	Lehigh Nav.	68⅞	68	68	1,810	U S Steel	103	100⅞	103
386	Lehigh Val.	49⅞	48	48	1,500	W & L E pf.	18½	18½	18½
10	MidvaleSteel	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞					

Bonds.

		High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A Gas&E 5s.	85	85	85	$2,000	Penn con4½s	95½	95½	95½
2,000	City of Phila 4s, 1939	96½	96½	96½	1,000	Penn & Md Steel 6s	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Elec&PeoT4s	68	68	68	4,000	PhilaElist5s.	95⅞	95	95
27,000	L Sup inc 5s	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	6,000	Span-A I 6s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am Sewer P	22	21½	21½	230	Ohio F Oil.	25	25	25
245	Am W G M.	115	114	114	490	Ohio F Sup.	51	50	50
45	Do pf.	92	92	92	559	Okla Gas	33	32½	32½
170	Arkan Gas.	70½	65	69⅞	10	Pgh Bw pf.	15	15	15
480	Barnsdall C	38½	38	38	1,330	Pgh M Shas	60	56	57
100	Car-Hy pf.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	410	Pgh Oil & G	15	14⅞	14⅞
340	Consol Ice.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	125	Pgh Plate G.	129	129	129
10	Ind Bw pf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	425	Riv E Oil	4½	4½	4½
50	Lone S Gas.	187	187	187	250	Do pf.	4½	4½	4½
105	Mfrs L & H.	53⅞	53	53	85	Do Wn Oil	28	28	28
5,211	Mariand ref	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	40	Un Nat Gas.	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞
45	Natl Firepf.	10	9⅞	9⅞	70	West A B.	114	114	114
45	Do pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	930	West Elec.	52⅞	51	52⅞

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,020	Cities Service	429	418	425	430
2,878	Cities Service pf.	77⅞	77½	76⅞	77½
..	Cities Service deb. B 7s	..	..	153	156
..	Cities Service deb. C 7s	..	..	103	107

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	12	16	Miss River Power	12	14
Adiron Elec Power pf.	75	79	Miss River Power pf.	32	..
Am Gas & Electric	129	132	Northern Ohio Electric	24½	26
Am Gas & Electric pf.	41	42	Northern Ohio Elec pf.	69	72
Am Light & Traction	229	231	Northern Ont Lt & P.	11	15
Am Light & Trac pf.	95	98	Northern Ont L & P pf	57½	61
Am Power & Light	63	66	Northern States Power	66	68½
Am Power & Light pf	73	77	Northern States P pf.	90	92½
Am Public Utilities	10	13	Northern Texas Elec.	54	58
Am Public Util pf.	30	40	Northern Texas Elec pf	76	80
Am W W & Electric	6	7	Pacific Gas & Elec pf.	87½	89½
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	58	61	Puget Sd T, Lt & P.	13	16
Am W W & Elec partic	10	14	Puget Sd T, Lt & P pf.	59	62
Carolina Power & Lt.	40	42	Ry & Light Secur pf.	80	85
Colorado Power	23	25	Republic Ry & Light	15	17
Colorado Power pf.	100	102	Republic Ry & Lt pf.	52	54
Columbus Elec pf.	73	78	Southern Cal Edison	88	89
Com Pow, Ry & Lt.	25	26½	Southern Cal Edison pf	101	105
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	57	60	Standard Gas & Elec.	25	27
Conn Power pf.	73	83	Standard Gas & Elec pf	44	46
Consumers' Power pf.	85	87	Tampa Electric	112	115½
Eastern Texas Electric	56	59½	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	5	6
Eastern Texas pf.	80	83	Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf.	19	21½
El Paso Electric	92½	97½	United Light & Rys.	45	48
Electric B & S pf.	92	95	United Light & Rys pf.	72	75
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75	Western Power	22½	23¼
Federal Light & Trac.	10	12	Western Power pf.	73	74½
Federal Light & Tr pf.	50	53	West, Church & Kerr.	59	63
Galveston-Houston Elec	13	15	West, Church & K pf.	80	88
Galveston-Hous El pf.	62	65			

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am W W & E col 5s.	63	66	Met Edison ref 5s, '22.	91	94½
Appalach Power 1st 5s.	72	74	Mid West Util 6s, '25.	90	95½
Arizona Power 6s, '33.	82	86	Miss River Pow 1st 5s.	79	80¾
Central P & L 6s, '46.	85	92	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s.	82	85½
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56.	93	95	Nor States Pow 6s, '26.	95	96½
Cities Fuel & P 7s.	99⅞	100	Nor States Pow 5s, '41	85½	87½
Col G & E deb 5s, '27.	80	85	Pac Gas & Elec 6s, '31.	88	95
Col Power 5s, '53.	87	89	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s.	99	99¾
Com Pow Neb 6s, '44.	..	85	So Cal Edison 5s, '39.	89½	91½
Conn Power 5s, '63.	85	90	S W Power 5s, '43.	81	85
Dallas Elec 5s, '22.	99¾	..	Stand Gas & El 7s, '21.	97	99
East Tex Elec 7s, '21.	98½	100	Twin S G & E 5s, '53.	71	76
East Tex Elec 7s, '21.	98	99½	Un L & R 1st 5s, '32.	85½	87
El Paso Elec col 5s.	86	92	Un L & R deb 6s, '26.	86½	90
Empire G & E 6s, '26.	96½	97½	Un Util conv 6s, '43.	80	87
Empire Refining 6s.	93	95½	U S Pub Serv 6s, '27.	83	86
Gt West Power 5s, '46.	84	85½	Utah Securities	89½	91

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Acme Coal.	2⅝	2⅜	2½	600	‡Nat Firepfg	16⅞	15½	16⅞
3,000	‡Aetna Expl.	10	9	9⅞	8,000	N Am P & P	4⅞	3⅞	4
400	‡Air, Reduc.	54	52	54	5,000	Otis Steel	38	38	36⅞
1,500	Allied P, Inc	58	56	58	3,000	Perfec T & R	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50,000	‡AmShip&C.	44⅞	42	43⅞	15,000	‡Philip M.	13⅞	12⅞	13
1,000	‡Beth Motor.	28	27	28	900	Pressman	13½	10	11
1,300	B-AmTob,cp.	23	22⅞	22⅞	400	‡Pyrene Mfg	14	12	12
1,500	‡Car L & P.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	2,300	‡Repub Rub.	7	6⅞	6⅞
1,500	‡Chalm M.	9	8⅞	8⅞	7,100	‡Root & Van	39	37	37
3,700	‡Colonial T.	40⅞	40	40⅞	6,000	‡Savold Tire.	61	58	58
2,000	‡Cont Motor.	12	11⅞	11⅞	900	Savold, N Y.	50	48	49
1,900	‡Cu-Mor Ch.	1⅞	1	1⅞	100	‡Savold,Ohio	30	30	30
1,900	‡Dafoe-E,Inc	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	8,000	‡Shell T & T	69⅞	66	68⅞
6,000	‡Delatour B.	22	19	21	700	‡Stand G&E.	27	25	26
1,200	‡ExcelioT&R.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	5,000	Sub B, v t c	16	15	15⅞
2,200	‡FarrellCoal.	57⅞	56	56⅞	5,000	‡SweetsofAm	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞
10,000	‡Fisk R Tire	42½	37⅞	41	800	‡Swift Int.	55	54	54⅞
2,500	‡Gen Asph.	78	74	78	30,000	‡Tob P Exp.	37	32⅞	34⅞
100	Grape-Ola	⅞	⅞	⅞	350	‡Todd Ship.	*141⅞	138	140
100	Do pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	500	‡Un Carbide	78	77	77
50,000	‡Heyden Ch.	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	600	UnEyeglassS	6⅞	6½	6⅞
4,000	Hupp M Car.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	10,000	Un Prof Sh.	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	‡Imp Tob of G B & I.	21	20	20	3,000	‡Un R S, rts	18	16½	17½
11,500	‡Indian Pack	39⅞	37	38	1,500	‡UnRSCandy	28	27⅞	28
1,100	‡Int Prod.	46⅞	44	45⅞	4,000	‡U S Rub,rts	13	10	10
1,500	Intercon Rub	19⅞	18	19	3,000	U S S Co.	3	2⅞	2⅞
700	‡Knick M.	8⅞	8	8⅞	200	‡War Bros.	77	72	72
1,000	‡Lib.McN&L.	25	23	24	500	Wayne Coal.	4½	4	4⅞
725	‡Lima Loco.	88	84	88	2,500	‡Weber&Heil	21	18	20
1,500	Marc of Am.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	1,100	‡WelchGrape Juice, w i.	54½	51	54
300	‡Martin P.	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	‡St Oil, Cal.	301	300	300	1,000	‡ Do rights	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞
115	‡St O, N J.	722	710	710	70	‡St Oil, N Y.	395	390	393
1,650	Do pf w i.	112	111	112					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Amal Roy.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2,000	‡Ohio Ranger	1⅞	1	1⅞
1,500	‡Bar O & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞	15,000	†Omar O & G	77	70	73
4,900	‡Boone Oil.	8	7⅞	8	3,000	‡Osage N O, Syn, Inc.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	‡Bos-Mex P.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	1,800	‡Pennok Oil.	18⅞	12⅞	13
39,000	‡Bost-Wyo.	59	53	57	1,500	‡Phillips P.	60	59⅞	60
3,000	‡Brazos Oil.	26⅞	26	26⅞	300	‡ Do pf.	119	118⅞	119
2,000	‡Cit Service, B T shares	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	2,000	‡Pitts-Texas.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2,000	‡C'wealth P	55	54	54	1,200	††Prod & R.	7⅞	7	7⅞
5,300	Cont Ref.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	600	‡R R O & G	65	64	65
5,500	‡Cos & Co.	10⅞	*9⅞	9⅞	400	‡Rick Tex.	17	16⅞	17
300	‡Elk B Pet.	8⅞	8	8	4,000	‡Ryan Pet.	4⅞	4	4
3,500	‡Ertel Oil.	9	8⅞	8⅞	4,000	‡Salt Ck Pr.	51⅞	48	49⅞
2,000	††Esmer Oil.	19	19	19	1,000	‡Seab O & G	6⅞	6½	6⅞
6,000	‡Federal Oil	3	2⅞	2⅞	600	Seq O & R.	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,200	‡Glenrock Oil	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4,500	‡Simms Pet.	32	31⅞	31⅞
5,000	Globe Oil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1,200	‡Sin Con O.	53⅞	50	51⅞
3,100	‡Guf-Gil Oil.	21	20	20⅞	1,000	‡SinclairGulf	52⅞	51	51
1,500	‡H O R of T	19⅞	18⅞	19	5,000	†So'west Oil	28	26	27
1,000	‡Houston Oil.	116⅞	110	110	3,500	Spencer Pet.	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞
800	‡Hudson Oil.	1⅞	1	1⅞	12,000	‡Stanton Oil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,400	‡Indiahoma O	7⅞	7⅞	7½	4,500	‡Tex-Ken Oil	6	5⅞	5⅞
4,500	‡Inter Pet.	28⅞	26⅞	27	4,500	‡Tex O & R.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,400	‡InvincibleOil	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	2,000	‡Tex P & R.	7⅞	6⅞	7
6,000	‡Isl'd O & T.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	600	‡T-R P & R.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,000	‡Lance C R	1	⅞	⅞	300	‡Tex Steer O	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,220	‡Little Sioux	1	1	1	5,500	‡Tex O & L.	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,600	Liv'ston Oil.	3	2⅞	3	3,800	‡Trans Oil.	44	43	43⅞
2,000	‡Merritt Oil.	22	20	21⅞	7,800	††Un Tex P.	70	67	67
5,000	Met Petrol.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	1,000	Vac O & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Mex-Pan Oil	17	16⅞	17	1,900	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	2½	2	2¼
20,000	‡Mid St Oil	3⅞	3	3⅞	1,000	‡Vulcan Oil.	13⅞	12⅞	13
4,500	‡Midw Ref.	165	152	160	1,000	‡WSO&L,new	4	3⅞	3⅞
5,200	‡Mid-Tex Oil	1	⅞	1	4,500	‡W E O & R	21⅞	20½	21
2,000	‡M P of Me	3⅞	2⅞	3					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Adelphia	27	26	27	13,000	††Knox Div.	25	22	23
6,500	Alaska-Brit Col Metals.	⅞	⅞	⅞	9,000	††MacNama Crescent	36	33	35
700	AlaskaMines	⅞	⅞	⅞	16,000	††MacNama.	68	65	67
300	‡AmHondMin Corp, w i.	1½	1⅞	1½	100	Mason Val.	3½	3½	3½
500	‡Ariz Silver.	⅞	⅞	⅞	2,000	†McKin-Dar.	57	*54	57
1,000	‡Atlanta	4	4	4	4,000	‡Nat Tin.	⅞	3⅞	4
2,200	Big Ledge	⅞	⅞	⅞	1,000	Nipissing	10⅞	9⅞	10
5,000	††BelcherDiv, (a pros)	67	60	60	4,000	‡Nixon Nev.	25	22	25
4,000	††BelcherExt, (a pros)	38	33	37	300	‡Onondaga	3	3	3
1,000	††Booth	8	8	8	1,800	‡Ray Hercu.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10,000	†Bos & Mon.	83	80	81	3,200	Roper-Group.	1⅞	1	1⅞
38	††Caledonia.	38	37	37	2,250	St Croix Sil.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,600	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	900	Seneca Cop.	21⅞	21	21⅞
6,800	‡Candelaria	⅞	1	1	14,500	††SevenMets.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Cashboy	6	6	6	300	‡Sil Dol M.	1⅞	1	1⅞
2,500	‡Con Ariz Sm	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	15,000	‡SilK of Ariz	1	⅞	1
2,500	Cresson Con.	3⅞	2⅞	2⅞	5,000	††Sil K Div.	15	14	15
5,600	‡Divide Ext.	3	2⅞	2⅞	800	Stan Sil L.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	‡Forty-nine.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	4,500	‡Stewart	25	24	25
3,500	‡Golden Gate	3⅞	3	3	4,500	††Suth Div.	15	14	15
3,200	††GldZoneDiv	45	40	42	450	††Success M	6	6	6
2,500	††Goldf'd Con	18	17	17	1,200	Ton Div.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2,500	††Goldf'dDev	17	16	16	2,200	Ton Ext.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
6,800	Gd Pac Cop.	92	90	91	300	Un Eastn.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	††Hamilton	4½	3⅞	4½	2,300	††US Con M	14⅞	14	13
1,500	††Hasb'kDiv	12	11	12	4,600	††Vic Div. (a pros)	38	35	37
1,250	HeclaMining	5⅞	5¼	5⅛	2,300	†W E Con.	1⅞	1½	1½
1,800	††Jim Butler	31	30	31	3,500	Wh Caps M	18	17	17
					700	Wh Sil Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	‡Am T&T 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	20,000	‡Can Govt 5½s, 1929.	97	96⅞	96⅞
7,000	‡Anacon 6s.	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞	20,000	‡Govmt of Sweden 6s.	98½	97⅞	97½
2,000	‡Beth Steel 7%, 1922.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1,000	‡In R T 7s	86	86	86
3,000	‡Beth Steel 7%, 1923.	102	101⅞	101⅞	5,000	‡Lac GL7s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
35,000	‡C C C & St L 6s, 1929, w i.	98	98	98	10,000	‡Swiss Govt 5½s	96½	96	96

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Thursday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.
Am-Brit Mfg.	2	4	2	4	Do 1st pf.	91	93	92	94
Do pf.	40	50	45	50	Do 2d pf.	64	67	64	67
Am Chicle	100	104	100	104	Kelly-S Tire 2d pf.	104	110	104	110
Do pf.	81	85	81	85	Lack Co Coal	10	17	10	17
Brit-Am Tob, reg rts.	5⅝	..	5⅝	..	LV CoalSales	87	90	87	90
Curtiss Aero.	15	19	15	19	Nat A & C pf	85½	87	85	87
FarrellCoal pf	89	91	89	91	Pearson Coal.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Inter Motors	81	86	81	86	Wright-Mar.	4⅞	5⅞	4⅞	5½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil, Ltd.	20	22	21	Penn-Mex Fuel	67	70	70
Atlantic Refining	1380	1415	1375	Prairie Oil & Gas	690	710	715
Borne-Scrymser	480	500	480	Prairie Pipe Line	285	290	287
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	102	100	Solar Refining	355	375	355
Chesebrough Mfg.	290	310	300	Southern Pipe L.	168	172	168
Continental Oil	570	590	575	South Penn Oil	305	315	310
Crescent Pipe Line	32	35	33	So West Penn P L.	98	102	98
Cumberland P L.	165	180	165	Stand Oil of Cal.	298	303	295
Eureka Pipe Line	160	168	164	Stand Oil of Ind.	735	755	740
Galena Signal Oil	100	104	100	Stand Oil of Kan.	570	590	575
Do pf., new	103	108	103	Stand Oil of Ky.	455	465	455
Do pf., old	115	130	115	Stand Oil of Neb.	540	560	540
Illinois Pipe Line	180	185	180	Stand Oil of N J.	708	713	715
Indiana Pipe Line	98	102	98	Stand Oil of N Y.	392	396	390
Int Pet Co, Ltd.	27	28	29	Stand Oil of Ohio	515	530	515
National Transit	26	27	25	Swan & Finch	95	105	95
New York Transit	185	190	185	Union Tank Car	125	130	128
Northern Pipe Line	107	110	108	Vacuum Oil	430	440	430
Ohio Oil Co.	375	385	380	Washington Oil	43	48	43

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Am Cigar	120	126	120	MacA & Forbes pf.	90	100	95
Do pf.	90	94	90	P R-Am Tobacco	155	165	155
Conley Foil	205	215	205	P J Reynolds	470	500	410
GeoW Helme Co.	165	175	165	Do B.	400	430	400
Do pf.	104	109	104	Do pf.	110	112	110
J S Young	125	135	125	Weyman-Bruton	172	178	172
Do pf.	98	105	98	Do pf.	105	110	105
MacA & Forbes	155	163	155				

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Am Brass	220	230	220	Fisk Rub 1st pf.	99¼	101	99¼
Atlas Powder	140	145	140	Hercules	220	225	220
Do pf.	90	92	90	Do pf.	109	112	109
Babcock & Wilcox	123	126	123	Ingersoll-Rand Co.	173	183	173
Bliss	325	375	325	Do pf.	102	105	102
Do pf.	65	75	65	Merrimac Chem.	93	96	93
Columbia Grapho.	425	435	420	Niles-Bem't-Pond	120	125	120
Do pf.	94	95	94½	Do pf.	95	100	95
Du Pont	318	323	318	Scovill Mfg	405	420	405
Do pf.	92	94	92	Stand Screw Co.	350	370	350
Draper Corp.	130	132	130	Tex & P C & O.	1770	1820	1770
Fed Rub 1st pf.	99¼	101	99¼	Valvoline Oil pf.	104	108	104

OVERBUY CERTIFICATES.

Subscriptions Exceed Offering $33,801,500.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Glass today announced that the first semi-monthly offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness in pursuance of the program for financing the current necessities of the Government, set forth in his letter of July 25th to all banks and trust companies, had been oversubscribed.

The amount asked for was $500,000,000 and the total subscriptions aggregate $533,801,500. Payment for certificates of this series was made in certificates of other series in the approximate amount of $49,000,000. All Federal Reserve Districts, except Boston and Richmond, equalled or exceeded their quotas.

The results by Federal Reserve Districts, arranged in the order of the percentage of subscriptions of their quotas, are as follows:

District.	Quota.	Allotments.
Dallas	$12,000,000	$16,185,000
Chicago	70,000,000	79,723,000
New York	169,600,000	192,326,000
St. Louis	20,000,000	21,700,000
San Francisco	35,300,000	38,175,000
Philadelphia	35,300,000	36,264,500
Atlanta	14,000,000	14,858,000
Minneapolis	17,500,000	17,514,000
Cleveland	45,300,000	45,330,000
Kansas City	20,000,000	20,000,000
Boston	43,300,000	41,935,500
Richmond	17,30,000	9,790,500
Total	$500,000,000	$533,801,500

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Remick, Hodges & Co. announce that their annual reprint of the official list of legally authorized investments for savings banks and trust companies in this State for July, 1919, is ready for distribution.

Linzee Blagdon has been admitted to general partnership in the firm of Gillespie, Meeds & Co.

Glidden, Davidge & Co. are moving to new quarters at 20 Broad Street.

William A. Read & Co. have issued a booklet on the financial condition of the Steel and Tube Company of America and its newly acquired properties.

It was announced yesterday that the Directors of the Motor Appliance Corporation are E. L. Russell, L. D. Stanton, W. E. Pearson, T. A. Morris, A. H. Bunker, and V. A. Van Valkenburg. Thomas A. Morris is President and the Franklin Trust Company is transfer agent and registrar for the corporation's stock.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Showers and thunderstorms Sat. and Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Mich., Ohio, and Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill., Mo., Wis., Minn., and Ia.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat.; unsettled and cooler Sun.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Mont.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Wyo.—Cloudy and showers Sat. and Sun.

E. and W. Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Montreal Stock Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—The following were the stock quotations on the local Exchange today:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
345	Breweries	189	186	187
20	Ames pf.	95	95	95
185	Asbestos	75	75	75
50	Asbestos pf.	85	85	85
200	B Z	55½	55	55
240	Brompton	60	59⅞	60
20	Canadian Car	37	37	37
50	Can. Car pf.	95	94½	95
285	Canadian Cement	68⅞	68	68
590	Can. S. S.	52	51⅞	51⅞
170	Can. S. S. pf.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
25	Can. Locomotive	82	82	82
37	Con. Smelt.	30	29⅞	29⅞
100	McDonald	31	31	31
1,225	Dominion Steel	66	64⅞	65⅞
115	Dominion Textile	116	115	115
221	Montreal Power	91	90	90⅞
80	Penmans	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
270	Quebec Railway	18⅞	18	18
233	Riordan	136	132	132
90	Shawinigan	121	121	121
1,295	S. R.	39	37	38
260	S. R. pf.	104	103	103⅞
700	Steel of Canada	66	65⅞	66
50	D. G.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
555	Wayagamack	50⅞	50	50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.40	5.60	5.40	5.60
Spelter	....	7.70	....	7.45
Antimony	9.00	9.25	9.00	9.25
Quicksilver	....	$109.00	....	$109.00
Aluminium	*32.00	33.00	*32.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X silicon	30.30	30.80	30.30	30.80

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	95	10	0	95	0	0
Copper, futures	96	10	0	96	0	0
Tin, spot	270	0	0	275	0	0
Tin, futures	256	0	0	260	0	0
Speiter, spot	38	10	0	38	10	0
Speiter, futures	39	0	0	39	0	0
Lead, spot	24	2	6	24	2	6
Lead, futures	24	17	6	24	17	6

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 8.—Charters filed:

D. & H. Construction Co., Newark, $100,000. Morris Margolis, Ida Decter, and Charles Decter, all of Newark.

Conroy Publishing Co., Hoboken, $25,000. Logan E. Ruggles, Russell B. Moon, and John Agnew, all of Hoboken.

I. Friedman, Inc., Paterson, autos, etc., $500,000. H. T. Page, Henry Durkin, and John Pomfret, Jr., all of Paterson.

EARNINGS.

CHINO COPPER for the quarter ended June 30—

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Net income	$44,031	$1,916,513	$3,725,661
Total income	370,415	1,916,513	3,818,322
Div. paid	652,485	869,980	2,174,950
Deficit	282,070	*1,046,533	*1,643,372

*Surplus.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER for the quarter ended June 30—

Op. loss after depreciation	329,970	*2,191,518	*3,310,999
Total inc.	184,778	2,191,518	3,310,999
Dividends	749,796	1,519,593	1,999,457
Deficit	565,018	†1,771,925	†1,311,542

*Income. †Surplus.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER for the quarter ended June 30—

Net oper. prof.	18,275	2,132,427	3,664,831
Gross income	316,365	2,255,217	3,679,898
Dividends	788,589	1,182,884	1,577,179
Deficit	472,224	1,072,333	2,102,719

UTAH COPPER COMPANY for the quarter ended June 30—

Net oper. prof.	1,043,757	5,483,813	8,898,628
Tot. net prof.	2,652,103	6,493,377	10,563,541
Divs. paid	2,436,735	4,061,225	5,685,715
Surplus	215,368	2,432,152	4,877,826

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. for the quarter ended June 30, 1919—

	1919	1918	*1917
Earnings	1,012,855	3,838,506	4,388,595
Total inc.	1,032,454	3,890,714	4,457,862
Net inc.	661,223	2,319,317	3,551,494
Profits	174,929	1,846,384	3,073,816
Pfd. divs.	133,689	133,689	133,689
Balance	41,240	1,712,075	2,940,127

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO. and subsidiaries for June—

	1919	1918	Increase
Gross	695,679	594,704	100,975
Net after taxes	315,708	286,800	28,908
6 months' gross	4,761,193	3,940,933	820,260
Net after taxes	2,076,335	1,642,613	433,722
12 months' gross	9,212,923	7,637,720	1,575,203
Net after taxes	3,967,696	3,255,498	721,198
Surp after chgs	2,022,314	1,417,143	605,171
Bal aft pfd div.	929,056	421,806	507,250

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for June—

	1919	1918	Changes
Gross	1,961,564	1,662,409	299,155
Net earnings	728,492	670,085	58,407
12 mos' gross	25,630,028	21,036,672	4,593,365
Net earnings	9,480,961	8,585,959	895,002

S. H. KRESS & CO for July—

	1919	1918	Changes
Sales	1,793,687	1,608,615	185,072
7 months	12,273,398	10,360,733	1,912,665

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT of Columbia, August 4, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., August 18, 1919, for furnishing and erecting portable school buildings at the locations within the District of Columbia designated by the Board of Education. Blank forms of proposal, plans, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of the plans and specifications. Louis Brownlow, W. Gwynn Gardiner, Charles W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between Harry Rogovin and George Tonkonogy was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th day of August, 1919. All debts due to the said partnership and those due by it will be settled with and by the said Harry Rogovin, who has just entered into copartnership with Melvin Feinberg, and will continue the business under the firm name of Rogovin & Feinberg.

CONTRACT NOT YET SIGNED.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Still at Variance with Government.

The pamphlet report of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company for 1918 shows that the company has not yet signed a compensation contract with the Director General of Railroads, the Directors of the road believing that the average net for the three-year period ended with June 30, 1917, does not make provision for additions and betterments which have been made. The standard return for the road is set at $2,639,857. In his remarks to stockholders Charles Hayden, Chairman of the Board, says in part:

"You will recall that under the readjustment plan of Jan. 1, 1916, the stockholders, by a contribution of $20 per share upon their stock, provided the company with $4,500,000 for its corporate purposes. The standard return, as fixed in the Federal Control act, does not allow us a return upon this money.

"In addition, we put into service between July 1, 1917, and Dec. 31, 1917, following the close of the test period, 1,500 freight cars at a total cost of $2,048,070.80, for which the standard return gives us absolutely nothing. During the test period also we bought thirty locomotives, costing $615,951.36. Our position is that when the Government took this road it took this equipment, whose earning power was not fully reflected in the standard return, and therefore the Government should compensate us for it.

"We embodied these claims and other items into a claim for additional compensation, and have presented it to the Director General. So far it has been declined. We do not, however, expect to abandon the claim unless developments in the general situation convince us that it is wise to do so.

"Not having executed a contract with the Government, the Director General can advance us only 90 per cent. of the standard return. During 1918 he advanced a total of $420,000, but from time to time loaned us sufficient funds on demand notes at 6 per cent. to meet necessary cash requirements."

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

To David Solomon; Louis Solomon and his heirs, devisees and personal representatives; Mrs. Louis Solomon, wife of said Louis Solomon; Henry Solomon and his heirs, devisees and personal representatives; and Mrs. Henry Solomon, wife of said Henry Solomon.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Emma Claus, executrix and residuary legatee under the last will and testament of Christian Gruber, deceased, of the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, is complainant and you are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, answer and demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the second day of October, 1919, next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to quiet the title to the following described lands and premises, situated in Jersey City, Hudson County, N. J., viz.: ALL that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Brunswick Street distant forty feet northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of South Sixth Street with the easterly line of Brunswick Street and running from thence northerly along the easterly side of Brunswick Street a distance of fifty-eight (58) feet and one inch to the southwesterly side of Newark Avenue or Turnpike Road; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of Newark Avenue or Turnpike Road a distance of forty (40) feet; thence a southwesterly course a distance of forty-two (42) feet in a straight line to the place of beginning. Being part of block numbered 247 lying on the westerly side of said Turnpike Road or Newark Avenue, and which lots are more particularly described on a map made by Clerk and Bacot in 1850 of a part of the property of I. B. Coles Estate, lying south of Brooks Street and west of Jersey Avenue as lot No. 33, in block 247. And you, David Solomon, and you, Louis Solomon, and you, Henry Solomon, are each of you made a defendant because you claim or are alleged to claim some right, title and interest in, or encumbrance upon, the said premises, or some part thereof, as one of the sons and one of the heirs, devisees or personal representatives of Sarah Solomon, formerly of the City, County and State of New York, who formerly owned the said premises and conveyed the same to said Christian Gruber by deed dated on or about February 22, 1862, in which deed Isaac Solomon, the husband of Sarah Solomon, did not join; and you, Mrs. Louis Solomon, are made a defendant because you claim or are alleged to claim some right, title and interest in, or encumbrance upon, the said premises, or some part thereof, as the wife of said Louis Solomon; and you, Mrs. Henry Solomon, are made a defendant because you claim or are alleged to claim some right, title and interest in, or encumbrance upon, the said premises, or some part thereof, as the wife of said Henry Solomon; and you, the heirs, devisees and personal representatives of Louis Solomon, are made defendants because the said Louis Solomon was a son of said Sarah Solomon, and you claim or are alleged to claim some right, title and interest in, or encumbrance upon, the said premises, or some part thereof, as one of the heirs, devisees or personal representatives of said Louis Solomon; and you, the heirs, devisees and personal representatives of Henry Solomon, are made defendants because the said Henry Solomon was the son of said Sarah Solomon, and you claim or are alleged to claim some right, title or interest in, or encumbrance upon, the said premises, or some part thereof, as one of the heirs, devisees or personal representatives of said Henry Solomon. The object of said suit is that the said complainant may be decreed to have a perfect title to the said premises, and that you, the said defendants, have no estate, interest in, or encumbrance upon, the said premises or any part thereof.

You are further notified that if you claim any right, title to, interest in, or encumbrance upon said lands, you are required to answer the said bill of complaint, but not otherwise.

Dated, August 2, 1919.
GEORGE L. RECORD, Solicitor,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

NEW YORK.

Mizzen Top Hotel
Pawling, New York.
Nearest High Class Mountain Resort Hotel to New York.
NOW OPEN.
Golfing—Tennis—Positively no mosquitoes.
Cottages from $350 to $600 for season.
PHILIP H. NOLAN.

THE ELEPHANT INN
Somers, Westchester County, N. Y.
Beautiful day's motor trip from New York City. Excellent Tea Room. Luncheons and Dinners served every day. Special attention paid to Private Parties. The Inn dates back to Revolutionary days, was the Seat of The Farmers and Drovers Bank for many years, located on one of the Main Albany Post Roads, 15 miles from Mt. Kisco and 15 miles from Danbury. It is furnished throughout with antiques; there are specially choice pieces on sale. Tel. 122 Croton Falls.

Raquette Lake Hotel Raquette Lake, N. Y.
Where you enjoy real Adirondack Life comfortably. Open fireplaces, steam heat, electric lights, private baths; $19.00 and upwards, American plan, after Sept. 1st.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
45 minutes to 42d St.; capacity 150; $14 up; sleeping porches, private baths, dancing, tennis, swimming pool, fishing; saddle horses, instructors. Grill. Telephone White Plains 1165. Booklet.

Briarcliff Lodge
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.
"Open till after Thanksgiving"

NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Hall Glen Cove Long Island
Within commuting distance of N. Y. C. Good train service. Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house. Private beach. No mosquitoes. All modern improvements. References. Booklet Free—Mgt. Gillan & Co.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
SHORE AND COUNTRY.
Special Labor Day Week-End.
All Sports. Acc. 300. Booklet B.

Riverside Rest, Smithtown, L. I.—Good rooms; excellent cuisine; private garage; Jericho Turnpike.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms with Bath, $2.00 to $5.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW JERSEY.

ALAMAC IN THE MOUNTAINS
(Formerly The BRESLIN)
LAKE HOPATCONG
NEW JERSEY
Nearest Mountain Resort to New York.
Open May to October
Famous Latzcellar Grille
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
MACK LATZ CO.
Also the Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City

Hotel Beechwood
Summit, N. J.
Five minutes from depot. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn.
OPEN ALL YEAR.

The Breakers
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Ocean front. Surf bathing, tennis, golf, saddle horses, music. Ideal family hotel. Exclusive clientele. Excellent table; good service. No mosquitoes. Ownership management.
LOUIS N. MOSS.

HOTEL MARTIN, American and European. Surf Bathing, Dancing. 1281 Highlands, N. J.

BELMAR.

THE SAGAMORE Ninth Ave. & Ocean. Excellent cuisine. Rates $16-$22 w'kly. Ownership management.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Breeze
No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Ownership Management Josiah White & Sons Co.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL COTTAGES AND CASINO
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Coolest location on the Coast
Near all Piers and Amusements
Swimming Pool, Tennis, Surf-bathing
Special Diet Kitchen
Cap. 600. S. Hanstein, Prop.

The Breakers
Atlantic City, N. J.
ON OCEAN FRONT. FIREPROOF
Unusually attractive at all seasons of the year. Luxurious lobbies and spacious verandas overlooking the sea.
SEA WATER BATHS. GARAGE.
Magnificent Egyptian Roof Garden.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS.

Hotel St. Charles
On the Ocean Front. Atlantic City, N. J.
American Plan. Wm. A. Leech, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE
Virginia Av. and Beach.—Ocean view; capacity 350; private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c.; American plan; special weekly rates. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

Plaza Hotel
and famous Grill on the Ocean Front.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Headquarters for Auto Tourists.
European Plan. Modern Garage.

NEW ENGLAND.

The IDEAL TOUR
A Thousand Miles Through New England's Scenic Wonderland
FEATURING A SECTION COMBINING WITHIN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL AREA MOUNTAINS, LAKES, AND SEA COAST OF INCOMPARABLE BEAUTY.
GOOD ROADS, FIRST CLASS HOTELS AND EXCELLENT GOLF LINKS AT EVERY POINT.
Illustrated Route Book or Large Map in Colors Free at 1,180 Broadway, or by mail from
ALMON C. JUDD
Hotel Elton Waterbury, Conn.

Edgewood Inn
Greenwich, Conn.
45 minutes from Grand Central Station
Under management of
MISSES GILLAN & EDWARDS.
Also Managers of The Beechwood, Summit, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE
THE KITTATINNY
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
The leading hotel of this famous region; open to December. Capacity 500. Strictly modern. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, bathing, boating; orchestra, concerts, dances. Exceptional cuisine. American plan; also a la carte grill. Garage. Booklet, auto maps, and terms upon request. JOHN PURDY COPE.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE.
Mount Pocono, Pa.—Private baths; free garage. W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

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MOUNT CLEMENS MINERAL BATHS
World Renowned for Rheumatism, Nervousness and that run-down condition. Open all the year. Twenty miles from Detroit. Write for Booklet. Business Men's Association, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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BUENA VISTA HOTEL.
Blue Ridge Mountains.
"THE ALPS OF AMERICA."

CANADA.

A Wonderful Vacation Playground
THE CLIFTON
Niagara Falls, Can. Side
Under Direction
United Hotel Co. of America
A modern hotel in every detail. Outlook on American and Canadian Falls and Victoria Park. The privileges of a high class country club. Golf, Tennis, Riding and Bowling.
European Plan French Cuisine
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Reservations may be made at any of The United Chain, or by writing direct to The Clifton, Niagara Falls, Ont.
GEO. H. O'NEIL, General Manager. L. F. DAILY, Manager

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators were active in yesterday's realty market, especially in the Bronx, where several big apartments changed ownership. One of the largest transactions was the resale by the Benenson Realty Company of the St. Regis, at 830 East 163d Street.

The property, which was sold to Samuel Williams, consists of a six-story elevator structure occupying a plot 100 by 106 on the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue. It was held at $250,000 and acquired by the sellers last week from Bernheimer and Schwartz. Goodwin & Goodwin were the brokers.

Another Bronx deal involved the two apartment houses, each occupying a plot 41.8 by 80, on the northeast corner of Longfellow Avenue and Lowell Street. The property was sold by Leitner, Breuer & Starr for M. Silverman, who acquired the property last month in a trade for Concourse lots. The buyer is Morris Leight, an attorney, who will operate in real estate. This is his first purchase. The houses have accommodations for thirty-six families and rent for approximately $15,000.

$100,000 Dwelling Sold.

The estate of Josephine E. Leeds sold the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a lot 22.6 by 100, held at $100,000, at 12 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a client of Alger & Coughlin through Pease & Elliman.

Private Dwellings.

Henry U. Singhi sold the five-story dwelling, on a lot 38 by 133, held at $150,000, at 314 West Seventy-fifth Street, to a client of Brooks & Momad.

John J. Aaron sold the four-story dwelling, on a lot 18 by 102.2, held at $30,000, at 112 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a client of Theodore A. Kavanagh for occupancy.

Robert Miller sold the three-story brick dwelling at 146 West 128th Street to Fannie L. Wood through A. G. Thompson & Co.

Mrs. Sidney Ashman bought for occupancy from Lucy A. Trippe a three-story house, 18 by 102.2, at 157 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Alexander MacKenzie sold the four-story high-stoop dwelling, on a lot 18 by 125, at 766 St. Nicholas Avenue, to John J. Glennon through W. D. Morgan.

Grace M. Lichten sold a four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2, held at $60,000, to a client of Pease & Elliman.

Midtown Deal.

The Merit Realty Corporation sold the old four-story building, on lot 25 by 98.9, at 145 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a client of Oscar D. & Herbert V. Dike and P. A. Finneran.

Apartment House Sale.

Hyman & Oppenheim sold the five-story apartment house, 50 by 80, at 556 and 558 West 185th Street, to a client of Freidus & Co.

Tenement Deals.

James H. Cruikshank resold the five-story double flat, with two stores, on a lot 25 by 95, at 1,555 Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-ninth and 100th Streets, to Sydelle Katz through Samuel Carner.

Helene Koch sold the five-story walk-up, on a plot 32.6 by 100, at 209 West 102d Street, to Ennis & Sinnott through George A. Bowman.

The Franklin Savings Bank sold the Verona, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100.11, at 1,861 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of 115th Street.

Norman S. Reisenfeld resold through Louis Schrag 135 West Twenty-fourth Street, a six-story tenement and store, on a lot 25 by 117. The purchaser is Dr. G. Dolgemas.

The Bronx Market.

Cahn & Pittman sold to Francis X. Lynch and Mary E. Lynch a two and one-half story dwelling, on a lot 50 by 100, at 183 Roberts Avenue, northwest corner of Palisade Avenue, through H. J. Huntington.

Fannie Slater bought the dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100, at 1,068 Tiffany Street, through Alexander Selkin and David Mintz. The same brokers sold the two-story two-family brick house, on a lot 20 by 100, at 638 Coster Street, to a client for occupancy.

The three-story two-family brick house at 901 Irvine Street was sold to a Mr. Levy through Samuel Cowen.

Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation purchased from Henry F. Kroger the southwest corner of 163d Street and Grant Avenue, a five-story new law apartment, 49 by 115, held at $75,000. L. J. Greenberger and John F. Fetzer were the brokers.

Daniel Houlihan sold 4,381 Martha Avenue, a private dwelling, 33.3 by 100, to Mrs. Barbara Nanch and Gertrude Nanch Hoster.

Peter Carter sold 2,894 Valentine Avenue, a two-family house, 25 by 100, to H. Sperling and Kopel Sher.

Mrs. Margaret Quade sold 3,075 Villa Avenue, a two-family house, 25 by 100, to Earnest F. De Salvo and Pietro Procario.

Interboro Realty Company sold the four-story garage, 75 by 100, on east side of Southern Boulevard, 325 feet north of Barretto Street.

Wilber Varian sold to Daniel Houlihan the plot 81 by 95 at the southwest corner of Valentine Avenue and 199th Street.

Brooklyn.

The Artee Realty Corporation sold the one-family brick dwelling at 1,525 Forty-fourth Street, Borough Park, to Solomon Newman through Realty Trust.

Jens A. Tonnessen sold the one-family house, with garage, at 653 Sixty-eighth Street, to a client of Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger, for occupancy.

The Kensington Homes Corporation sold the one-family house, with garage, on a plot 40 by 100, on the west side of East Seventh Street, 220 feet north of Avenue J, to Dr. A. S. Katzenbogen through Samuel Galitzka and J. Lacov.

Palermo Brothers sold the two-family brick dwelling, with garage, on a lot 25 by 100, on the north side of Seventy-first Street, 255 feet east of Thirteenth Avenue, to Michael Bonomo through B. J. Sforza.

Victor Reersley bought a two-story two-family dwelling at 232 Eighty-eighth Street through the Bulkley & Horton Company.

D. B. Levy sold a two-family brick house, on a lot 20 by 100, at 1,134 Forty-ninth Street, to M. Salemoff through I. Salzberg.

Joseph F. McKeon sold the two-story brick two-family dwelling at 5,518 Eleventh Avenue to A. G. Babbidge through F. C. Sauter.

Henrietta S. Mott sold the building at 674 and 676 Pacific Street to A. H. Smith, who will alter it into a garage. M. Bennett & Sons negotiated the sale.

Florence G. O'Brien sold a two-story brownstone dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, at 356 First Street, to a client of the John Pullman Real Estate Company.

Charles Dibner bought a two-story frame house, on a plot 72.7 by 100, at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Bath Avenues, from Realty Associates. The same brokers sold the two-story limestone dwelling, 23 by 46 by 100, at 275 Fenimore Street, to Alexander J. Blair; the three-story double brick building, 25 by 84 by 100.2, at 128 Thirty-third Street, to Gaetano de Gennaro, through Astarita & Pizza, and the two-story brick dwelling, 19.6 by 34 by 100, at 143 Heyward Street, to Hyman Fisher through Benjamin Rubinowitz.

Meister Builders, Inc., bought the three-story three-family dwelling at 217 Bond Street.

Frederick Brown took from Cornelius and Frederick and W. Hearn, in part payment for the eleven-story loft building at 17 and 19 West Seventeenth Street, Manhattan, the two three-story apartments with stores at the southwest corner of King's Highway and Twelfth Street, on a plot 43 by 102.

Queens Borough Sales.

M. Himoff purchased from the Schley Realty Corporation a plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of Thirteenth Street, east of Ely Avenue, Long Island City, on which is to be erected a $200,000 factory.

A. C. Leach sold to E. B. Geubeard a plot, 47½ by 104, on the south side of Connorton Avenue, west of Bathgate Street, Flushing.

F. H. Knoll sold to J. Urbanski a plot, 50 by 173, on the west side of Springfield Road, south of the Merrick Road, Hollis.

W. E. Hicks sold to C. Trowbridge the improved property, 58 by 129, on the east side of Whitestone Avenue, south of Mitchell Avenue, Flushing.

S. Carter sold to G. F. Visel a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Welling Street, north of Orchard Place, Richmond Hill.

G. Rosenthal purchased from M. G. Travers the improved plot, 50 by 207, on the east side of Oak Place, south of Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway.

Borough of Richmond.

The estate of A. E. Cleveland sold a plot of ten lots at the corner of Richmond Turnpike and Slosson Avenue, Castleton Corners, to M. M. Robertson through Cornelius G. Kolff.

A plot of ten acres at Princes Bay, formerly owned by the Ferguson estate, was sold to a Mr. West through Percival G. Ullman, Jr.

Suburban Sales.

James B. Taylor, who last month sold his place at Jericho, L. I., to Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, has bought through S. A. Warner Baltazzi the George T. Maxwell property at Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, consisting of twenty acres of land with a large frontage on Oyster Bay Harbor, held at $200,000. The Maxwell home was destroyed by fire two years ago.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold two lots at Edgemere, L. I., to Joseph Zutner.

Joseph Veblacker sold his house and garage on Lynwood Avenue, Woodmore, L. I., to Rae Miller Neuman through H. Goldschmidt.

Rapelye Estate Sale Today.

The holdings of the estate of Lydia L. Rapelye, in Astoria, Long Island, will be offered at public auction today at 1 P. M. in the Masonic Temple, Grant and Van Alst Avenues, Long Island City, by Henry C. Johnson, auctioneer. The old Rapelye mansion, erected in 1816, is included in the offering. It is at Main Street and the Boulevard, facing the East River.

The property to be sold comprises about 115 lots and plots in the heart of the business and industrial sections of Astoria.

Realty Notes.

For the $2,000,000 apartment hotel to be erected in Washington, D. C., a short distance from the White House, S. W. Straus & Co. have underwritten a $1,300,000 first mortgage amortized serial 6 per cent. bond issue on the property. The new structure will be known as the Washington Properties Apartment Building.

Commercial Leases.

Heil & Sterm leased for Nathan Sobel in the building 25 and 27 West Thirty-second Street the store and basement to Walter D. Schmits. The lease is for a long term of years, at a rental aggregating $100,000.

The Schulte Realty Company leased to George Tulmis, through Frederick Zittel & Sons, for a long term of years, the store and basement in the building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, adjoining the store to be occupied by Schulte.

Samuel H. Martin, in conjunction with the Charles F. Noyes Company, leased the entire building at 23 Columbus Avenue to Barnett Zucker.

Shaw & Co. leased for five years a store in 48 West 125th Street to Klein Brothers, haberdashers, who will occupy it, after extensive alterations.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th St, 279-281 East, n s, 77 ft w of Av D, 38x73, two five-story tenements and stores; J. A. Loew et al. against Max Hirshowitz et al.; Man & M., attorneys; due, $28,857.66; taxes, &c., $613.90; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Henry Brady.

125th St, 542 West, s s, 202 ft e of Broadway, 27x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; C. L. Manierre against J. F. Nonnenbacher et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $23,139.28; taxes, &c., $1,100; adjourned to Aug. 22.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

59th St, 30 West, for a fourteen-story hotel, 50x78.5; 30 West 59th Street, Inc., 120 Broadway, owner; J. E. R. Carpenter, 681 5th Av, architect; cost, $450,000.

Madison Av, 850, for a thirteen-story hotel, 55x100.5; 22 East 70th Street Corp., 206 Broadway, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, 512 5th Av, architects; cost, $500,000.

Park Av, 950, for a thirteen-story apartment, 160x89x100; 950 Park Avenue Corp., premises, owner; J. E. R. Carpenter, architect; cost, $450,000.

Stephens Av, e s, 125 ft n of O'Brien Av, two and a half story frame dwelling, 20x30; Sam Gallian, 1,952 O'Brien Av, owner and architect; cost, $2,000.

Newton Av, e s, 220 ft s of Mosholu Av, one and a half story frame dwelling, 25.6x35; S. J. Sheridan, on premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

University Av, w s, 137.6 ft s of 183d St, one-story brick garage, 12x22; M. Dietgen, on premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

University Av, w s, 128.3 ft n of 181st St, one-story brick garage, 19x22; William C. Bergen, 130 West 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

University Av, w s, 178.3 ft n of 181st St, 4 one-story brick garages, 12x22; William C. Bergen, 130 West 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,600.

229th St, s s, 375 ft e of Bronxwood Av, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20x32; John Kostecke, 3,868 Barnes Av, owner; George P. Crosier, 223d St and White Plains Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Fordham Road, s s, 31 ft w of Tiebout Av, two-story brick stores, 74x90.5; Fordwal Realty Co., Hyman Berman, 135 Broadway, President, owner; Springstein & Goldhammer, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

Beaver St, 82, and Pearl St, 129 to 141, to a fifteen-story offices, &c.; Munson Steamship Line, premises, owner; J. C. Rogers, 367 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 77th St, to a five-story apartment; T. Prince, 20 Broad St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $12,000.

7th Av, 363, to a four-story store, lofts, &c.; S. Forster, 305 7th Av, owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $7,500.

2d Av, 175, to a four-story hospital; St. Mark's Hospital, premises, owner; A. J. Thomas, 137 East 45th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

86th St, 59 West, to a four-story dwelling; B. Oquinn, 231 West 51st St, owner; T. P. Price, 3,138 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

95th St, 139 West, to a three-story dwelling; M. Lissburger, 308 5th Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost, $3,000.

66th St, 8 East, to a four-story dwelling; G. F. Shrady et al, 135 West 73d St, owner; T. Chard, 4 West 53d St, architect; cost, $15,000.

61st St, 207 East, to a three-story dwelling; E. T. Quinn, 16 Gramercy Park, owner; A. R. Ross, 207 West 20th St, architect; cost, $9,000.

122d St, 160 West, to a four-story dwelling; F. Swanson, premises, owner; W. Shary, 369 East 207th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

56th St, 108 and 110 East, to 2 four-story tenements; 108 East 56th Street Corp., 20 Vesey St, owner; W. H. Orchard, 17 West 45th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Central Park West, 467, to a three-story dwelling; M. N. Goodwin, premises, owner; G. Malcolm, 8 West 40th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

33d St, 159 West, to a three-story store, &c.; F. J. Cassidy, 8 West 40th St, owner; J. L. Dussick, 144 East 58th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

40th St, 306 West, to a four-story tenement and store; G. Meyers, Sayville, L. I., owner; A. Catsano, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

24th St, 23 West, to a five-story dwelling; A. J. Bastino, 112 East 19th St, owner; C. E. Birge, 29 West 34th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 397, n e corner of 185th St, 53.10x120; Arrow Holding Corporation to Retzker Realty Corporation, 141 Broadway, mtg $85,000, all liens, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, n w corner 156th St, 105.11x133.9x99.11x168; Hispania Holding Co. to Hispania Hall Realty Co., 80 Pine St, mtg $315,000, all liens, b. and s., Aug. 7; attorney, Albert J. Shaw, 18 East 41st St. $100

BROADWAY, 2,131, w s, 50.5 ft s of 75th St, 72.1x117x69x95.11; William H. Fraine and another, executors, to Adolph Lewisohn, 881 5th Av, P. M. mtg $200,000, June 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $300,000

CORNELIA ST, 29-29½, n s, 42.2x97.6, (foreclosure Aug. 5, 1919); Frank W. Chambers, ref., to Jno. F. Curran, 134 Lexington Av, Aug. 7; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St $30,000

GREENWICH ST, 22 and 24, w s, 36.7x85; Joseph R. Barr to the Twenty-five Broadway Corporation, 21 State St, mtg $26,000, May 10; attorneys, Lord, Day & L., 49 Wall St $1

KING ST, 46-50, s s, 74.11x100.6; W. S. Coffin to Fanny H. Clark, 206 West 13th St, mtg $25,000, all liens, July 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOT 324; same to Marjorie Duis, Alexandria Bay, N. Y. $5,200

LOTS 34 and 35; Eugene Higgins, Rodman Wanamaker, and Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, executors Estate James Gordon Bennett, to Mamie Socolow, 1,440 Madison Av, all dated July 1, 1919; attorney for all, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,200

LOTS 45 and 46; same to Rose M. Doyle, 220 West 107th St $6,000

LOTS 68 and 69; same to Halifax Realty Co., 21 Convent Av $8,200

LOTS 83 and 84; same to Sally Trovato, 601 East 178th St $4,400

LOTS 85 and 86 and 99 to 102; Philip Goldberg, 108 8th Av $12,800

LOTS 90 and 94; same to Julia Fitzgerald, 114 West 75th St $40,200

LOTS 97 and 98; same to Harry Wolfson, 235 East 50th St $7,000

LOTS 103 and 105; same to David Saks, 91 Greenpoint Av, Brooklyn $4,200

LOTS 124 and 125; same to Thomas F. Rogers, 1,610 Forster Av, Brooklyn $1,600

LOTS 140-142; same to Jacob Berkowitz, 225 Jefferson Av, Perth Amboy, N. J. $4,200

LOTS 178-181, 246, 51 and 388-391; same to Fort Tryon Holding Corp., 52 West 57th St $66,000

LOTS 182-185; same to Russley Co., Inc., 714 West 181st St $24,400

LOTS 186-187 and 315-316; same to Carlo Garbarini, 666 8th Av $16,600

LOTS 188 and 325-328; same to Ferd. D. Croce, 860 60th St, Brooklyn $15,000

LOTS 206-207; same to Louis Mischner & Geo. C. Schneider, 423 West 120th St $7,200

LOTS 208-209; same to Edw. Dowd, 25 West 93d St $6,200

LOTS 217-220; same to A. S. M. Realty Co., 236 5th Av $9,200

LOTS 227-231; same to Derrygarva Realty Co., 551 West 185th St $30,200

LOTS 278-280; same to Israel Kress, 50 West 129th St, et al. $13,600

LOTS 303-306; same to A. W. Bowen, 549 West 113th St $12,300

LOTS 317-318; same to A. & M. Cevini, 158 East 129th St $5,200

LOTS 331 and 332; same to Maurice L. Farber, 1,366 St. Nicholas Av $9,300

LOTS 445 to 468; same to Wilton Holding Corporation, 155 Broadway $54,400

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 123d St, runs n 88.9x e 110.8x n 25.3x e 25x s 100.11 to street x w 89.3 to beginning; City Real Estate Co. to Kath. Morton, Rochelle Heights, N. Y., et al., executors, all title, b. and s., July 29 ....$1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 83d St, 102.2x100; Eliz. R. Hosford to Belvoir Realty Corp., Dover, Del., mtg $125,000, all liens; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St $100

18TH ST, 406 East, s s, 25x92; Bessie Goldberg to Elemco Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, all liens, July 25; attorneys, Sherman & S., 35 Wall St $1

19TH ST, 145 East, n s, 20x75; Marie A. Wright and ano to Robert W. Chanler, 145 East 19th St, mtg $22,000, all liens; attorney, same $100

19TH ST, 147-149 East, n s, 44.1x46; Gramercy Freehold Co. to Robert W. Chanler, 147 East 19th St, mtg $28,000, all liens, July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

36TH ST, n s, 150.11 ft e of 8th Av, 50.6x98.9; 261 West Thirty-sixth Street Co. to Bramdeane Realty Corporation, 263 West 36th St, mtg $165,000, all liens, July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

46TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4; William Bruns to A. Leopold and Joseph Auerbach, 151 West 86th St, mtg $3,000, all liens, July 11; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

48TH ST, 246 East, s s, 18.8x100.5; Adam Lieb to Louise Dickson, 237 East 48th St, mtg $10,000, Aug. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

49TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft e of 5th Av, 33.4x100.5; Lawyers Realty Co. to Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 714 Madison Av; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1

69TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Max Cohen, executor, &c., to Nicanor R. Fernandez, 45 West 69th St, mtg $28,000, all liens; attorneys, Bandler & H., 2 Rector St $33,000

72D ST, 156 West, s s, 20x102.2; Sadie F. Spink to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $15,000, all liens, Aug. 7; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 170 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Utility Realty Co. to Sidem Building Co., 30 East 42d St, b. and s., Aug. 7; attorney, same $100

76TH ST, 22 East, s s, 19x102.2, (foreclosure July 8, 1919); Macgrane Coxe, ref., to Raymond H. Kutner, 2,303 Hughes Av, Aug. 7; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St $45,000

76TH ST, s s, 79 ft w of Madison Av, 19x102.2; Raymond H. Kutner to Herman Schwarz, 50 East 91st St, mtg $35,000, all liens, Aug. 7; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St $1

100TH ST, 339 East, n s, 25x100.2, (foreclosure July 16, 1919); Howard C. Kelly, ref., to City Sav. Bank of Brooklyn, (1 Lafayette Av,) July 21; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av $12,000

108TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Francesco Arello and another to Antonio Flumefreddo, 221 East 29th St, mtg $32,000, all liens, July 15; attorney, Antonio Fermeo, 192 Bowery $100

112TH ST, 19 East, n s, 19x100.11; Mary Le Boutellier to Bessie Bayevsky, 37 West 114th St, b. and s., all liens, June 20; attorney, Fred Lose, 35 Nassau St $100

112TH ST, 19 East, n s, 19x100.11; B. Bayevsky to Jacob Fahrer, 10 East 111th St, mtg $8,500, all liens, Aug. 7; attorney, Fredk. Lese, 35 Nassau St $1

128TH ST, 146 East, s s, 18.9x99.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., sub-trustee, to Leoluco and Bennedita Fermature et al, 146 East 128th St, July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,300

132D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Harry H. Holbert and another, executors, to Caroline Gerlach, 2,250 7th Av, mtg $13,100, all liens, Aug. 6; attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av $15,750

162D ST, s s, 440 ft e of Broadway, 40x99.10; Harris Miller to Philip Rosenfield, 543 West 162d St, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 24 ....$100

Bronx.

AVENUE B, w s, 58 ft n of 12th St, 50x105, Unionport; Mary Dannenfelser to Gottlieb, 2,147 Gleason Av, mtg $1,000, Aug. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

BRIGGS AV, n e c of 197th St, 90x30.7x90x28.10; Fritz Webendorfer to Margaret Mathels, 579 Lexington Av, mtg $6,000, Aug. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

BRYANT AV, 1,521, w s, 25x100; Esther Bakser to August Cobin, 1,441 Bryant Av, mtg $5,300, Aug. 7; attorney, M. Levy, 198 Broadway $100

EASTBURN AV, s e corner of 173d St, 46.8x95; Ulster Court Corp. to Aviation Realty Corp., 74 Broadway, mtg $48,000, Aug. 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 204 ft n e of 170th St, 25x94; Henrietta Kaufman to Charles Sternberg, 1,724 Washington Av, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

JEROME AV, n s, lot 67, map new Village Jerome, 25x125; Marie Cerullo to Edwardo Trombetta and another, 706 East 204th St, mtg $3,000, July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

LA SALLE AV, 2,850, Lot 107, map of W. H. Wallace; Dinah Watkins to Francis Whittle, 2,850 La Salle Av, mtg $3,000, Aug. 6; attorney, J. Mantenband, 115 Broadway $100

LOTS 1 to 24, blk 2868.8, map United Real Estate Co.; Burnside Av. Realty Corpn., and another to William L. Phelan, Inc., 2,045 Ryer Av, July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 124 to 126, map Neill Estate; Jos. Diamond to Flora D. Brown, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 5 and 6, Parcel 1, map of William Ogden Vandeveer Estates, Inc., to Gustav Schwab, at Northeast, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and another, mtg $2,600, April 30; attorneys, Schenck & P., 84 William St $1

LOTS 4 and 16 to 19, block 25; lots 24 and 25, block 65, map of Morris Park; Henry S. Gamp to Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl, Aug 5; attorney, Esplanade Co., 43 Exchange Pl $1

LOTS 5 and 6, block 25, map of Morris Park; Rose Feldman to Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl, May 31; attorney, Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl $1

LOTS 10 and 11, block 13, map of Morris Park; Ida Sackheim to Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl, April 23; attorney, Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl $1

LOT 15, block 29, map of Morris Park; Michael Pellechio to Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl, July 18; attorney, Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl $1

LOT 24, block 28, map of Morris Park; David Levinson to Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl, April 16; attorney Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl $1

LOTS 35 to 43, block 35, map of Morris Park; Mariaanna Boscarelli to Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl, Dec 14-16; attorney, Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Place $1

LOT 35, Block 39, map of Morris Park; Hyman Lippman to Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Place, May 12; attorney, Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Place $1

LOT 38, Block 39, map of Morris Park; Michael Pellechio to Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl, mtg $800, July 18; attorney, Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl $1

LOT 45, Block 66, map of Morris Park; Adolph Trube to Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl, June 30; attorney, Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Pl $1

LOT 440, map of Bradish Johnson Estate; William A. Stopford to Saverio Angelli, 281 East 151st St, July 30; attorney, F. Cafodilupo, 565 Courtlandt Av $1

PILGRIM AV, e s, 233.1 ft n of Buhre Av, 50x100; also Pilgrim Av, w s, 255.7 ft n of Buhre Av, 60x100; H. G. Schackne, referee, to Andrew J. Glore, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 8; attorneys, Cleek & C., 391 East 149th St $1,500

PROSPECT AV, 1,057 and 1,059, w s, 37.10x144.8x37.10x144.7; Schor Contracting Co. to Samuel Forster, 309 Wyona St, Brooklyn, April 18; attorney, J. H. Garuxesey, 51 Chambers St $1

TOPPING AV, 1,794, w s, 32.6x95; Cyrus S. Baron to Young Holding Corp., 271 Broadway, mtg $7,750, Aug. 7; attorneys, Price Bros., 271 Broadway $100

VAN BUREN ST, 1,709, w s, 23.6x100; August Werner et al, to John Toscani and Alberto Manani, 524 Van Nest Av, mtg $2,700, Aug. 1; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av $100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 48 ft n of 169th St, e 102 to Old Fordham Av x n 1 x w 102 to Washington Av x s 1 to beginning; William Hodgson to H. Brennick, 2,017 Grand Av, mtg $33,500, Aug. 7; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St $1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 48 ft n of 169th St, 48.4x102; Henry Breunich to Bella Schaffer, 1,738 Crotona Park East, mtg $33,500, Aug. 4; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St $100

WEEKS AV, 1,565-6, e s, 20x95; J. Hy. Alexander, Jr., and another, to Jacob Bernstein, 1,658 Weeks Av, July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $7,250

WESTCHESTER AV, 885, n w s, 42x100; Reich Building Co. to Walley Contracting Co., 350 Broadway, mtg $32,250, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Walley Contracting Co. to Theodore Danis, 1,264 Amsterdam Av, mtg $37,250, Aug. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

150TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Gaetano De Figlio to Michele Orsa, 238 East 152d St, mtg $3,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

152D ST, s s, 270.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x116.10x50x116.11; Anton Hermansen to Hans Hermansen, 2,033 Vyse Av, Aug. 7; attorney, Hans Hermansen, 2,033 Vyse Av $100

179TH ST, 751 East, s s, 25x95; also 179th St, 749 East, s s, 25x95; Arrow Holding Corp. to Denwood Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, mtg $35,000, Aug. 6; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w cor 156th St, 105.11x133.9x99.11x168, P. M. Aug. 7; Hispania Hall Realty Co. to Hispania Holding Co., 80 Nassau St, due Aug. 1, 1924, 6 p. c.; attorney, Albert J. Shaw, 18 East 41st St $50,000

ESTATE James Gordon Bennett; the following P. M. mtgs, dated July 1, 1919, due July 22, 1922, interest as per bond, are recorded to Eugene Higgins, Rodman Wanamaker, and the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York as executors of said estate; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway:

GREENWICH ST, 200, leasehold, July 1; Maximilian R. Seal to Hans Krause, 200 Greenwich Av, due as per notes, 6 p. c.; attorney, Ernest Schaefer, 111 B'way $10,000

IRVING PLACE, 81-83, n w cor 19th St, 50x105.8, bldg loan, Aug. 7; Clarence C. Ries to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, 3 yrs, 6 p. c. and 5¼ p. c. $65,000

LEXINGTON AV, 128, n e corner 29th St, 16.9x35, Aug. 6; Lillian H. Gest to Fred'k Boschen, 8,819 109th St, Richmond Hill, B. of Q., due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $21,000; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St $2,600

LOTS 90 to 94; Julia Fitzgerald, 114 West 75th St $9,480

LOTS 274 to 277; Julia Fitzgerald, 114 West 75th St $14,040

LOTS 140 and 142; Jacob Berkowitz, 225 Jefferson St, Perth Amboy, N. J. $3,940

LOTS 331 and 332; Maurice L. Farber, 1,366 St. Nicholas Av $6,570

LOTS 315 and 316; Orlando W. Bowen, 549 West 113th St $4,200

LOTS 278 and 280; Israel Karesh, 50 West 129th St and another $10,000

LOTS 34 and 35; Mamie Socolow, 1,440 Madison Av $5,040

LOTS 445 to 468; Wilton Holding Corporation, 155 Broadway $39,080

LOTS 97 and 98; Harry Wolfson, 235 East 50th St $4,900

LOTS 227 to 231; Derrygarva Realty Corporation, 551 West 185th St $25,340

LOTS 85 and 86; Philip Goldberg, 108 8th Av $3,080

LOT 188; Ferdinando D. Croce, 860 60th St, Brooklyn $3,220

LOTS 208 and 209; Edward Dowd, 25 West 93d St $3,100

LOTS 99-102; Philip Goldberg, 108 8th Av $5,880

LOTS 103-105; David Saks, 91 Greenpoint Av, Brooklyn $3,360

LOTS 186 and 187; Carlo Garbarini, 668 8th Av $5,700

LOTS 68 and 69; Halifax Realty Co, 21 Convent Av $5,740

LOTS 388-391; Fort Tryon Holding Corporation, 52 West 57th St $19,040

LOTS 246-251; Fort Tryon Holding Corporation, 52 West 57th St $29,400

LOTS 315 and 316; Carlo Garbarini, 666 8th Av $2,600

LOTS 317 and 318; Andrea and Maria Cevini, 158 East 129th St $2,600

LOTS 182-185; Russley Co., Inc., 714 West 181st St $17,080

LOTS 45 and 46; Rose M. Doyle, 220 West 107th St $3,000

LOTS 178-181; Fort Tryon Holding Corp., 52 West 57th St $20,160

LOTS 83-84; Sally Trovato, 601 East 178th St, Bronx $2,200

LOTS 303-304; Orlando W. Bowen, 549 West 113th St $4,410

LOTS 217-220; A. S. M. Realty Co., 236 5th Av $9,240

LOT 324; Marjorie Duis, Alexandria Bay, N. Y. $3,640

LOTS 206-207; Mischner & Schneider, 423 West 120th St $5,040

LOTS 327-328; Ferdinando D. Croce, 860 60th St, Brooklyn $5,040

LOTS 325-326; Ferdinando D. Croce, 860 60th St, Brooklyn $4,340

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 266-68, n e cor 123d St, runs n 88.9x e 110.8x n 25.3x e 25x s 100.11 to St x w 89.3 to begin; Margaret V. O'Reilly, extrx., et al, to Emily Leuthy, 212 East 39th St, due as per bond, 6 p. c., prior mtg $100,000; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $17,500

19TH ST, 147-9 East, n s, 44.1x46, P. M. July 31; Robt. W. Chanler to Gramercy Freehold Co., 258 Broadway, 3 yrs, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $28,000; attorneys, Miehling & K., 258 Broadway $10,000

19TH ST, 145 East, n s, 20x75, P. M., July 31; Robert W. Chanler to Marie A. Wright, 302 W. 79th St, and another, 3 years, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorneys, same $4,000

49TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft e of 5th Av, 33.4x100.5, building loan, Aug. 7; Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, due Feb. 1, 1921, 6 p. c. $200,000

69TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5, P. M., Aug. 1; Nicanor R. Fernandez to Max Cohen, 530 West End Av, executor, &c.; installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorneys, Bandler & H., 2 Rector St $8,000

72D ST, 156 West, s s, 20x102.2, P. M., Aug. 7; Utility Realty Co. to the Republic of Panama, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 B'way $45,000

76TH ST, 22 East, s s, 19x102.2, P. M. Aug. 7; Raymond H. Kutner to Chas. Remsen, at Remsenburg, L. I., 3 yrs; attorneys, Larkin & Perry, 74 Broadway $35,000

112TH ST, 19 East, n s, 19x100.11, P. M., July 20; Bessie Bayevsky to Mary Le Bontillier, 222 W. 23d St, due June 1, 1924, 5¼ p. c.; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St $8,500

SAME PROPERTY, P. M., Aug. 7; Jacob Fahra to Bessie Bayevsky, 37 West 114th St, due Feb. 7, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $8,500; attorney, Samuel Wolbarst, 309 Broadway $1,000

187TH ST, 659 West, n s, 16.8x94.4, P. M., Aug. 7; Mary and John Alexander to Ely Webber, 228 94th St, Brooklyn, installments, prior mtg $3,000; attorney, David J. Gladstone, 99 Nassau St $1,500

Bronx.

BOSTON POST ROAD, s s, adjoining land of Hy. Dickert, 194.8x irregular; F. William Schwiers, Inc., to East Chester Savings Bank, Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gescheidt & T., 620 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $3,000

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 204 ft n e of 170th St, 25x94.11; Charles Sternberg to Henrietta Kaufman, 1,426 Franklin Av, Aug. 1; due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

HAVEMEYER AV, w s, 58 ft n of 12th St, 50x105; Gottlieb Wieland to Mary Dannenfelser, 15 Broadway, Haverstraw, N. Y., Aug. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

JEROME AV, n s, Lot 67, map of New Village Jerome, 25x125; Eduardo Trumbetta and another to Maria Cerullo, 574 East 119th St, prior mtg $3,000, Aug. 6, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

LA SALLE AV, 2,850; Francis Whittle to Emma R. Lehnert, 657 East 24th St, Brooklyn, mtg $4,500, Aug. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Mantinband, 115 Broadway $1,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Dinah Watkins, 2,850 La Salle Av, Aug. 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

LOTS 1 to 24, Block 2868, map of United Real Estate Co. of Nebraska; William L. Phelan, Inc., to Burnside Avenue Realty Co. and another, July 29, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $26,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $28,000, July 29, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same $16,000

VAN BUREN ST, 1,709, w s, 23.6x100; John Toscani and another to August Werner, 1,709 Van Buren St, and another, Aug. 1, due Feb. 1, 1922; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av $1,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 48 ft n of 169th St, 48.4x102; Bella Schaffer to Hy. Breunich, 2,017 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, and another, prior mtg $33,500, Aug. 4, 10 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Breunich, 2,388½ Tiebout Av $10,000

WEEKS AV, 1,561, e s, 20x95; Jacob Bernstein to J. H. Alexander, Jr., Glen Head, L. I., and another, exrs, July 3, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 420 ft e of Prospect Av, 42x100; Reich Building Co. to Sarah J. Brooks, 349 West 56th St, prior mtg $32,250, July 10, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 291 Broadway $5,000

150TH ST, 249 East, n s, 25x118.5; Michele Orsa to Gaetano Di Figlio, 591 Morris Av, Aug. 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

152D ST, s s, 270.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x116.10x50x116.11; Hans Hermansen to Anton Hermansen, 1,073 Teller Av, Aug. 5, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Hermansen, 1,073 Teller Av $6,000

174TH ST, 748-52, s s; two lots, each 36x95; two mtgs, each $5,000; Arrow Holding Corp. to Louis Moening, 158 East 92d St; two prior mtgs, each $23,000, Aug. 6, 7 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Reilly & D., 124 East 86th St $10,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AV A, 1,638; Rose Lutz to Alfred Lehmann, 273 58th St, Brooklyn; attorney, T. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway $100

ELM ST, e s, 55.2 ft s Grand St; John and Sophia Lerch, exrs, to J. and S. Lerch and Sophia Lerch as trustee to Chas. A. Freutel, 1921 Morris Av, Bronx; attorney, R. B. Stringham, 465 E Tremont Av; 2 assignments ....$8,506 and $1

MADISON AV, 1,544; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Herman F. Siemers, 12 West 106th St and 89 Cortlandt St $12,000

MONROE ST, 25; Percy H. Brigham to Wm. W. Rutherford of Patcham, Sussex, England; attorneys, Hoadly, L. & J., 22 William St $12,000

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 59; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Rector, &c., Calvary Church, 103 East 21st St; address, 135 Broadway $3,500

NORFOLK ST, e s, 125 ft n of Rivington St; Isabelle Kutsman and another to Haley Blake, 30 Riverside Drive, et al, as trustees of Staff Savings Fund of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av $22,000

SEAMAN AV, 71; Arlfrd Realty Corp. to Frieda M. Beckert, 22 Seaman Av; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St $10,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 723; Burlock R. Rapell, executors, to Metropolitan Insurance Co.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av $8,000

WEST ST, 410; Edw. M. Souder et al to Wm. Crawford, Monroe, New York; attorney, Robert L. Nash, 1,482 Broadway $3,000

3D AV, 2,161; Dewood Realty Co. to Herman Lange, 235 Columbus Av; attorney, N. Y. T. & M. Co., 135 Broadway $20,000

3D AV, 501; Geo. J. B. Altman to Emigrant Indust. Sav. Bank and Hudson Trust Co. to same; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St; 2 assignments, each $20,000

7TH ST, 12 E; Geo. W. Wickersham and ano, trustee, to Bowery Sav. Bank, 128 Bowery; attorney, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $12,000

77TH ST, 212 West; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Mamie Klein, 320 West 90th St; address, 135 Broadway; interest of $7,500

50TH ST, n s, 74.6 ft e of 11th Av; People's Trust Co., trustee, to People's Trust Co., 181 Montague St, Brooklyn, and ano, exrs, &c; attorney, W. H. Bristol, 181 Montague St, Brooklyn; 2 assignments, each $1

74TH ST, 46 East—Wm. D. Scholle et al., executors, to Scholle Bros., 2 West 72d St, et al., executors; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St $1

127TH ST, 372 West; Ernestine Jacobowsky to Francis X. E. Albert, 301 E 42d St, and Wm. Brokner, 299 Broadway; 2 assignments, each $2,000

132D ST, 50 West; Mary E. Miller to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, trustee $1

Bronx.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 238th St, 98.4x180.6; Mary B. Matthews to Arbria Realty Co.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

3D AV, 3,816; Harriet O. S. Browning to Amelia Loeb, 9 Clarence Av, Arverne, L. I.; attorney, H. M. Levin, 51 Beekman St $14,000

148TH ST, 426 East; Herman Lange to Herman Elfers, 265 Central Park West; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Elfers to Marie Evers, 77 West 73d St.; attorney, same $2,000

181ST ST, 823 East; Amy W. Plympton, executrix, to Amy W. Plympton, 7 Munro Av, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; attorney, John A. Bolles, 154 Nassau St $1

179TH ST, 108 East; August Jacob to Edw. J. Krug, Jr., 632 Minneford Av, City Island, N. Y.; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St $100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 216, Apartments 1 and 2, stoop floor; Harris Shedlinsky to Dr. J. L. Saltzer, 216 East Broadway, 5 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, Marcus A. Sherman, 132 Nassau St $1,020

SAME PROPERTY; same to Hyman Seligson, 1,771 Fulton Av, Bronx, and another, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1919 ....$781

GREENWICH ST, 200; Bernardine J. Kesler et al. to Maximilian Seal, on premises, 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1919; attorney, Ernest Schaefer, 111 Broadway $4,500

LENOX AV, 105, north half of store; 105 Lenox Avenue Corporation to Jeanne Michael, on the premises, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1919; attorney, S. H. Hofstadter, 299 Broadway $2,100

MOTT ST, 121, corner store and basement; Michelina Mangieri to Courumalis & Co., 121 Mott St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorney, Charles Goldenberg, 261 Broadway $900

8TH ST, 662, store and basement; Richard S. Treacy and another to Harry Goldman, 443 Alabama Av, Brooklyn, 7 years from May 1, 1921 ....$3,500

12TH ST, 441-445 East, Apartments 2 and 3, extension 1st floor; Federated Taxpayers' Association to Dr. W. E. Bauman, 441 East 12th St, 3 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, Samuel Weinrib, 302 West 54th St $696

Bronx.

EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 318, all; Ramsey Peugnet and another, indiv. and as exrs. to Bartholomew Schiavone, 2,366 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 3 10-12 years from June 1, 1919; attorneys, Brooker & S., 4,905 3d Av $600

EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 320, all; same to same, 5 years from April 1, 1918; attorney, same $600

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,027, store, &c.; Adeline Eckhoff to Louis J. Levine, 1,027 Southern Boulevard, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1922; attorney, L. J. Levine, 1,027 Southern Boulevard $2,100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

60TH ST, s s, 295 ft e of 10th Av, 80x100; Theodore C. Wood agt Trustees of Columbia College, owner; Lewis P. Fluhrer Co., Inc., contractor (renewal) $2,415.60

Bronx County.

BECK ST, e s, 165 ft s of Leggett Av, 60x125; Tischler Roofing & Sheet Metal Works, Inc., agt Morris Morganstern, owner and contractor $75

PROPERTY bounded on the s by 174th St, on the w by Bronx River, on the n by 177th St, and on the e by property of the N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R., —x—; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. agt Bronx Exposition, Inc., and West Farms Amusement Co., lessees, Estate of William Waldorf Astor, owners, Bronx Exposition, Inc., contractors (renewal) $14,181.66

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 566, and Washington St, 543 and 545; Catherine V. Walsh against Hankinson Realty Co., action to sell under execution; attorney, H. T. Randall.

LUDLOW ST, 157; Sarah Kronman against Annie Lasko et al, partition; attorney, Kurzman & Frank.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 34; 5th Av, 2,023 to 2,037; 124th St, 166 to 172 East; Elsie B. Fowler against Charles H. Powers et al, partition; attorney, J. W. H. Crim.

Bronx.

LOT 135, map of Pearsall Estate; Edmund D. Brizzi against Rosa Weiss et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. S. Marx.

142D ST, 547 East; Mary Fox et al, as executrix, against Katie Donnelly et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. F. Moran.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY
Absolute Auction Sales
Woodmere, L. I.
at 1:30 P. M., at Woodmere Boulevard, near station,
20 Choice Plots and 1 Dwelling.
Liberal Terms. Policies of Title Guarantee Trust Co. Free.

Lawrence, L. I.
at 2:30 P. M., under tent, corner Broadway and Muriel Av.
25 Residential Plots and 1 Residence.
60% on Mortgage. Policies of Title Guarantee Trust Co. Free.

Wavercrest, Far Rockaway, L. I.
at 2:30 P. M., under same tent, at Lawrence, L. I.,
2 Cottages.
(known as 2,366 and 2,381 Brookhaven Av.).
60% on Mortgage.
Phone for particulars, or, better still, attend the sale.
Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer.
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone 6500 Rector.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
A plot of land, 50x100 ft., located on Bogart Av.; one plot of ground 100x100 ft. located on Paulding Av., Morris Park section, Bronx, New York. Inquire of PETER KEELER BUILDING COMPANY, 425 Orange St., Albany, N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE PLACE TO LIVE
At Bay 37th St., near Benson Av., 3 minutes from the bay, 5 minutes from the ocean, yet only a half hour from Manhattan; NEW 7-room stucco Houses and Garages; open every day; evenings by appointment; West End subway to 25th Avenue Station. THE VAUGHN PROPERTIES CORP. Tel. 3754 Bath Beach.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT RICHMOND HILL
ADJOINING KEW GARDENS.
Beautiful stucco dwelling of Colonial type consisting of 8 rooms and 2 baths, in best location, on ample plot, every modern convenience and appurtenance. House built less than 1 year ago and equipped with screens, awnings, shrubbery and other extras. Owner going to Europe and must sell at once. The price is $16,000 and is a bargain. Can give possession quickly. Address or phone
H. R. WILLIAMS & SON,
11,466 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I. Phone 156 Richmond Hill.
Not open Saturday after 12 M. or Sunday.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE
OVERLOOKING L. I. SOUND.
House 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage; Colonial type; plot 100x194; shrubbery, rose and vegetable garden. Price $35,000.
HOME REALTY CO.,
New Rochelle Trust Co. Building, Room 33. Phone 387 New Rochelle, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
AT LAKE MAHOPAC
California bungalows, situated in most beautiful section, near New York; permanent water rights. Only 1 hour and 50 minutes from N. Y. If you are looking for a bungalow where you can have all conveniences this is the place; easy terms.
Mahopac Point Corp., 1 Madison Av.
Telephone Gramercy—2577.

RYE, NEW YORK
I have for sale a few desirable lots near Oakland Beach, 120x100, for $4,000, and 50-foot lots for $2,500.
Write, Call or Phone C. S. FAULKNER, Real Estate Office, Facing Rye Railroad Station. Phone 123 Rye.

For Rent Unfurnished
AT NEW ROCHELLE
12-room house, 3 baths, all modern improvements; plenty of ground with tennis court; $200 per month.
HOME REALTY CO.
New Rochelle Trust Co. Building, Room 33. Phone 387 New Rochelle, N. Y.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER, NEARBY CONNECTICUT AND NORTH SHORE, L. I., PROPERTIES—INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.
Fifteen Minutes from Penn Station.
9 Room House for Sale.
Plot 75x100—4 minutes' walk from depot. Ready for occupancy Sept. 15. About $21,000; easy terms.
Cord Meyer Development Co.
68 William Street, New York City. Phone 1960 John. Forest Hills, Long Island. Phone 6266 Forest Hills.

Kensington
NEW homes of distinction, nearing completion, at Great Neck, L. I. One ready for occupancy August 15th, others Sept. 1st. Send for plans and full particulars. Prices $25,000 up.
Attractive offerings along the North Shore of Long Island.
Finlay Realty Company
Phone 5921 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

IDEAL COUNTRY ESTATE
Within 30 Miles of New York.
In the most prominent section of Nassau County, consisting of about 125 acres of fertile land, large, old-fashioned, well-built house, in excellent repair, standing on imposing elevation, commanding one of the finest views on Long Island; situated on macadam road, within 3 miles of express Long Island Railroad station.
For sale—price $90,000—on liberal terms.
Apply Box 468, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

OCEANSIDE, L. I.
For Sale—8-room house and large barn, and 5 acres of grounds. Interior of house has been newly decorated, all improvements; $20,000. 169 School St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE FOR RENT
295 Lafayette St.
20 FOOT CEILING
3 STREET ENTRANCES
6,000 Sq. Ft. Rent $5,000.
BRETT & GOODE CO.
582 5th Ave. "Bryant 695"

BEDFORD GARAGE FOR RENT.
Center of Brooklyn's Auto District.
9,000 SQUARE FEET—LATEST EQUIPMENT.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED.
D. W. HYLAND, 215 MONTAGUE ST., B'KLYN.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MODERN FACTORY FOR SALE.
216-226 High St., at Lackawanna Station, in the heart of Newark, N. J.
70,000 Square Feet Floor Space. Very Heavy Construction.
Sprinklers; A. D. T. automatic fire alarm system; electric freight elevator; large power plant; electric transmission.
WALTER BAKER CO. 756 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Manufacturer
desires from 3,000 to 5,000 square feet of space. Must be located between 33rd and 51st Sts. and 5th and 9th Aves. Address A 850 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Osborne
N. W. CORNER
57TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.
Large, Light Rooms and Bath. High ceilings.
FIREPROOF BUILDING
AGENT ON PREMISES.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

ATTENTION!! $10,000,000 LOANABLE. LONG TERM CONSTRUCTION MORTGAGES; MINIMUM AMORTIZATION; BUSINESS OR APARTMENT PROPERTIES. EXCELSIOR ESTATES CO., 135 BROADWAY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Five-story new-law avenue corner apartment, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with stores on ground floor; unusually well built; near subway station; will net 20% on $25,000 cash investment; a decided bargain. Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d St.

Lessees.—Newly purchased flats, apartments, lofts, fully rented; magnificent condition; wonderful opportunities for lessees. Browning, 110 West 49th.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

INVESTIGATE.

Choice corner, 100x100, near subway station; suitable for factory; worth $12,000, sacrifice for $6,000; terms to suit. Samuel Cowen, 1,200 Intervale Av., Bronx.

University Heights Residence. — Beautiful brick, 3 story; 50x100; 11 rooms, 3 baths; large garage; price $30,000; cannot be reproduced under $40,000. For further information write Apt. 8, 3,905 Broadway.

Large private residence; excellent location; fine site apartment house. H 164 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

IDEAL FLATBUSH HOME.

Modern 3-story frame house; very attractive; 12 rooms, 2 baths, large billiard and living rooms, open fire, all improvements; beautifully located; excellent condition; private double garage. Price $15,000; bargain. Phone Midwood 5284-W.

FLATBUSH CORNER.

Two-family brick corner; 5 and bath and 6 and bath; oak throughout; separate furnaces; good as new; $8,800; cash, $5,500; mortgage, $3,300. J. W. Parkin, 2,202 Beverly Road, Sole Agent.

Only $10,500 for charming house, Prospect Park South section; large plot; no broker. Spencer, 154 Nassau St., New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Build this Fall and make first payment on the property in 3 years; choice one or more lots with every city convenience; five minutes' walk to New Haven station, Mount Vernon or Pelham. Particulars from Prunier, 33 Brookside, Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Hawthorne.—For sale, ¾ acre; house, six rooms; artesian well, lawn, fruit, flowers, shade, garage; 3 minutes station; commuting distance. Samuel H. Spears.

Larchmont's best home proposition; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. Phone 1231 Bryant.

House, all improvements; four master bedrooms, two baths; servant quarters; ¾ acre ground. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

The finest corner on the finest street in the best town in Long Island—

FREEPORT.

Plot 125x200; house has 11 rooms; 3 fine baths, every improvement; garage for 3 cars; $17,000; easily worth $25,000. Geo. E. Wheeler, 15 Rail Road Av., Freeport, N. Y. Opposite depot. Phone 438.

FREEPORT BARGAIN.

9 Rooms; every improvement; garage, fruit, shade, lawn; 4 blocks from depot; $9,500; easily worth $13,000. Phone 438. Geo. E. Wheeler, 15 Rail Road Av., Freeport, N. Y. Opposite depot.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.

7 fine rooms; every improvement; steam heat, plot 50x115; price $4,100; terms. Geo. E. Wheeler, 15 Rail Road Av., Freeport, L. I. Opposite depot. Phone 438.

PLANDOME, L. I.

I will sell my 10-room, hollow tile residence for $17,000; occupancy Oct. 1. Stewart Hemingway, 50 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 5962.

Flushing, L. I., about 45 acres; reduced from $6,000 to $3,500 per acre; good terms; lots opposite sell for $750. Kissam Bros. Co., Queens, L. I. Phone 6150 Hollis.

Cedarhurst.—For sale, 10 room stucco house, 100x100; large porch, garage; parquet floors, steam heat. Tel. 6005 Harlem or 1059 Far Rockaway.

Forty to ninety acres north shore Long Island; vineyard, fruit trees. J 506 Times Downtown.

Ocean and bay, fine 7 acre place, Long Island; $9,500; easy terms. Gilbert Elliott, 154 Nassau St., New York.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

HOUSES AT JAMAICA, HOLLIS AND QUEENS, $4,000 to $15,000. See me. HENRY PRICE, 5 Herriman Av., Jamaica.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—New 7-room craftsman home, sleeping porch, tile bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, steam heat, gas, electricity; all improvements; near station, schools, churches; superior neighborhood; 28 minutes N. Y. City; 8c commutation; $1,000 cash; balance on terms. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Telephone John 5047.

For Sale.—A 9-room stucco house, in first class condition, at Summit, N. J.; lot 110x165; large one-car brick garage; select residential section; 8 minutes from D., L. & W. station; price $17,500; mortgage $7,500; cash required. Bertram Cunnyngham, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Factories for sale or to let, and built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Modern houses, $5,000, $7,500, terms. Dinnebell, 98 Larch Av., Bogota, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut Shore.—A charming Winter home, Italian exterior, stunning interior, 10 rooms, 3 baths; double garage; servant's quarters; close to open Sound with wonderful views; private bathing; tennis and golf; 5 minutes to Stamford Station. F. L. Field, 187 Main St., Stamford, Conn.

Wanted.—Successful seashore development, Long Island Sound, Conn.; 200 remaining lots; owner deceased; heirs settling estate require experienced party to sell same; liberal commission. Box 306, New London, Conn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Factories, factory sites, warehouses and waterfront property for sale or lease. Harvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 20 acres, 350 full bearing fruit trees; new house, 7 rooms; barn; 50 fat fowl; acres growing vegetables; cow, farming implements, pig; five miles out; one mile from station; title perfect; immediate possession; $6,300; $2,000 cash. J. B. Swezey, Patchogue, L. I.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

100-acre farm, near large city; only $4,500; easy payments or exchange. Gilbert Elliott, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

For sale, 10-room 3-story and basement private house; West 120th St., between 7th and Lenox. Apply I. Wolins, 292 Church St. Phone Canal 4154.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—House, 8 rooms and bath, near 180th St. "L"; $7,000. Dale, 83 Manor Road, Staten Island.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

Westchester County.

SCARSDALE.—Give us an opportunity to help you build your own home on very liberal terms in the Edgemont Estate, the finest suburb in Westchester, only 40 minutes to New York via electric service; macadam roads, brick sidewalks, sewers, and water. We are offering lots and plots at pre-war prices. Scarsdale-Edgemont Corp., 1 Madison Av. 2577 Gramercy.

To sublet in charming residential park in New Rochelle, from Sept. 1 or thereabouts, for about 6 to 8 months, as desired, tastefully furnished dwelling; 9 rooms, 2 baths, gas and electric light, grounds 100x200; garden; small garage; use of tennis court; rent $250 per month. Telephone 3002 New Rochelle.

GREAT BARGAIN
AT NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Beautiful 10-room house, 3 baths; gas, electricity; large plot of ground; asking price $18,000. Home Realty Co., Room 33, New Rochelle Trust Co. Bldg., New Rochelle, N. Y.

For sale, New Rochelle, N. Y.; eleven-room house on plot 75x150; garage on property; convenient to railroad station, business section of town, and Long Island Sound; price $13,500. Write E. H. Guest, 16 Lafayette St., New Rochelle, or phone New Rochelle 127 at 6:30 any evening.

Houses, all improvements, best residential section, immediate possession, $5,500 to $18,000 and up. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Long Island.

For Sale in Hempstead.—Attractive home, built after prize plan; artistic and thoroughly modern; gas, electricity, hot water heat, hardwood floors; large living room with fireplace, dining room with fireplace; hall and kitchen on first floor; four bedrooms and bath; good attic and cemented cellar; front and side porches, former glass inclosed; unusually beautiful grounds; corner lot, 100x250; forty trees, fine hedge, many shrubs and plants; well-built garage; quiet, refined location, four blocks from station; $12,000. G. H. Blanchard, owner, 44 Terrace Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE, GRAY TOWER, BEERS PLACE.
FULLY FURNISHED, LARGE GROUNDS,
DOUBLE BALCONIES, TWENTY ROOMS,
FIVE BATHROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM,
MOTOR HOUSE, CHAUFFEURS ROOMS.
HOUSE CAN BE SEEN 2 TO 5 P. M.
JAMES L. BEERS,
FOOT OF CENTRAL AVENUE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

For Sale or Lease.—Stucco tile roof house, 31 minutes from Pennsylvania and Flatbush Av. stations; first floor consists of living room 30 by 18, large fireplace, dining room 24 by 16, large fireplace, kitchen, butler's pantry, large screened porch; second floor, 4 large bedrooms and bath; third floor 2 rooms and bath; immediate possession. Call Barclay 9236-7-8 for appointment.

A real home; seven rooms and bath; Colonial type of architecture; surrounded by beautiful homes; at electric station; thirty-eight minutes from Broadway; convenient to golf and beaches; $8,500, terms; the opportunity of the season; must sell. Address G. M., 159 Times.

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE.

Long Beach (West End.)—5 rooms, wiring and plumbing, $1,950; easy terms.

SUNSET BUNGALOW CO.,
1,335 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Stagg 2600.

Springfield, L. I.—35 minutes from N. Y.; house, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; 10 minutes from station; almost an acre of ground, all planted; chickens; sacrifice. Rabe, Springfield, L. I.

Seven-room house for sale, 2 blocks from subway station; improvements; reasonable. Call evenings or Sunday. 55 Hunt St., Corona, N. Y.

New York State.

FOR SALE.

Farm of about 10 acres, suitable for fruit or poultry, good dwelling with 10 rooms, situate about half-mile from railroad station; price $1,800.

Large grist mill, situate about 100 feet from railroad switch, 22 feet water fall, 60 horse power turbine water wheel; can also be used as a feed store; large dwelling suitable for two families, and about three acres of land; price $3,700.

Beautiful lake estates, dwellings with all modern improvements and situate in the heart of Dutchess County.

Farms, Prices $800 and up.

Thomas W. Dean, Real Estate and Insurance, Millbrook, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let

New Jersey.

NEW SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT.

Four, five, and six rooms and bath; fine lawns; large yards; rents, $24 to $38. SEE MR. BLACK, ROOM 310 GLOBE BLDG., 800 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

New 6-room craftsman style home, tiled bath, steam heat, electricity, fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, garden, lawn; 30 commutation, West Shore and Susquehanna R. R.; low price, easy terms; also a two-family house cheap. HENSCHEL, 5th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Tels. 1461-J Hackensack, 3823 Cortlandt.

For Sale.—Three beautiful bungalows, up-to-date in every respect; all improvements, with and without garage; large plots of ground; genuine bargains; price only $5,500. Don't buy until you see these. Erie R. R., 20 miles New York City. J. B. Bloomer, Hillsdale, N. J.

Eight-room home on famous Barnegat Bay, ½ mile from best fishing and gunning grounds; two acres land, barn, garage, fruit and nut trees; bargain at $2,500. Apply A. W. Kelley, Barnegat, N. J.

ORANGE HOUSE.

12 rooms, 2 baths; best section. 2 acres of land; price, $10,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Montclair, N. J.—Price $10,500; 631 Grove St., 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; large lot and barn. For particulars see Owner, 631 Grove St., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Cresskill, N. J.—House, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; large plot; garage; price $5,000; another 7-room, $5,000. Riegel, Moraine Drive, or phone Greeley 2961.

Beautiful stucco home with all improvements; must sacrifice; easy terms. H 632 Times Downtown.

Beautiful home with all improvements; must sell; cheap; easy commuting. W. Buckley, 261 Broadway. Tel. 5526 Barclay.

At Westfield.—Houses for sale; moderate $5,000 up; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Ten-room residence in fashionable section of Newark; a real home for $25,000. Write H. Hartdegen, 540 Parker.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted—To rent house, at once; all modern improvements; short distance from New York City. E. F., 21 Clyde St., Jamaica. Phone 1689-J Jamaica.

Early September, modern nine room suburban house; unfurnished; rent $125. W 183 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH WEST.

Five-room bungalow, with improvements, near ocean, for rent furnished; reasonable. Call on Thos. J. Walsh.

BUNGALOW to Sublet.—4 rooms; Beach 51st St., George Court, Bungalow No. 3, Edgemere, L. I.; reasonable price; can be seen Sunday, 1-4 P. M.

GREAT NECK.—8 rooms, 2 baths; vegetable garden; near golf; garage; immediate possession; $700 season. Phone Riverside 3760.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted by principal, for rent or cash purchase, moderate priced suburban home, refined neighborhood, within one hour lower Broadway, 5 to 8 rooms, improvements, large lot, shade; possession by May; particulars, very lowest terms. W 790 Times Downtown.

Wanted, by family of three, to lease or rent, for one year or less, beginning Sept. 15, comfortably furnished, modern, 4, 5 or 6 room cottage in good residential section of either Yonkers, Pelham, Mt. Vernon or New Rochelle. Reply fully to C. E. Arnold, Room 2027, 42 Broadway.

WANTED.—From Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, 8 to 10-room furnished house; garage; waterfront; within two hours of New York; two in family; no children. C. E. Groesbeck, phone Plaza 2879, 375 Park.

FURNISHED country or suburban home, within 40 miles of New York, Westchester county, to be occupied by responsible couple only from now to about Nov. 1; references. H. H. L., room 852, 1,328 Broadway.

Husband and wife looking for furnished bungalow in isolated area. V 218 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For Rent.—Storeroom or entire three-story building, 20 by 280 feet, in the main business section of Reading, Penn., (110,000 population,) on Lincoln Highway; first floor, 20 by 120 feet; at present time used as a cafe; suitable for any retail business and especially desirable for auto salesroom and service station. Address Henry Loeb, 346 Penn St., Reading, Penn.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STS.
8-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG.
STORE, BASEMENT, AND 2 FLOORS.
42,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY,
OR ANY BROKER.

Reinforced concrete building, containing 250,000-275,000 square feet; three freight elevators, two passenger elevators; rental 40c. per square foot; immediate occupancy. Charles Fall, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Newark, N. J.—7,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

For rent, waterfront and railroad siding property, long or short term leases, suitable for industrial development. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Large, light parlor floor for business and living purposes; 20x50; opposite Bloomingdale's. 143 East 60th St. Inquire in grocery.

Storage space, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 33-184; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Two well lighted lofts, 35x65, downtown. Kennelly, 09 Dey St. Cortlandt 7824.

LOFTS, STORES, OFFICES, BUILDINGS. Stanley S. Woolley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 2874.

55th St., 243 West, (near Broadway.)—2,500 foot loft to let.

Office, 220 square feet; also desk room. Apply Room 302, 10 Wall St.

Brooklyn.

Three-story basement, semi-fireproof building, 13,000 square feet; elevator, heat; suitable for any line manufacturing or storage; immediate possession. Baffa & Dixon, 179 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 148.

New Jersey.

Brick building, containing 25,000 square feet; Babcock boilers, Crocker-Wheeler generator; plot 100x100; price $65,000. Charles Fall. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—A good-sized loft, within 75 miles of New York City, to be used for factory purposes; vicinity must offer a sufficient supply of female labor. M. S., 809 Times Downtown.

For motor truck repair or service shop, 6,000 to 10,000 square feet; about half space required on ground floor; immediately; New York, Brooklyn or Long Island City. W 115 Times.

Loft, sprinklered, or small building, about 3,000 square feet, for offices and display rooms, motion pictures, Manhattan or Queens; easy access to Times Square. Write Harry Raver, 1,400 Broadway.

Loft wanted for waist manufacturer; 50x100, or larger, in manufacturing vicinity in Harlem, Bronx, Brooklyn, or near New York. B N 819 Times Downtown.

300 square feet for advertising office at once between 23d St. and 42d St., 4th Av. and Broadway. Price $75-$80. W 178 Times.

Large building, suitable for storage warehouse, 55th St. to 125th St., west side, or will buy established business. B 125 Times.

Office wanted, either up or down town, about 400 square feet; purely commercial business. Phone Madison Square 2633.

Artist, employed commercially during day, wants to rent furnished studio evenings; reasonable. B 112 Times.

Wanted—Desk space or small office; references. A 496 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., cor. Lexington Av., (165.)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, 2 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, $20 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH ST., 4 East.—Attractively furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; until Oct. or longer. Call 12-5, Gould.

51ST ST., 40 EAST.

Attractively furnished one-two-three room apartments, by month or year; meals.

93D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, $50 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

30TH ST., 1 WEST.—Furnished 2 room and bath apartment to rent; $100 per month. Apply Logan.

39TH, 54 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished; roof garden. Supt.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Two rooms, handsomely furnished; bath; gentlemen; $35 monthly.

51ST, 355 WEST.—Irvington Hall, near Broadway; 3-4 rooms; high-class furnished elevator apts., bath, kitchenette; complete housekeeping.

52D ST., 43 WEST.—Suite, two large rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, exclusive apartment.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

55TH ST., (cor. 7th Av., The Regal.)—Modern elevator apartment house; newly furnished; hotel service; 1 and 2 rooms and bath; $65 to $150; references required.

57TH ST., 340 WEST, (near Broadway.)—The Clintonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two-three rooms and bath, $18 weekly up; references required.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Rodin studio, large duplex, handsomely furnished, antique; bedroom, bath, kitchenette; $350 monthly. Tel. 1059 Circle.

58TH, 168 WEST, (Near Carnegie.)—Kitchenette apartment, high class and luxurious; roof garden; outdoor sleeping porch; maid; year's lease. 1253 Circle. Prescott.

69TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3-room apartments, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $45 up.

73D ST, 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath; moderate weekly and monthly rates. Suites, $45 per room and up.

74TH, 45 WEST.—MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR; PRIVATE BATH, SHOWER, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; SEPARATE KITCHEN; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER, GLASSWARE; REASONABLE.

75TH, 2 WEST. — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 1, 2, and 3 ROOM KITCHENETTE SUITES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; ELECTRICITY; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

76TH, 178 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, private bath; kitchenette; electricity.

77TH, 142 WEST. — Apartment, unusually well furnished, 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; all improvements, including service.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Very nice 3-room furnished apt.; piano. Can be seen by appointment. Schuy. 7297, Apt. 3D.

81ST, 157 WEST.—Parlor floor, 2 rooms and kitchenette; private house.

82D, 6 WEST.—Floor, furnished or unfurnished; private house; references required.

83D, 4 WEST.—3 furnished rooms, kitchenette, bath; ground floor; private entrance.

87TH, 48 WEST.—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; SUMMER RATES.

90S, near Riverside Drive.—Eight rooms, two baths, $225; or unfurnished; immediate possession. Particulars, 'phone Riverside 3766.

109TH, 107 WEST.—Capitol, Academy 1611, 215 Manhattan Av., Alcazar, Academy 1710, 2 to 6 rooms, completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator; $45-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

117TH, 155 WEST, (Corner 7th Av.)—8 extra large rooms; southern exposure.

127TH ST., 600 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside, cool apartment, 2 bedrooms; living room; kitchen; near Riverside Drive; subway station, $90.

127TH ST., 600 WEST.—Four-room apartment, outside; will rent for one or two months; $90.

142D, 619 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, large and small, overlooking Hudson.

143D, 619 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Three-room suite; gas, electricity, phone; kitchen privileges; $15. Apart. Three.

172D, 700 WEST, Corner Fort Washington Av.—3-4-5 extra large rooms; new building. St. Nicholas 4340.

181ST, 736 WEST, (Near Fort Washington Av.)—2, 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms; elevator; 2 blocks subway. St. Nicholas 9236.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified.—For long and short leases furnished consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs.
Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information; linen and maid service, if desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 6th and 9th Av. L; 5th Av. bus lines stop at door; reference essential.
Weekly rentals at special rates.

BROADWAY, 3089 (122d St.)—Buckingham Apts., 4 beautiful rooms, newly decorated, enameled, reasonable.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

Handsome four-room apartment, first-class house; $125. Cathedral 5825.

Renting Specialist. — Personally inspected first-class furnished apartments; avoid hunting. Cathedral 5825.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (corner 135th.)—Apartment to lease, southern exposure, 5-6-7 rooms; possession Oct. 1, at attractive rents; West Point view apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 604.—To sublet for 1 or 2 months attractive apartments, 10 rooms, 3 baths, facing Hudson; exceptional Summer value. Apt. 2, South.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 604.—Two large rooms, private bath; references. Apartment 2 South. Call before noon or after 6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Five charming rooms, artistically furnished; long, short lease. Cathedral 10055.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240, at 96th St.—Fireproof apartment hotel, 2 rooms, $100.

Two sunny rooms, bath apartment; high-class house; appointment. Audubon 4186, Smith.

Furnished—Westchester County.

South 7th Av., 558.—Five rooms; modern; garden, garage optional; completely furnished; convenient, select location; moderate rent. Phone 528-J Mt. Vernon.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH ST., 120 EAST.
8 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR APARTMENT; 3 OPEN FIREPLACES.

36TH ST., 163 EAST.—Exclusive, Murray Hill; new building, elevator, studio apartments, 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath, kitchenettes, open fireplaces, roof gardens; $1,200 to $2,500; one doctor's apartment; ready Sept. 1. Apply premises.

87TH ST., 51 EAST.
6 rooms, all improvements, electric light; $75.

PARK AV., 933.
5 rooms, all improvements; $50.

87TH ST., 56 EAST.—High type apartment, 6 rooms, $1,400; suitable for doctor.

89TH, 22 EAST.—Two to four rooms; high-class elevator apartments, furnished and unfurnished.

93D ST., cor. Madison Av.—Apartment hotel; corner suite, 2 rooms and bath, beautiful, unfurnished; $40 per room up. Hotel Ashton.

APARTMENTS TO LEASE.
1,337 MADISON AV., CORNER 94TH ST.
7, 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths.
Rent $1,350 to $1,800.
Inquire Superintendent on Premises.

1,427 MADISON AV., near 98th St.,
"THE LORRAINE"—Elevator Apartments.
6 ROOMS, $65-$75 per month.
I. Lincoln Seide Co., 1,424 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 785, (66th.)—Entire second floor, three beautiful rooms, bath, electricity, non-housekeeping; furnished, unfurnished; reference essential.

Unfurnished—West Side.

7TH AV., 859, (corner 55th St.—A very desirable corner 3-room apartment suitable for doctor or dentist; price $1,800 per year.

18-26 WEST 43D ST.
Apartments of 2 or more rooms and bath, with or without kitchenette. Apply Walter J. Salmon, 17 West 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 47.

60TH, 17 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, open fireplaces, $100 per month.

70TH, 209 WEST. — Unusual; 1-2-3 room apartment, with, without, kitchenette; select.

86TH ST., 330 WEST.
Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, including maid service, gas and electricity; $100.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large room, extra large bath; light housekeeping; $55 month.

97TH ST., 28 WEST.—Eight rooms; electricity; exclusive block, near Central Park West; possession Sept. 1. Janitor, on premises, or phone Worth 2468.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 416, (at 179th St.) 4 rooms and bath, elevator, $60; immediate possession. See superintendent or phone Reiss, 9660 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.
2, 3, and 4 rooms, non-housekeeping; nine-story fireproof elevator apartment house; immediate possession and October 1st, $90 per month and up.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., (191st to 192d Sts.—4 to 8 room apartments. Apply Superintendent.

WEST END AV., 674, (93d.)—Remodeled, sunny apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

THE BELNORD,
165th St., corner Hoe Av.
Modern, high-class, fireproof,
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
4, 5, 7 rooms, 1-2 baths; Oct. 1 or earlier. Superintendent. Tel. 807 Intervale.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted.—A furnished apartment, beginning Oct. 1, 1919, for 8½ months; require four master bedrooms and two baths, also maid's room, bath. The very highest reference will be given. The renter will provide his own linen and silver. Location between 70th and 88th, Riverside, West End, or Central Park West, or side streets between West End and Riverside. Willing to pay up to $425 a month for 8½-month period. Address at once, B 855 Times Annex.

Well-known gentleman concert pianist wishes 7 or 8 room furnished apartment for Oct. 1, majority outside rooms, refined neighborhood, 72d to 157th West, suitable music studio, residence combined; lease; limit $150 monthly. Write T. H. A., 288 Columbus Av.

Want furnished apartment for September, October, November; 4 large master's bedrooms; 3 servants' bedrooms; highest references. Address I. McK., P. O. Box 865 Downtown.

Gentleman, wife, wish six rooms between 72d, 100th St, West Side; bank, city references given. Telephone Riverside 3766.

Couple wants 5-room apartment, Oct. 1 to June 1. N 269 Times.

Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED. — Two-room kitchenette and six-room apartment wanted, not above 86th St., east and west; both apartments must be in very fine neighborhood and in the very highest type of building; give full particulars. J 58 Times.

Six-seven rooms; all improvements; good section New York-Brooklyn; $40-$50; immediate. J 547 Times Downtown.

TWO ROOMS, kitchen or kitchenette, bath, Sept. 1; West Side. W. 172 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

25TH ST. & LEXINGTON AV., (n. e. corner, Hotel Belmore.)—Exceptionally nice, light rooms with private baths, $10-$12 weekly.

30TH ST., (Corner Lexington Av., 163.)—Exclusively for women; $7 weekly and up, with use of bath; $9 weekly and up, with private bath $12 weekly; cozy, cool, comfortable; rooms en suite. Hotel Rutledge.

36TH, 12 EAST.—High-class large and small rooms, with bath.

53D, 61 EAST.—Large, comfortable double room, private bath; breakfast; valet service.

72D, 203 EAST.—Bedroom, sitting room, and bath; $40 month.

82D, 130 EAST.—Large room, running hot water; phone private; $5. Kahn.

86TH, 120 EAST.—Front room, elevator, phone, electric light; $3.50; gentleman. Colleran.

HOTEL AMSTERDAM,
25TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
Summer rates to permanents; all conveniences; scrupulously clean rooms; $6 per week and up; with bath, $3 per day and up, without bath, $1 per day and up.

LEXINGTON AV., 601.—Beautiful, large, cozy room, modern conveniences, home comforts; private house; gentlemen; reasonable; near subway; telephone.

LEXINGTON, 1,476.—Elegant parlor and bedroom, electricity, bath, piano; subway. Tuthill.

MADISON AV., 735, (corner 64th.)—Extra large airy rooms, private bath; also single rooms, $5 and $12; electricity, gas.

MADISON AV., 785, (66th.)—Attractive single front rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large room with private bath; Summer rates; references.

22D, 350 WEST.—Beautiful 2-room suites; select house; references.

23D, 354 WEST.—Nice, cool room for gentleman; electricity, hot water; reference.

40TH, 60 WEST.—Rooms to let, gentlemen only; also basement for small business.

43D, 11 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath, electricity, $6, $7; gentlemen.

48TH, 32 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Attractive, large rooms, bath, $15; medium, $10.

50TH, 226 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished; running water; elevator; 7th floor. Circle 6411.

57TH, 362 WEST.—Elegant, large front room, suitable two; electricity; parquet floor, telephone.

59TH, 220 WEST, (Central Park South.)—Medium size room; lavatory, closets, electricity; $10. Langdon.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.
Basement front, kitchenette privileges.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive front room, private bath; single $8; private family.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ONE FLIGHT, BAY WINDOWS, PRIVATE BATH, SHOWER, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, parlor floor, furnished, unfurnished; also basement.

71ST ST., 30 WEST.
Studio room, private bath; other rooms.

73D, 129 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, electricity, phone, bath; business men only.

73D, 136 WEST.—Medium and small rooms; electricity. Telephone Columbus 4135.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large second floor front; private bath, electricity; references.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium-sized room, private bath; gentleman only.

74TH, 45 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT BASEMENT WITH ALCOVE, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; ELECTRICITY.

74TH, 33 WEST.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOM, RUNNING WATER; PERFECTLY APPOINTED; PRIVATE HOME; $10.

74TH, 3-5 WEST, (near Park).—Beautiful choice, clean, large, small rooms; refined house; excellent table; board optional.

74TH, 102 WEST. — Rooms, with, without private bath; excellent board; table guests.

76TH, 178 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; electricity; newly decorated; small room.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Large, light, furnished room; electricity, bath, gas; $10 per week.

76TH, 176 WEST.—Exceptionally well-kept, clean double room; reasonable. Vincon.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished home; electricity; large room; private bath; other rooms.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, private bath, electricity; Summer rates.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Well furnished large rooms, with, without private bath; kitchenette privileges.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Cheerful, large room; bath adjoining; private house. Schuyler 4093.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; running water; furnished three-room suite; refined.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, twin beds, refined house, breakfast.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room with bath; breakfast privilege; also small room; references.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—One-two rooms, baths; kitchenette privileges; $18, $22, $35.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms, bathroom, electricity, phone; gentleman, business couple; $72.

80TH, 120 WEST.—Two square rooms, each suitable 2 persons.

81ST, 29 WEST, (facing Manhattan Park).—Cosy front single room, electricity; continuous hot water; phone, parlors, elegant private home.

81ST, 29 WEST.—Large front basement room, southern exposure, running water, electricity, steam.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant 2-room suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, maid service, phone.

81ST, 157 WEST.—Attractive hall room; gentlemen preferred.

82D, 20 WEST.—In university professor's home, large rooms, business and professional people preferred; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, electricity; refined house; gentlemen; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—2d floor, beautifully furnished; bath; light housekeeping; smaller rooms; references.

82D, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room; running water; kitchenette privilege; electricity, telephone; reference.

82D, 155 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms, bath, electricity, telephone, running water.

82D, 319 WEST, (Riverside.)—Beautiful large front room; also medium size room.

82D, 450 WEST END.—Suite, three large rooms, one beautifully furnished; private bath, shower; maid service. Schuyler 5605.

84TH, 130 WEST.—Comfortable room, near bath; electricity; telephone; $5. Harth.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Furnished room, high-class elevator apartment, running hot and cold water, electricity, phone; $6, also small room $5. Wade.

85TH, 101 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Second floor; high-class house; gentlemen preferred.

86TH, 206 WEST, (6 East)—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, double; elevator, shower.

87TH ST., 340 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large parlor suite; $30 weekly; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

87TH, 48 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, DISHES, LINEN, SILVER; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

88TH ST., WEST, (Near Park.)—Private family; room, with use of parlor, $8; gentlemen only. J 368 Times.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, all modern conveniences, suitable two, three, four.

89TH ST., 17 WEST.—Large, front, with dressing room; electricity; parquet floors; kitchenette; exclusive.

89TH, 70 WEST. — Select house; double rooms; private bath; single; lavatory; electricity.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Large and medium room, running water, adjoining bath; electricity.

92D, 60 WEST.—Two-room suite with private wash room; also single and double; table board exceptional; all conveniences.

92D, 214 WEST, (Corner Broadway, Apt. 6A.)—Unusual rooms, running water, elevator; business gentleman only.

92D, 30 WEST.—Back parlor, beautifully furnished; also other room.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large cool front room, constant hot water, electricity; gentlemen.

93D, 303 WEST.—Two very large, exclusive rooms, each with private bath.

95TH ST., 330 WEST.—Clean, comfortable two-room suite. Apply before 3, after 5, Apt. 70.

97TH, WEST.—Room, two meals, private family; $11. Riverside 1624.

100TH ST.—Comfortable, large room, facing Broadway, for one or two; kitchen privileges. 2,647 Broadway, Apt. 7, north.

105TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; private house. Phone 1090 Academy.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence, 3 spacious, airy rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; single, double rooms; moderate.

108TH ST., (2,790 Broadway.)—One large, light room; fireplace, electricity, telephone; use kitchen; good neighborhood; congenial people; $25 month.

110TH ST., 509 WEST, (Apt. 2D.)—Attractive front room, southern exposure, mahogany furnished; gentlemen.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—Artistic room, one or two gentlemen; near Drive. Bennett.

116TH, (on Claremont.)—Front room, overlooking Columbia; ladies. Morningside 5136. Apartment 22.

169TH, 600 WEST.—Richly furnished outside room and bath; gentleman preferred. Apt. 62.

BROADWAY, 2,647, (100th-101st Sts.)—Good-sized bedroom, well furnished; running water; kitchen privileges. Apt. 7, north.

BROADWAY, 3,089. — Large room; no other roomers. Buckingham, Apt. 41. 4790 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 428.—Large room, facing park; $8. Academy 4126. Husband.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Desirable room for lady, kitchen privileges, $5 per week; elevator. Apt. 37.

CONVENT AV., 330.—Large room adjoining bath, private house, immediate. Audubon 4925.

IN strictly private bachelor apartment, one room to rent to particular young man; must furnish highest references. D 12 Times.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Medium-sized; separate lavatory; wardrobe; bath across hill; gentleman only; references. H. E. Pine, (Christian.)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Couple, alone, offer large room, private bath, dressing room, exclusive apartment, to refined gentleman; reasonable. N 302 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 116th.)—Refined private family will rent large room, two gentlemen or business couple. Morning. 1339.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Delightful suite, facing Hudson; front room; private bath. Hale.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (cor. 80th.)—Two large rooms overlooking water; magnificently furnished.

WEST END AV., 265.—Attractively furnished suites; large rooms with bath; small rooms with bath adjoining at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1535.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select house; double rooms; private bath; single; lavatory; electricity.

WEST END AV., 237, (71st St.)—Suite with bath; single room. Tel. Columbus 9059.

WEST END AV., 896, (103.)—Large room, alcove, private bath; $12. Academy 2697.

WEST END AV., 818.—Rooms, conveniences; gentlemen preferred. Phone Riverside 4909.

Long Island.

EDGEMERE. — Nicely furnished rooms in new bungalow to let for Aug. and Sept.; near bay and ocean. Lloyd, 163 Beach 45th.

ELMHURST, L. I.—Large parlor, bedroom, and bath, furnished; near trolley, subway; suitable for two gentlemen or business couple. 228 Elbertson St.

KEW GARDENS.—Cool, comfortable rooms in private house; business men or couple; balance season, reasonable. Rich. Hill 3269 W.

New Jersey.

Upper Montclair.—Large furnished room, private bath; private family; pleasant surroundings; $12 per week. Phone Montclair 1900-R.

ROOMS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

Physician wants 5 or 6 rooms, or unfurnished, ground floor, lower part of house; state particulars. W 152 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

30TH, corner Lexington Av., (163.)—Rooms with meals, $14 weekly up; good home cooking; hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

MADISON AV., 218, (36th.) — Attractive rooms; table excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Beautiful small rooms, excellent board; electricity; Summer rates.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table guests; references.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller room; reference.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—Newly decorated rooms, single and double; running water, elevator, board. Hubbell.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table guests. Columbus 1045; subway.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; all improvements; excellent board.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests.

85TH, 76 WEST.—Large room, newly decorated; running water; excellent table. Jay.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Desirable front room, suitable for one or two, running water, electricity; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Front parlor, with running water; single rooms; excellent cuisine.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; parlor dining room; private bath, telephone, electricity.

102D, 316 WEST. — Thoroughly appointed home, new rooms or suites with bath; choice table by September; Winter reservations.

104TH, 320 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Exceptionally attractive rooms, single or double; electricity.

152D, 561 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; electricity; running water; refined surroundings; table board.

PRIVATE family has first-class accommodations high class apartment house. Cathedral 5825.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, cool rooms; running water, bath, shower; excellent board; $14-$16; two, $22-$25. Payne.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths; meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined couple, boy 6 years, desire room, board, private bath, refined family hotel near park, beach; good district, either West 5th Av., Staten Island or near Prospect Park, Brooklyn; terms moderate; replies give phone. B 109 Times.

Wanted.—Refined Jewish family of three adults and girl of 11, suite of three airy rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private bath, board included; fine neighborhood. I. O., "The Biltmore," North Asbury Park, N. J.

Young Canadian officer requires comfortable room, bath, board, Oct. 1 to Dec. 1; 30th to 60th Sts. Z 219 Times Annex.

Business woman desires room and board in private family. V 235 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.

The Evelyn Lodge.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard; 20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y. Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View; Weekly $17 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet. Ten Years Under One Management.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Glenwood Lodge and Robinlawn, Yonkers, N. Y.—Beautifully situated, highest point opposite Palisades, 20-mile view Hudson; four acres; shaded lawns; half hour Grand Central; street car 1 block; best service; garden vegetables, spacious rooms, single, suites, private baths, select people; home comforts; 17 years' experience management. Annie Lane, 390 North B'way. Phone Yonkers 5414.

New York State.

The Roseton Cottage, near Kingston; tennis, bathing, fishing; $13 up. R. F. D., No. 1, Box 181 Kingston, N. Y.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $26 to $40.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $16 to $20.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $36 and $45.
Suites of two bedrooms with private bath and board for three, $42 to $50.

The Carlton, 151 Scotland Road, South Orange; three minutes to Lackawanna and trolleys; nice grounds and verandas; fine home cooking. Phone 263 South Orange.

Miscellaneous.

Woodleigh offers excellent facilities for modern country life, vacation, rest or good home; abundance of good food; supervision of trained nurse; also farm; cottages for families; mountains, woods, river; booklet; $9 to $15. Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.

Will take Summer boarder at my beautiful farm home; good food and fine location; also provide home for elderly people who are willing to pay for comfort. Garden Spot Table Water Co., Akron, Lancaster Co., Penn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

HOUSEKEEPER, NURSE, young, strong, for invalid or children, in mountains. Schuyler 2325.

MASSEUSE, licensed; lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 8275.

NURSE, thoroughly experienced; chronic case preferred; would also take entire charge. 923 Morningside.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, expert, educated, experienced the public stenographic line, including the taking of testimony, wishes position where ability may be utilized, or opportunity to open public office. J 536 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Visiting companion, lady or children, speaking French, German, English, wishes engagement; elementary; piano; highest references. Tel. Cathedral 10205.

STENOGRAPHER, A1 qualifications, wishes work holidays, evenings, spare time; American. H 719 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Thoroughly experienced young lady desires position. Greeley 6147, Apt. 501.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANCY graduate, 21, desires position with public accountant where there are opportunities for a live, ambitious young man; 5 years' bookkeeping experience. H 630 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 10 years' experience, desires part-time work firms without bookkeeper, or supervising bookkeeping department. B 519 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, traveling, with commercial banking house, (35,) over 18 years' experience with national, State, and commercial institutions; references. Z 81 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, unquestionable references, five years' experience, seeks connection with reputable concern; thorough knowledge financial statements. B 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, financial statements; 10 years' experience; $30. B 518 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, 5 years' experience, capable taking full charge; references. H 707 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, married; mechanic and caretaker; would like position on gentleman's estate year around; Cadillac cars special; factory experience; wife as chambermaid or waitress; best references. Mail Box 47, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, thorough, reliable, 14 years' driving and repairing high-class cars, desires position with private family; excellent city references. Edwin Jones, 137 Nagle Av., St. Nicholas 8551.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced and reliable, able mechanic, highly recommended, neat, pleasing personality, seeks position city or country; careful driver; reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4956.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private; 9 years' experience; best references. Edward Carroll, 123 West 39th. Telephone 6843 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, 6 years' experience. Franklin J. Williams, 82 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic, married man; wife cook or waitress; Finlander. J. Laukkanen, 76 East 127th St.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, private family; 9 years' experience; best references. J 318 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, Princeton graduate, 3 years' experience maintenance of way and construction with Pennsylvania Railroad, desires position in New York or vicinity as engineer and draftsman; best of references. W 120 Times.

CLERICAL or other position, from 4 to 9 or 10 P. M.; age 24; last occupation army. F 785 Times Downtown.

COLLECTIONS.—Man, 27, married; 10 years' thorough experience, wishes responsible position in collection department; highest references. H 697 Times Downtown.

DENTIST.—South American dentist, 3 years' experience, best credentials, wants laboratory work or as assistant of cabinet; moderate wage. A. R., 340 W. 30th St.

EXECUTIVE
With broad experience. At present secretary and treasurer of large corporation. Would like to locate with a company desiring to build up or reorganize their organization along real constructive and efficient lines. Excellent references furnished both as to character and ability. Address Z 223 Times Annex.

HOTEL CLERK, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, REFINED, ABSOLUTELY SOBER, WANTS PERMANENT SITUATION. N 298 TIMES.

JAPANESE wants position, general houseworker, valet. Kishi, Apt. 6A, 230 W. 108th.

MAN and wife wish position as housekeeper; references furnished. 152 Bandam Av., Jamaica, L. I. Phone Jamaica 936.

MAN and wife, Japanese, want position in small family. Matsuo, 409 East 58th.

POSITION wanted with law firm; 10 years' business experience; 25 months officer U. S. Army; Georgetown LL.B.; admitted District of Columbia Bar; Plattsburger, '16, '17. Z 203 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Live wire is open for several good lines merchandise State of Arizona; will handle only lines of merit; best reference furnished; capable handling all lines. Address Leonard Wolf, 502 East 2d St., Tucson, Ariz.

SALESMAN. — Young, experienced traveling salesman, 24, desires position; excellent references. A 505 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 33, good appearance, desires connection; successful selling record; references. B 133 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, retail dry goods, city and vicinity, wishes line. B 89 Times.

SALESMAN, bloomers, wishes line, city and vicinity. B 90 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, with executive ability, leaving Government service, wishes position, with chance to advance himself. Employment Secretary, Hudson Hut, Y. M. C. A., Hoboken.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, cashier, collector, young man capable management real estate. H 696 Times Downtown.

SUCCESSFUL WESTERN EXECUTIVE, desiring to locate in East on account of family associations, will be available August first; full knowledge of business management, office routine, sales, credit, finance, advertising, circulation; possessing superior executive ability, coupled with tact, adaptability, and co-operative spirit; proper poise and judicial qualifications to assure prompt and permanent results; it is respectfully suggested that a brief outline be given in replying. Z 128 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT. — Licensed engineer, single, wishes position in office or loft building; experience and references. Olsen, 602 West 137th.

SUPERINTENDENT, building construction, thoroughly experienced, open for engagement with architect. V 219 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 8 years' experience repairing and finishing furniture, seeks position with opportunity to become salesman. W 183 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—Several girls over 16 to learn to operate addressing machines; salary $10 weekly to start and advancement after first week if capable. J 360 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ANOTHER
500
GIRLS
Who wish to make
TELEPHONE OPERATING
their
PROFESSION
will be offered positions paying
OVER $900 THE FIRST YEAR.
Instruction is free and a salary of $12 per week is paid while learning.
INCREASES at short intervals.
PERMANENT POSITIONS to all who qualify.
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.
OVER 1,000 of our telephone girls in this city hold positions paying
FROM $22 to $42 PER WEEK.
OVER 300 APPOINTMENTS to positions paying these salaries will be made within the next 12 months.
THE WORK IS ATTRACTIVE.
For the WELFARE and COMFORT of employes we provide:
PLEASANT SITTING ROOMS.
SANITARY LOCKER ROOMS.
DINING ROOMS with the best food sold at cost.
BENEFITS FOR THE SICK.
FREE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.
FREE MEDICAL ADVICE ANY TIME.
FREE MEDICAL ATTENTION in an EMERGENCY.
EXTRA PAY if you work on a SATURDAY AFTERNOON, on a SUNDAY, or on a HOLIDAY.
LIBERAL VACATION PLAN.
ANNUAL BONUS after 2 years' service.
If interested—
call "SPRING OFFICIAL" (free call,)
Or apply at—
Manhattan.
58 West Houston St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Bronx.
453 East Tremont Av., 12 M. to 9 P. M.
Brooklyn.
81 Willoughby St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway, 12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
with the prospects of rapid advancement to higher paid positions is offered young women between the ages of 16 and 20 to do clerical work in the office of a corporation.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
Some high school training desirable but not essential. Hours 9 to 5: Saturday half holiday the year round. Salary $10 per week to start. Write, stating age and education, to D 570 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by large waist house; only one having had experience in this line, or one very similar, need apply; must be very accurate at figures and must be a perfect penman; must be able to furnish excellent references. Apply in own handwriting stating age, experience, and salary desired. La Rose Waist Co., 25 West 32d St., City.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman to take position of bookkeeper on general ledgers of large organization; state age, education and salary expected. B 853 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and typist; must be good at figures and be good office assistant; state salary expected; linens. K 782 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK.—Young woman to operate Elliott-Fisher billing machine; state age, experience and salary expected. B 854 Times Annex.

BILL CLERK wanted, preferably with textile experience; good opportunity to advance. J 317 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in wholesale hats; experienced in double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; good salary for competent applicant. Apply Samuel Miller & Co., 207 Greene St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Young woman to take position of bookkeeper on general ledger of large organization; state age, education and salary expected. B 852 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in office of wholesale jobbing house; one who thoroughly understands double-entry bookkeeping and general office routine. Reply, stating salary, N 414 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT
and stenographer, at least 2 years' experience; good grammar and figures. Call Saturday morning, 9 to 12, Wood, Wilson Co., 515 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer by firm manufacturing dresses and aprons; must be capable of taking complete charge; salary $20 to $25. Apply by mail to Maurice Goldberg, C. P. A., 277 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced Ellis adding typewriter operator wanted; must be accurate and able furnish first-class references; good opportunity for advancement. Apply Room 40, 150 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, to understand controlling accounts; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired. N 404 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in keeping full set of books and able to operate comptometer; state experience and salary desired. Seekenep Silk Co., 10 East 33d.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable of taking complete charge for firm closed on Saturdays; $20-$22. Apply by mail to Maurice Goldberg, C. P. A., 277 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER with about 5 years' experience; good salary. Call Monday A. M. Kawakita Electric Corp., World Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER, may be recent high school graduate; knowledge of typewriting desired but not essential; for silk concern. Write J 380 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for silk mill; knowledge typewriting, stenography necessary; write, stating experience, references, salary expected. A 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — AMBITIOUS, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 323 EAST 34TH.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced; double entry system; reference. Room 1102, 105 West 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted; experienced. American Importing Co., 484 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Excellent opportunity with publishing house; give experience and salary desired. J 387 Times.

CASHIER, must furnish best of references. Drake's Restaurant, 118 West 43d.

CLERICAL workers and filers, several young ladies, high school graduates preferred; experience not necessary; salary $12 weekly to start, and excellent opportunity for advancement. J 361 Times.

CLERK.—Young lady with legible handwriting and accurate at figures. Dennison & Sons, 55 5th Av.

COMPTOMETER.
Attractive openings for experienced operators; permanent positions with prominent grocery concern; good location, congenial surroundings, good salaries, luncheon; reply, give age, experience, and salary expected. Address C., P. O. Box 289, City Hall Station, N. Y.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS desired for several good positions, on statistical reports; experience essential. Apply Box F 753 Times Downtown.

Consolidated Stock Exchange House wants
Dictaphone Operator,
Stenographer,
Typist,
who can relieve on switchboard two hours a day; state experience, education, religion, and salary desired. P. O. Box 370, City Hall Station.

CORRESPONDENT, with some knowledge bookkeeping, capable handling subscription accounts and collections; write full particulars, mention salary. J 561 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-GRADE WAIST DESIGNER.
The largest manufacturers of ladies' better georgette waists in Chicago wants a designer of experience, originality, and ability, who can produce the styles that create business; our standard is high and to one capable of maintaining it we offer splendid salary and excellent future; see our Mr. Morton at the Hotel Knickerbocker week of Aug. 11. Dellman Waist Co., Chicago, Ill.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR,
experienced, also typist. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th, 10th floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR or stenographer to take place of regular operator next week; salary $16. Apply in person at once. Lehn & Fink, Advertising Department, 118 William St.

DRESSMAKERS to work on theatrical costumes. Eaves Costume, 110 West 46th St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLER.
THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.
needs a competent biller during the vacation period; a good salary will be paid consistent with ability and experience; at the conclusion of the temporary work a permanent position will be open to the qualified applicant. Apply to Mr. Rose, 1,780 Broadway. (57th.)

EMBROIDERY DEMONSTRATORS to learn patent needle; no charge teaching; position paying $20 to start. Columbus 4571, 343 West 58th St.

FILE CLERK.—Young lady with filing experience, who is dependable, accurate, and willing. Apply in person to Mr. Marks, New York Dock Co., Joralemon and Furman Sts., Brooklyn.

FINISHER.—One who can work power machine. Eaves Costume, 110 West 46th St.

GIRLS
AND
WOMEN
ORDER-PICKERS.
ACTIVE GIRLS AND WOMEN, OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO ASSEMBLE ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL FOR WEARING APPAREL.
THIS IS NOT FACTORY WORK, BUT THOSE WHO APPLY MUST BE ABLE TO WORK STANDING.
WRAPPERS, PACKERS,
TO PREPARE ORDERS FOR SHIPMENT BY PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS.
EXAMINERS
ON NEW READY-TO-WEAR MERCHANDISE; JUST THE TYPE OF WORK FOR CAREFUL AND PAINSTAKING WOMEN.
HOURS, 8:30 TO 5:30 P. M. 1 P. M. SATURDAYS.
PAY TO START $10.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GIRLS AND WOMEN.
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
WANTS A NUMBER OF
CHAMBERMAIDS
AND BATHMAIDS.
Exceptionally good places are open for first-class help; working conditions are unusually desirable; good pay; clean, comfortable rooms; good food; attractively furnished parlors and rest rooms are part of the plan to give pleasant surroundings. Apply to Mr. Smith, Employment Manager,
33D ST. AND 7TH AV.
APPLY 33D ST. ENTRANCE.

GIRLS, BRIGHT, FOR CLERICAL WORK; KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. LEFKOWITZ & FISHER, 54 WEST 21ST.

HOLLERITH KEY PUNCH OPERATORS; state age, experience, salary expected to Hollerith, 209 Cable Bldg.

KINDERGARTNER, experienced; references curate, and good speller; apply personally, with references, Monday morning, between 9-10. Remington & Sherman, 359 Broadway.

KINDERGARTENER, experienced; references required. Call 10 to 11 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M., Monday, School, 745 Riverside Drive.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM WORK.
The New York Telephone Company have openings for several women for general work in their employes' lunch rooms; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St. or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, to take care of about 600 customers' accounts; knowledge of typewriting preferred. Apply to Mr. Marx, care New York Dock Co., Joralemon, corner Furman St., Brooklyn.

MATRON wanted, for sanitarium in the Catskill Mountains; must have experience in institutional work. Apply in writing only. Sanitarium Committee, Workmen's Circle, 175 East Broadway.

MILLINERS,
IMPROVERS.
Experienced; good pay; steady; half day Saturday.
MME. BRUNDAGE,
563 Madison Av., corner 56th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER, pleasant surroundings. Mrs. R. T. Conley, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2461 Mount Vernon.

NIGHT WORK,
9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.
for women 21-35 years of age
as TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
$12 per week will be paid during a 4 weeks' period of instruction in the day time—then $15.50 when assigned to night work—then 3 increases in the next 11 months will make the salary $17 per week one year after entering the service. Additional earnings will average $10 per month during the first year.
Further increases until $21 per week is reached for operators.
Higher salaries paid for more responsible positions, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators.
If interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL," (free call,) or apply in person at
MANHATTAN,
58 West Houston Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
BRONX,
453 East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN,
81 Willoughby Street—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway—12 M. to 9 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Nurse
for welfare work
in industrial plant
in Greater New York.
Young Woman
with training and personality.
Reply giving full statement
of experience and salary.
N. W., 837 Times Downtown.

NURSES.—Young women who wish to become nurses will find a splendid opportunity at Beth David Hospital, 113th St. and Lexington Av. Apply Superintendent of Nurses.

NURSE.—Take full charge of little girl 2 years old, one who will travel; middle-aged preferred; bring references. Mrs. W. Kent, 245 West 51st St., New York City.

NURSE GIRL to take care of six-months-old baby; one willing to assist in general housework; salary $60 per month. Apply to Meltzer, 617 West 141st St., city.

NURSE with experience for insane hospital; pay $40 month. Call 146 East 28th St. today at 3 P. M.

NURSES.—Graduates and undergraduates for floor duty. Italian Hospital, 617 East 83d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS
FOR GIRL, 4 YEARS OLD; MUST SPEAK ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLUENTLY; YOUNG LADY PREFERRED; COUNTRY IN SUMMER, N. Y. CITY IN WINTER; GOOD SALARY; REFERENCES REQUIRED. APPLY TUESDAY MORNING, BET. 10 AND 12. S. EISNER, 105 5TH AV.

PROOF READER.—Experienced book and catalogue work; steady position; open shop; address, giving experience, salary expected. N 301 Times.

SALESWOMEN WANTED, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, IN COAT SHOP, SUIT SHOP, AND DRESS SHOP. APPLY TO MANAGER, SAGE-ALLEN & CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

SALESLADIES in new field open to saleswomen to call on retail drug trade selling foot ointment; salary and commission. Apply Room 208, 42 and 44 West 39th St.

SALESLADIES.—Experience not necessary; $2.25 day, Saturday. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

SPLITTERS,
experienced on mica; we also require inexperienced help to learn the mica business; congenial surroundings, good pay, short hours. Ford Mica Co., 14 Christopher St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.
A large organization requires services of stenographer who is well educated, that has experience and initiative; unusual opportunity for advancement; give qualifications, education, nationality, salary expected. B. X., 487 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced lady, for manufacturing department of large printing establishment; excellent chance for advancement; advise in detail qualifications, references, and salary desired; communications held in strict confidence. T. N., 264 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
BREWSTER & CO.,
BRIDGE PLAZA, L. I. CITY,
REQUIRE TWO HIGH GRADE STENOGRAPHERS; AUTOMOBILE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED.

STENOGRAPHER FOR LAW AND INSURANCE WORK IN AN OFFICE WHERE ADVANCEMENT IS OFFERED TO PERSON WILLING TO WORK FOR IT; SOME LAW EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; SALARY $18 UP, DEPENDING ON EXPERIENCE. APPLY BETWEEN 10 AND 12 A. M. AT 68 WILLIAM ST., ROOM 1009.

STENOGRAPHER. — LARGE RESIDENT BUYING INSTITUTION REQUIRES BEST SERVICES OF A COMPENTENT STENOGRAPHER; ONE WITH EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE PREFERRED, ALTHOUGH NOT ESSENTIAL; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. J 386 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large dry goods commission house requires the services of a young lady, 25 to 30 years, refined, competent, and educated, with a knowledge of bookkeeping; well recommended; state salary expected and address in own handwriting to A. J. Larwill, 39 Leonard St.

STENOGRAPHER.—The branch office of a leading advertising agency has a vacancy for a bright girl to act as assistant to the manager of production; a girl with a real appreciation of responsibility will find a worth while opportunity in this position; initial salary $18. Critchfield & Co., 1015 Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER,
experienced, assist on books; $17 start.
Apply after 11 A. M.,
LEO H. HIRSCH & CO.,
310 EAST 22D ST.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE FULLY PAST EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY DESIRED. S. T., 493 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in a large downtown office; must be well educated and experienced in handling the dictation of executives; answers should state length and character of experience, age, and salary expected; Oliver machine. J 544 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON TYPIST; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE; APPLY IN WRITING, STATING SUCH EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. INTERNATIONAL HANDKERCHIEF MFG. CO., 137TH ST. AND WILLOW AV., BRONX.

STENOGRAPHER, fully competent, and typist, for public accountant's office; one accustomed to wide carriage machine and report and statistical work. Reply, giving experience, references, and salary required. J 519 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, Christian office; good opportunity, desirable surroundings; permanent position if satisfactory; salary $15 weekly; state experience and references. Box 526 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, for general office of manufacturing concern; Christian firm; state age, experience, and salary expected. F 795 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, intelligent, neat, educated, experienced; advertising agency requires two good stenographers for permanent positions; give full particulars. J 365 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, WITH A CHRISTIAN FIRM; $18 START; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY. C. S., 806 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, over 20 years of age; must be neat, capable, possess initiative. Write only, stating education, experience, salary desired, references, John F. Allen Co., 370 Gerard Av., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, for automobile concern; address letter stating age, experience, education, nationality and salary expected to S 1274 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER and Comptometer Operator with knowledge of bookkeeping, for office of certified public accountants; state age, education, and experience. F 782 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Investment banking house requires an experienced and efficient stenographer; position permanent; salary $18-$22; good opportunity for advancement. Call at Bolster & Co., 51 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, for New York, by large mercantile corporation; must be thoroughly proficient; first-class salary and splendid opportunity. N 411 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER or Dictaphone operator; good knowledge of English; neat appearance; Christian firm; pleasant working conditions; salary to start, $15. Write to Publisher, J 333 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, neat; permanent position; excellent opportunity for advancement. Write, stating experience, age, salary desired. F 727 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law stenographer wanted at once in prominent downtown law office. H 907 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent; one familiar with automobile business preferred; good salary; advancement. Call Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted; celebrated teacher of singing; will give lessons for assisting resident secretary; out of business hours preferred. J 326 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, COMPETENT, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, GROWING ADVERTISING AGENCY, 11TH FLOOR, 220 WEST 42D.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, FOR PERMANENT POSITION; STATE QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED. J 298 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER and General Office Assistant.—Some experience; advancement as warranted; Christian firm; no agency. Room 912, 50 Union Square (17th).

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER and General Office Assistant.—Some experience preferred, but bright beginner will do; state salary, age, experience, &c. F 778 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for large wholesale concern, offering exceptional opportunity; steady position; salary to start, $16; state age, reference. N 315 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good hours, good pay, excellent opportunities for advancement. International Motor Co., 64th St. and West End Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, good references, mercantile business; in reply state salary expected and religion. K 790 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, experienced, or high school graduate; machine tool manufacturers. Call Whitman Barnes Mfg. Co., 64 Reade St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, accurate in taking dictation and good typist. Dennison & Sons, 55 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED AT ONCE; GENERAL OFFICE WORK; SALARY $22. A. B. CHASE PIANO CO., 9 EAST 45TH.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, and efficient wanted by interior decorating establishment. Herts Bros. Co., 20 West 57th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, good salary, begin immediately. G. Richard Davis & Co., Room 910, 30 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; exceptionally good salary. Fifth Avenue Corset Co., 28-30 East 10th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in cloak and suit business preferred; state experience and salary. S. B., 801 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm; beginner acceptable; $12. Limpert Bros., Inc., 625 Greenwich St.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—Apply Boyd & McCourt, 63 West 47th St.; experience not necessary.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, young lady in export department. Call Room 607, 33 West 34th St.; salary $15 to start; advancement.

STENOGRAPHER wanted at once; a competent stenographer; temporary position; good pay. Apply 105 5th Av., 7th floor.

STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner, high school graduate preferred. Call Klein, Room 2434, 21 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, experienced; best of references required. Apply 92 Pine St. Tel. John 5547.

STENOGRAPHER with large manufacturing concern; permanent position; $18-$20. J 390 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, efficient. Agnus, Reed & Co., Inc., 108 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced or inexperienced. Call at 105 W. 40th St., Room 305.

STENOGRAPHER with some legal experience; $15. Samuel Brand, 253 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.
Permanent positions offered by NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. Write, stating age and experience. A 807 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS for three positions, fifth grade, high school commercial, physical training for girls only of 7th and 8th and of high school in the Rutherford (N. J.) schools. For particulars apply to C. A. Fetterly, Supervising Principal, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

TEACHER.—Experienced gentlewoman, fine arts, arts and crafts, interior decoration, costume design, art history; salary $800 and home. Address Z 209 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—Lady teacher all branches, science and domestic art; experienced; salary $600 and home. Address Z 210 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—An expert lady teacher, college preparatory English; also short story writing; salary $700, home. Address Z 208 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, Christian firm; also handle general filing and outgoing mail; permanent position; state experience and salary expected. Z 234 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR ON A LAMP BOARD; ONLY THOSE WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE NEED APPLY. PAUL WENGER CO., 56 LIBERTY ST.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for busy switchboard; state qualifications, experience, salary expected. H 669 Times Downtown.

THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE of Women on Reconstruction and Relief, Room 701, Hall of Records, 31 Chambers St., is specializing in placing high-grade stenographers, bookkeepers, and clerical workers of all kinds. No fee charged.

TYPIST, over 18 years of age, by large insurance company in Wall St. section; pleasant, large, well lighted and ventilated offices; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; free insurance, ideal rest rooms; initial salary $65 a month; quick advancement. Write, stating age, education, exact kind of experience, Typist, P. O. Box 50, Wall St. Station.

TYPIST.—One who is accurate and has had some experience at clerical work. Answer, stating age, salary and experience, F 234 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, expert, on Royal machine; permanent position; good pay. B 527 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES in sales department of 5th Av., candy establishment; experience unnecessary, paid while learning; those speaking French preferred. V 229 Times.

TYPIST.—EXPERIENCED, RAPID WORKER; PERMANENT POSITION; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 323 EAST 34TH.

WAITRESS, English or French, for country home; 6 in family; wait on table and take care of dining room; references necessary. J 340 Times.

YOUNG LADY, quick and accurate at figures, with some knowledge of statistical work, in statistical department of large concern; state experience and references. F 770 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, ATTRACTIVE MODEL, IN MILLINERY SHOWROOM; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; VERY GOOD SALARY. BERG BROS., 599 BROADWAY.

YOUNG LADY for general office work for electrical concern; stage age, nationality, and salary expected. S. T., 809 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to operate small switchboard and do filing; congenial surroundings; good hours; salary $12 to start. J 332 Times.

YOUNG LADY (French) wanted in high-class dental office; state age, salary expected. J 342 Times.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, dictaphoners, bookkeepers, clerks, $15 to $35. Horrigan Agency, 38 Park Row.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, senior; must have been a number of years with good firms of accountants, willing to pay short visits to West Indies; knowledge of Spanish essential; state salary required; applications confidential. J 571 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, on staff of C. P. A.; must have initiative and executive ability; state full particulars. N 415 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING COPYWRITERS required; good pay if competent; opportunity advancement in progressive agency; too busy for cigarette smokers, temperamentalists or clock watchers; cannot use amateurs; give sufficient particulars to warrant interview. W 187 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN to write copy for foreign language papers, take care of circular matter, &c., in bank; write full particulars of experience, references and salary expected. Advertiser, 14 Avenue A.

ARTISTS.—All branches for advertising art; call between 10-11 A. M., Room 1116, 35 West 32d St. Meyer-Both Co.

ASSISTANT TO BUYER MANAGER, IN FACTORY, PREFERABLY EXPERIENCED IN STATIONERY LINE; GOOD OPENING FOR CAPABLE YOUNG MAN. APPLY 51 JAMAICA AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER on foreign exchange books; young man wanted with some foreign exchange experience. Reply, giving age, experience, and salary expected, A 500 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man to take position of bookkeeper on general ledgers of large organization; state age, education, and salary expected. B 850 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; simple system used; a good opportunity for active man. Address, stating wages and experience, F 798 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION TO OVERSEA CHINESE.—Wanted, a man (Chinese) by a Chinese paper mill, Shanghai; must be a school graduate and have over 5 years' practice on paper manufacturing in the foreign paper mills, with a reputation for his good workmanship; good salary for the right man; also give brief personal account, citizenship and age. Apply to Box No. 2, care The Shun Pao, Shanghai, China.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS.
Experienced men; those with experience on Autocars preferred. Inquire for Mr. Appleton, care AUTOCAR SALES AND SERVICE, 553 West 23d St.

BAG MAKER.
STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR AN EXPERIENCED BAG MAKER; MUST BE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF A ROOM. MAIL BOX Z 131 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—A FACTORY WITH VARIOUS BRANCH OFFICES REQUIRES AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER TO SUPERVISE ITS BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT; MUST HAVE INITIATIVE AND GENERAL BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. A 480 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in corporation accounting, trial balances, controlling accounts and general office routine; an excellent chance for person having initiative and ability; knowledge of drug business desirable but not essential; give full particulars as to experience, references, age and salary expected. Z 181 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT
with experience in ledger work; splendid opportunity for advancement; quick worker essential; hours from 8 to 6; state experience, salary expected. Address "Wholesale Grocers," 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, AS ASSISTANT IN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE COMPANY; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS, STATING SALARY, B 539 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Young man to take position of bookkeeper on general ledger of large organization; state age, education, and salary expected. B 851 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, bank, wanted, experienced, capable of running an individual ledger. Westchester Ave. Bank, 1,060 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; experienced double entry. Silver & Goldstein, 15 W. 28th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced. Feinstein Trimming House, 1,747 Madison Av.

BOY.—We have an opening for a neat, intelligent boy to begin at the bottom of the ladder and work his way up; this is a real opportunity for the right lad to make a future; state age and salary expected to start. B 856 Times Annex.

BOY over 16 to assist in stockroom in advertising office and to take charge of this department when qualified; $12 weekly, to start. Efficiency Mail List Co., 225 West 57th St.

BOY wanted for errands and make himself useful; good pay and regular office. Apply this afternoon, 1 to 2 o'clock, Room 1636 Woolworth Building.

BOY wanted; learn die or toolmaking; mechanically inclined, or some lathe experience; $8-$10 to start. Apply Schultz-Goldmann, 71 Nassau St.

BOY, not under 16 years of age, as messenger and assistant in Bronx banking institution; must reside with parents and furnish the best of references. Box 9, Station R.

BOY, intelligent, wanted at once in prominent downtown law office. H 109 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY for steamship office; must be neat, white; $10; give full particulars, including religion. F 177 Times Downtown.

BRANCH MANAGERS
Openings for several capable men who can prove their ability to handle men and produce big results; to such men we offer permanent positions as managers in Branch Offices in nearby Eastern territory; we are offering to an unlimited and receptive field of investors a security of wide publicity and of unquestioned merit; if you think you are a big man, here is your chance; commission basis.
H. B. DEWSTOW & CO., Investment Bankers, Fourth Floor, 509 Fifth Avenue.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT wanted, who has had considerable experience in the building line, to act as resident engineer on a large building; must know the game thoroughly; a good opening for the right man; write, giving age, training, all references, and actual salary expected and earliest date services would be available. Z 199 Times Annex.

CABLE CLERK needed by large import and export house; good opportunity for man of experience. H 670 Times Downtown.

CHECKER, familiar with reading engineering drawings, with five years' general experience; technical graduate. Apply employment office, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Bethlehem, Penn.

CORRESPONDENT. — Prominent firm of bankers desires services of experienced assistant foreign correspondent; knowledge of French and German desirable; must be good stenographer and typewriter; state experience, references, and salary expected. Box 824 Times, 2 Rector St.

CORRESPONDENT, male or female, experienced, Italian, with some knowledge of English; import work in export office; steady position; good salary. Mariani Bros., 506 West Broadway.

COUPLE.—Man and wife, woman to do general house work and man to act as chauffeur and butler; good home for the right people; reply stating salary expected, and give references. Z 224 Times Annex.

DESIGNING ENGINEER wanted, for concrete fill buildings; also draftsmen, detailers, checkers and tracers; a large job and a long period of time; those who make good will have permanent employment; first-class men only are wanted; write, giving age, training, references and actual salary expected, date services would be available. Z 198 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—A COMPANY MAKING HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE BODIES REQUIRES A CHIEF BODY DRAFTSMAN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY, TO SUPERVISE ALL DESIGNING WORK IN ITS BODY DRAFTING ROOM, CONSISTING OF ABOUT 20 MEN; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN DESIGNING ALL TYPES OF OPEN AND CLOSED BODIES AND BE FAMILIAR WITH MODERN PRODUCTION METHODS. D. F., BOX 7, ROOM 1201, 220 WEST 42D ST.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. Z 189 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN AND ESTIMATOR on structural steel and ornamental iron work; also experience in taking measurements of buildings. Write, stating experience and salary expected, Jos. Gaydica, 1,433 38th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN Wanted.—With experience particularly along lines of manufacture of electrical apparatus; excellent opportunities. Give experience, age, education and references. Address Box Z 169 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced on automatic machinery; state age, salary, and experience. N. E., 728 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on industrial cars; unless capable of earning $200 per month or over, do not apply; permanent positions. F 776 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN, designers for electrical appliances; location New York City; state education, experience, salary expected. Write Box 225, 1,358 Broadway.

DRAFTSMEN wanted on architectural, bronze and iron works; give experience and references. F 796 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER wanted capable of designing and laying out lighting and power circuits for a large, modern industrial plant; must be familiar with the design and operation of standard generators and switchboard apparatus for both direct and alternating current; must have a good working knowledge of transformers, circuit breakers, compensators, various types of alternating and direct current motors, &c.; an excellent opportunity for the right man; give full particulars as to age, experience, and salary expected. Address Box 1027, Rochester, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
Technical graduate, with five years' experience in designing and planning power, light, and wire equipment. Apply Employment Office Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Bethlehem, Penn., giving detailed experience.

ENGINEER wanted who has had some experience on building work, to assist the owner on a building operation; a splendid opportunity for the right man; write giving age, training, references, and actual salary expected, earliest date services would be available. Z 195 Times Annex.

ENGINEERS, DESIGNERS & DRAFTSMEN wanted at once, with mechanical, electrical, and structural experience. Dwight P. Robinson & Co., Inc., Branch Office, 148 Duane St., (near Chambers St. subway station).

ENTRY CLERK. — Enter charges from caller. Address Caller, Box 139 Madison Square.

FACTORY MANAGER AND FOREMAN
wanted in a high-grade tailored children's and misses' dress house; one capable of taking full charge; salary no object to right party.
R. N., 877 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, technical graduate of not less than three to five years' training in factory building. Apply Employment Office, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., giving detailed experience.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Wanted by a Philadelphia trust company, a man experienced in foreign exchange, able to read, write, and speak Central Europe languages; state age, experience, reference, and salary. P. O. Box 1534, Philadelphia, Penn.

FOREMAN for punch press department in an up-to-date plant, with modern equipment; must have executive ability and one who has had diemaking experience preferred; good opportunity for first-class man. Z 216 Times Annex.

FRENCH.

NATIVE GRADUATE ENGINEER WITH GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF MACHINE TOOLS WANTED FOR TRANSLATION WORK FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH. CALL BETWEEN 12 AND 1, BRYANT 8600, EXTENSION 42. DO NOT PHONE IF YOU DO NOT RESPOND TO THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS IN FULL.

HELPERS around house departments; youths; strong. Address Helping, Box 139 Madison Square.

ITEM TAKER and CHECKER.—Man with experience in taking off quantities and checking on structural and ornamental iron works. Address "Checker," P. O. Box 48, Long Island City.

JAPANESE COUPLE wanted for beach home; man as chauffeur and butler, wife as cook and for light housework. H 661 Times Downtown.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARRIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

MACHINISTS, (3,) wanted; first-class men, experienced on engine repairs. Apply American, J. B., 999 Times Annex.

MAIL CLERK.—Wanted, middle-aged or elderly man to act as mail clerk in banking house; hours 1 to 8 or 9 P. M. Z 188 Times Annex.

MAN wanted, who has had experience in large building operations, one who can take a building operation, create his own organization, buy his equipment, make his own bill of material, order the same, organize expediters for following the same from the various sources to the building, let sub-contracts on all trades scheduling all operations so that a complete building is erected in the minimum time and at a minimum cost; the operations are large and will cover a long period of time; none but first-class building engineers will be considered; write, giving age, training, all references and actual salary expected and earliest date services would be available; a splendid opening for the right man. Z 196 Times Annex.

MAN wanted, familiar with cost systems, purchasing, stock chasing, expediting and employment of all classes of labor on building operations, one who has personally done or had direct charge of the above operations on buildings; a splendid opportunity for the right man; write, giving age, training, references and actual salary expected; date services would be available. Z 197 Times Annex.

MAN or woman; salary to start $10; office work; advancement. W 759 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MEN WANTED.
HERE IS A CHANCE TO SECURE STEADY POSITIONS ALL YEAR ROUND FOR GOOD, STEADY MEN AS CONDUCTORS, MOTORMEN, GUARDS, AT HIGH WAGES.
APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 21 AND UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE AND BE AT LEAST 5 FEET 6 INCHES IN HEIGHT.
CALL AT ONCE BETWEEN 8 A. M. AND 4 P. M. AT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT, 40 STATE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MAN.—A LARGE NEW YORK CONCERN DOING A NATIONAL BUSINESS IN THE AGRICULTURAL FIELD, WITH EXECUTIVE OFFICES IN NEW YORK, DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A FIRST-GRADE MAN; THE MAN TO FILL THIS PLACE MUST BE A GOOD COPY WRITER OF EXPERIENCE, WITH ABILITY TO HANDLE OTHER BRANCHES OF ADVERTISING WORK; THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPENING FOR THE RIGHT MAN WHO DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GROWING CHRISTIAN CONCERN OF UNLIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES; REPLY BY LETTER, GIVING DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE, WHICH WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. J 321 TIMES.

MAN.—Wanted a man (Chinese) by a Chinese cotton yarn manufacturing concern, Shaghai; must be qualified, (1) having worked for ten years in the foreign cotton yarn manufacturing factories, with a reputation for his good workmanship; (2) or graduate of the cotton spinning and weaving school, with a 5 years' practice in the foreign cotton yarn manufacturing factories; (3) or having been a director of one of the foreign cotton yarn manufacturing factories; good salary for the right man; also give brief personal account, citizenship and age. Apply to Box No. 3, care The Shun Pao, Shanghai, China.

MAN to drive delivery truck and do general work; tire company; references, salary expected. J 359 Times.

MANAGER for imported and domestic canned goods dept. of large established house; must be thoroughly familiar with buying and selling; big opportunity to right party; state full particulars. J 323 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN with experience on heavy machinery. Address Box F 769 Times Downtown.

MEN, several, between the ages of 45 and 55, clean cut, good physical makeup, for outside night patrol work; salary about $15 weekly. Call 11 o'clock, 16 East 33d St., second floor.

MUSICIANS, piano, violin, banjo; vacation for services at North Shore Hotel, near city. N 267 Times.

OFFICE BOY in office of wholesale house; splendid opportunity for advancement. Write, stating age, salary desired, F 783 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, for law office; salary $10. F. H. Pease, Room 2822, 120 B'way.

PACKER.—Position open for reliable man in wholesale notion house; good hours, salary; steady position if satisfactory; age 28 to 36. Apply Mr. Schleicher, 260 West Broadway.

POLISHERS wanted, experienced, on brass beds. Call 184 Pacific Av., Jersey City, N. J.

PORTUGUESE.

NATIVE GRADUATE ENGINEER WITH GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF MACHINE TOOLS WANTED FOR TRANSLATION WORK FROM ENGLISH INTO PORTUGUESE. CALL BETWEEN 12 AND 1, BRYANT 8600, EXTENSION 42. DO NOT PHONE IF YOU DO NOT RESPOND TO THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS IN FULL.

PRICE-ESTIMATE CLERK in plumbing and steam supply house; state experience and wages wanted. B 102 Times.

RECEIVING CLERK, experienced in hardware and electrical supplies; reply, stating age, experience, and salary expected. J 376 Times.

REPORTER wanted in prominent trade journal; good opportunity for young man with limited experience; initial salary moderate, but good opportunity; state age and experience. V 257 Times.

SALESMAN, drapery, wanted; thoroughly experienced, capable to design and make newest ideas in draperies and curtains for homes, hotels, &c.; good salary; for Hart-Albin Co., Billings, Mon. Reply before 10 A. M. any morning at Weill & Hartmann, 116 West 32d.

SALESMEN, traveling Southern States, to carry side line of high-grade hand knitting yarns; a very liberal commission will be paid to a man of ability and acquaintance with the best grade of dry goods and art stores. Address, giving present line carried and territory covered, New England Yarn Co., Attleboro, Mass.

SALESMEN IN AND OUT OF TOWN ON LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS; GOOD SIDE LINE FOR MEN SELLING DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES; TERRITORY GRANTED, INCLUDING MAIL ORDERS. AUBRY SISTERS, 104 EAST 25TH ST.

SALESMEN.—High-grade salesmen, with established trade among bakers and confectioners; have excellent opportunity to handle, under permanent arrangement, Savon, our dehydrated egg compound; commission basis; state territory, experience, full details first letter. A 474 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — Wildfeuer Bros. require the services of good shoe salesmen for all their stores; positions may be permanent for the right men; good salary and commission. Apply at 80 Ave. B, near 6th St., after 10 A. M.

SALES MANAGER.—Wanted by old, well established realty company, an experienced and capable sales manager; man of special qualifications will be given lucrative pay and interest in the business; an exceptional opportunity to the right man. Z 183 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, traveling or city man, to take along a line of leather novelties; a good proposition; commission only. Apply, giving particulars, to E. M., N 409 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN
to sell hand-made, high-grade candies for vicinity and out of town; salary or commission. Apply by letter, G. W., 805 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell low-priced mileage guaranteed factory reconstructed tires; good money-making proposition for live wires; exclusive territories; liberal commission. F 564 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, thoroughly experienced on boys' wash suits; splendid opportunity for the right man; salary and commission. Brian & Mandelbaum, Inc., 513 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted, good, plenty of pep, to sell pleasure cars and trucks on commission. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. Giant Auto Sales Co., 1,450 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Attractive proposition for two experienced installment furniture salesmen. Spear & Co., 253 6th Av.

SALESMAN
FOR HIGH-CLASS RETAIL TRUNK AND BAG TRADE. F 702 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—A new investment house, handling nothing but issues of merit, is now forming its permanent selling force; several salesmen who can measure up to a high standard of character and determination can find a profitable connection; stock experience desirable but not necessary; within a short period opportunity will be afforded for promotion to branch offices and desk jobs, with large earnings; good liberal commissions paid weekly; extra bonus for high man each week; application by letter, with complete history of yourself, for appointment; openings both in and out of New York City. T 256 Times.

SALESMEN—BOOKS.
CREW MANAGERS.
The New York Times Company has openings for experienced book salesmen as crew managers; applicants must show record of consistent sales successes and be prepared to demonstrate their ability in New York; we want only men accustomed to earn more than $75 a week; for such men we have a real opportunity in our popular-priced Pictorial History of the War; our commissions to crew managers are unusually attractive. Call at our salesroom, 215 West 43d St. New York Times Company.

SALESMAN.—The New York office of a nationally known manufacturer of visible index equipment requires two salaried salesmen, whose qualifications must be a surety bond, clean cut appearance, and capacity for hard work, together with a demonstrated sales punch among high-grade men; if this says something to you write fully about yourself and await interview. F 766 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Refined American for large retail furniture installment house in Newark, N. J.; must be well recommended and thoroughly experienced in this line; address, giving full details as to age, references, if married, and salary expected; all replies strictly confidential, to "Furniture Salesman." Z 225 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Gentleman with pleasing personality and good social connections, possessing art training and some knowledge of interior decorating, is desired as salesman with large interior decorating concern in New York; only those capable of producing substantial earnings desired; commission. R 82 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell motor trucks; liberal commissions paid. K 935 Times Harlem.

SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND ESTIMATOR wanted; man who is thoroughly familiar with plans, specifications, and architectural details; must also have organizing ability; permanent position; old, established house; salary $250 per month. Apply, stating reference and experience in detail. "Estimator," Box 909, Norfolk, Va.

SHEET METAL WORKERS. — All-around sheet metal workers wanted; state age, if married, and experience in first letter. Z 147 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK. — Retail experience necessary, with best references; good salary to right man. Apply by letter, communications strictly confidential, L. A., 802 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK for toy factory, who can pack cases; good opportunity for handy man. U. S. Toy and Novelty Co., 175 Wooster St.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted who is thoroughly familiar with the tips on fitting line. Apply Monday morning, 9 o'clock, at 217 Pearl St., New York City.

SHIRT MARKER, experienced, to take charge of cutting room in out of town factory 40 miles from New York; state experience, and salary desired. F 742 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS, experienced, wanted to sell the new "Pabst," which, after July 1, takes the place of the Pabst beverages; can be sold under the new prohibition law by grocers, restaurants, lunch and soda stands, soda fountains, drug stores, &c., without any license whatsoever; liberal commission arrangement; great opportunity to the right men who are acquainted in above-mentioned lines. Call in forenoon personally at office of Pabst Brewing Co., 606 West 49th St.

SPANISH.

NATIVE GRADUATE ENGINEER WITH GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF MACHINE TOOLS WANTED FOR TRANSLATION WORK FROM ENGLISH INTO SPANISH. CALL BETWEEN 12 AND 1, BRYANT 8600, EXTENSION 42. DO NOT PHONE IF YOU DO NOT RESPOND TO THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS IN FULL.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, HIGH GRADE, TO SERVE IN CONFIDENTIAL CAPACITY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PERSON. Z 197 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, for New York, by large mercantile corporation; must be thoroughly proficient; first-class salary and splendid opportunity. N 412 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and cashier; live young man; early hours but good opportunity and salary. Lester & Toner, Fulton Market, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; young man; state age, experience, salary, reference. W 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, experienced; best of references required. Apply 92 Pine St. Tel. John 5547.

STOCK CLERK
in wholesale importing house; young man about 18, having some experience in notions and fancy goods; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary expected. X. A., 385 Times.

STOCK CLERK, experienced in hardware and electrical supplies; reply, stating age, experience, and salary expected. J 379 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.
Do you realize that the man who can raise capital is the highest paid man in the world? Do you feel that you could sell a security which has been recommended by our leading banks? Is it imperative that you earn at least $100 per week commission? If this advertisement appeals to you call to see Lennon & Co., 500 5th Av., Suite 421.

STOCK SALESMEN on commission; clean-cut men of good personality and appearance; tell the truth and your sale is made; $5,000 or more a year is the result; experience not essential. Call 5 Columbus Circle, Room 101.

STOCK SALESMAN.
Neat-appearing, convincing talker can make $200 a week with us in commissions. Ask for manager, Room 610, 1,416 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMAN, with successful past, wanted to handle high-class local industrial; give references and particulars in first letter; commission. T 202 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.
YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED AS SUPERINTENDENT IN SILK RIBBON AND WOVEN LABEL FACTORY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; ANSWERS WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. F 773 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted, experienced in reinforced concrete factory construction, for an operation in the vicinity of New York City; work to start immediately; reply, stating experience and giving references. W 128 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT apartment house, Brooklyn, handy with tools; monthly salary $75. Address Box 143, City Hall Station, Borough of Manhattan.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Several first-class Tool Designers.
Experienced on
JIGS AND FIXTURES.
Wanted by large shop in Greater New York.
Reply giving full statement of Experience, ability and salary desired.
W. B., 857 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNER, A1, wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be a thoroughly experienced draftsman, skilled in the design of tools, jigs, fixtures, dies, &c.; must be familiar with machine shop manufacturing methods and be able to develop labor-saving devices; this is a steady position with an excellent opportunity for diplomatic executive; give full particulars as to age, experience, and salary expected. Address Box 1027, Rochester, N. Y.

WELFARE DIRECTOR
for one of the largest and best known manufacturing concerns in the United States. This is no ordinary position and offers unusual opportunities. Must meet the following requirements:
A1 personality.
Age, preferably between 30 and 45.
Good education.
Must be able to get up and talk well before large audiences.
Must be able to meet and introduce to large audiences prominent speakers and visitors.
Should be able to manage athletic affairs.
Must be open-minded and able to create and put into effect new welfare ideas.
All correspondence will be held confidential. Write fully to Z 217 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CHRISTIAN HOUSE, WITH A LARGE AND INCREASING FOREIGN TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES, DESIRES TO EMPLOY A HIGH GRADE, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THEIR HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR EXPORT BUSINESS; ONLY ONE WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THESE TWO LINES AND WHO HAS HAD EXPORT EXPERIENCE WILL BE CONSIDERED; AN EXCELLENT FUTURE IS ASSURED FOR THE RIGHT MAN; APPLICANTS SHOULD STATE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX 516 TIMES, 2 RECTOR.

YOUNG MAN FOR INSURANCE COMPANY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT; ONE EXPERIENCED IN THE STATIONERY AND PRINTING BUSINESS PREFERRED; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS, STATING SALARY, B 540 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, employed as erecting engineer, desires connection with reliable manufacturing concern in or around New York; ex-naval officer; personality, executive ability; experienced in handling men, dependent parent, making permanent location imperative. W 171 Times.

YOUNG MAN, mechanically inclined, wanted in high-class retail store to make himself generally useful; salary $15 per week to start. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, J 574 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, good penman, quick and accurate at figures, to assist bookkeeper in auditing department of large concern; state experience and references. F 774 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to act as assistant buyer in coat, suit, and dress departments; must have had previous experience. Apply to Manager, Sage-Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.

YOUNG MAN to operate Burroughs statement machine; only experienced operator wanted. Westchester Avenue Bank, Southern Boulevard and Westchester Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; state age and experience; good opportunity for advancement. Address Box 34, New Britain, Conn.

YOUNG MEN, with some actual shop experience, for work on instruments; permanent and opportunities for advancement; give experience and wages expected. C 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 16 to 18 years, in Christian firm; clean and good education; excellent opportunity to learn silk business. Reilling & Schoen, 260 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted familiar with cage work by an old-established Stock Exchange house; address, giving references and stating terms. F 790 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Spaniard, with English and business knowledge, wishes position in reliable office; moderate salary. V 241 Times.

YOUTHS.—16, learn importing business; beginning care stocks. Address Import, Box 139 Madison Square.

Instruction.

ARE YOU IN THE RIGHT POSITION?
Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your ability and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Vocational consultations by appointment. Call, write, or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet K. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg. New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1848,) Broadway at 72d St.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
BUICK 1918 Touring, 7-passenger.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 Touring, $3,250.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-pass., $3,350.
CADILLAC 1918 VICTORIA, $3,050.
DISBROW Special Speedster, 1918.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI, 4-pass., Vic. top.
MARMON 1918 Touring, 7-pass.
MERCER 1917 Sporting, 4-pass.
MERCER 1916 Sporting, 4-pass.
STUTZ 1916, Special Speedster.
1,700 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 1582.

BRETEY, LOUIS 303 W. 59TH.
1918 PACKARD, 3-25 Touring 7-pass.
1918 PACKARD, 3-35 Holbrook Landaulet.
1917 PACKARD, 2-25 Fleetwood Runabout.
1916 PACKARD, 1-35 Touring 7-pass.
1916 PACKARD, 1-25 Touring 7-pass.
1917 CADILLAC, Touring.
1917 AUBURN Sedan.
1918 CHANDLER, Touring & Sedan.
1913 SIMPLEX Runabout.
LOUIS BRETEY Phone 270 Col.

BROUGHAM BARGAIN.
De Dion 8 cylinder, 30 chassis, with very beautiful Blue Ribbon Body, exceptionally smart and up to date; electric starter and lights, modern equipment throughout; will sell for practically cost of body, $3,500. For appointment phone Tremont 4440, Mr. Blommaert.

BUICK 1919 COUPE.
ALMOST NEW.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
226 West 56th St., (Broadway.)

BUICK 1916-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICKS, 1919 sedans, tourings; delivery today. 126 East 32d. Madison Square 2064.

BUICK runabout, 1918; practically new; private owner; must sacrifice. 147 West 88d.

BUICK, 1918, six-cylinder, five-passenger. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 151.

BURRELLE'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
WE ISSUE A WRITTEN GUARANTEE
For Four Months With Every Car.
CRANE SIMPLEX 4-pass. Special.
CADILLAC present series VICTORIA.
CADILLAC present series SEDAN.
CADILLAC present series LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC present series TOURING.
CADILLAC present series PHAETON.
CADILLAC type 55 CHUMMY.
DANIELS 1919 COUPE, 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Brougham.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 SEDAN.
MARMON 1917 Chummy Roadster.
MERCER 1919 4-Pass Sport.
MERCER 1917 Roadster
HUDSON 1919 Cabriolet, 4-Passenger.
SILVER SPECIAL KISSEL, 1918.
FIAT 1916 Brougham Limousine.
BIDDLE 1918 Duesenberg 4-Passenger.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 SPORT, 16-Valve.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE, 16-Valve.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
MERCEDES KNIGHT Sport, 4-Passenger.
AUSTRIAN DIAMLER Sport, 4-Passenger.
RENAULT Special 4-Passenger Roadster.
LANCIA Special Colonial SEDAN.
LANCIA Special Collapsible BROUGHAM.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI SEDAN.
FIAT 30-35 Fleetwood ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
1,680 B'way. Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 SEDAN.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 COUPE.
CADILLAC TYPE 53 7-PASSENGER.
ESSEX 1919 TOURING.
HUDSON 1918 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1918 LANDAU RUNABOUT.
MARMON 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MERCER 1918-19 SPORTING 4-PASS.
MERCER 1917 TOURING.
MURRAY 1917 ROADSTER.
PACKARD 3-35 TOURING.
PACKARD 3-25 TOURING.
STUTZ 1919 RUNABOUT.
STUTZ 1919 TOURING.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway, Circle 2185.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER, 1919.
PACKARD TOURING, 1918.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
STEARNS 1918 LIMOUSINE.
WHITE 1916, "80," SEDAN.
CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, 1918.
BUICK LIMOUSINE, 1917.
MERCER 1917 ROADSTER.
LIBERTY 1918 TOWN CAR.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 250 WEST 55TH ST.

CADILLAC 1918 VICTORIA, FINE SHAPE.
CADILLAC 1918 TOURING, FINE SHAPE.
PACKARD 3-25 LIMOUSINE.
PACKARD 1918, 3-35, COUPE, 4-PASS.
OWEN MAGNETIC SEDAN, slightly used.
HUDSON 1919 CABRIOLET.
MERCER 1919, brand new.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
HYGRADE AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,657 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2557.
802-806 7th Av. Tel. Circle 1904.

CADILLACS,
TYPE 57 VICTORIA,
TYPE 55 VICTORIA,
TWO TYPE 55 PHAETONS.
Overhauled and in perfect condition.
WE SPECIALIZE IN CADILLACS.
DE LAMATER MOTORS CORP.
1,677 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 1246.

CADILLAC. — Four-passenger, 1917 Coupe; absolutely perfect; special upholstering; newly painted; complete set slip covers, extra equipment; beautiful car; private owner. Robert Rosenthal, Majestic Hotel. Columbus 1900.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC AUTO EXCHANGE.
N. W. Cor. 56th St. and 7th Av.; Circle 5308.
HUDSON 1918 "M" LANDAU-COUPE.
HUDSON 1918 "M" 7-PASS. SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
PACKARD 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.

CADILLAC limousine, Model 57; absolutely new; can be seen at Lincoln Square Garage, 1,826 Broadway, second floor. Ask for Mrs. Dunn's car.

CADILLAC Limousine, eight-cylinder, Model 55, cord tires, shock absorbers; A1 condition; price $2,200. W. G. Ungerer. Phone Farragut 2914.

CADILLAC "8-CYL." TOURING.
Almost new; six Rudge Whitworth wire wheels, new cord tires; will sacrifice for $2,500 cash. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC.—Latest series 57 limousine; excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC cars for hire, by hour, day, week, or month; reasonable rates. Columbus 7834.

CADILLAC 1919, 4-passenger touring; exceptional car, practically new. Phone Circle 5692.

CADILLAC 1917 Limousine, mechanically perfect; any demonstration. Gotham 1694. Broadway Circle 2872.

CADILLAC 1919 coupe, four passenger. Schwarz, 5th floor, 1,709 Broadway. Circle 2947.

CADILLACS to hire, hour, week, month, trips; liveried chauffeurs. McMillan, Circle 4064.

CADILLAC 1919 touring, practically brand new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

CADILLAC touring, 1917, in perfect condition. Bowlby, 210 West 76th St.

CADILLAC 1919 touring; immediate cash bargain; call see it. Meyer, 123 West 64th.

CADILLAC, private renting service, 142 West 52d St. Circle 2800; reasonable rates.

CADILLAC 1917, four passenger; excellent condition. Columbus 2127.

CADILLAC 1919 victoria, practically new. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 B'way. Circle 65.

CADILLAC 1918 coupe; beautiful condition; make offer. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

CHANDLER 1918 touring, practically new; $600 cash, balance $800, payable six installments; demonstrated; 490 East 163d. Melrose 1306.

COLE 1917 SEDAN.
MANY EXTRAS.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
226 West 56th St., (Broadway.)

DODGE BROS. SEDAN.
DODGE BROS. COUPE.
DODGE BROS. RUNABOUT.
DODGE BROS. DELIVERY.
These cars have all been thoroughly gone over in our repair shop and are in the best of mechanical condition. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DODGE BROS. roadster, excellent mechanical condition; any demonstration; reasonable. Mr. Noble. Fordham 4302.

DODGE, 1918, touring, almost new. Garage, 215 West 48th.

FORDS.—Touring roadsters, coupelette, suburban, commercial with express, panel, furniture, bodies. 20th Cent. Auto Co., 250 W. 54th St.

FORD cars on easy payment plan; small amount down; balance $10 weekly; prompt delivery. F 1382 Times Bronx.

FRANKLIN, 9A, Sedan, wire wheels.
FRANKLIN, late series 9A, touring.
STEARNS 1918 touring, Victoria top.
CHANDLER 1918 touring; five fine tires.
NATIONAL 1918 touring; latest series.
WHITE 1915 town car, 4-cylinder 45.
OVERLAND 1917 6-cylinder, 5-passenger.
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.,
Used Car Dept., E. G. Kuh, Mgr.
4th Floor, 225 W. 58th St., east of Broadway.

HUDSON 1918 brougham, practically new; Westinghouse absorbers, new tires. Circle 7692.

HUDSON.
Tel. M. S., 8747-2439.

HUDSON runabout, 1917, 3 passenger, perfect; no dealers. Dr. Maxwell. Circle 6387.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Two 12 passenger buses, slightly used in company business only; carry new car guarantee; both are bargains; can be purchased on time if preferred. Willys-Overland, Inc. Phone Columbus 9400. Broadway and 50th St.

LEXINGTON touring, 5-passenger; late 1917; newly painted, new slip covers; in good running condition; quick buy. R. & P. Auto Enameling Co., 221 West 53d, one flight up.

LOCO.—Best offer over $500 takes Loco. 30 Speedster; electric lights, shock absorber, cord tires, two extra seats. Axtell's car, International Garage, 40th St. and 8th Av.

LOCOMOBILE to hire, five-passenger; hour, day, week, month; long trips. Owner driver; rates reasonable. Phone 3452 Newtown.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, latest model; used very little; must be seen to be appreciated. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE, late model, touring; perfect condition. Zenith, 808 7th Av. Circle 6386.

LOCOMOBILE, 1917; 48 touring; practically new; an exceptional car. Phone Circle 5692.

LOCOMOBILE, late, touring. Call between 10-12 A. M., Mrs. Bushey, Columbus 6914.

McFARLAN 1918 touring, 7 passenger; Fleetwood body; sport model, or Cadillac 1914 touring, 5 passenger. C. T., 145 Times.

MARMON, 7-passenger touring car, 1918 model, excellent condition, for sale. Apply Rose, Rector 1040, or Bronxville 271.

MARMON limousine brougham; excellent condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

MERCER.—Latest seven-passenger touring; 7,500 miles; would consider trade light car plus cash. Owner, 3514 Woolworth Bldg.

NATIONAL 1916; 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring; exceptionally fine mechanical condition; 2 extra shoes. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4100.

NATIONAL touring; classy Newport model; newly painted and renickled; fully equipped with extras; just overhauled by the National people; no dealers. 154 Nassau St., Room 1,124. Phone Beekman 2986.

NATIONAL late 1916 touring; in excellent condition; many extras; $850.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
226 West 56th St., (Broadway.)

OLDSMOBILE.—8-cylinder, model 44, perfect condition; all new tires, 2 extras; insured; bargain, $750; private. D. Meyer, 2,229 Creston Av., corner 182d St., 1 block west of Concourse. Can be seen Saturday after 3, Sunday all day.

OLDSMOBILE.—Turned in my Oldsmobile for $600 credit. What am I offered? Jones, 157 Taylor St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD.—Owner desires to sell his Packard 1916 twin six model, 1-35, 7-passenger salon touring car, which has been operated less than twenty thousand miles and is completely equipped, including seat covers, extra rim, and two extra tires; price $2,500; car now in use, but immediate delivery can be arranged; car can be seen by appointment; no dealers. Phone Rector 7200. Ask for Mr. Bradley.

PACKARD 1918 touring car; seating seven; price reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1919 7-passenger, special body, (Fleetwood,) for sale, $6,000. B 543 Times Downtown.

PACKARD.—5-passenger touring, 1918; perfect. Zenith, 808 7th Av. Circle 6386.

PAIGE SEDAN.
HUDSON SEDAN.
OVERLAND SEDAN.
DODGE SEDAN.
Cars can be seen at Knickerbocker Garage, 415 East 54th St.

PEERLESS limousine, present series; like new; Silvertown cord tires. Gotham, 1,694 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1912, 6-36; exceptionally fine mechanical condition; general appearance like new; all new shoes. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4100.

PIERCE-ARROW couple, newly painted, four new Lee tires and tubes; also extra shoe, shock absorbers; all in good condition; make offer. 75th Street Garage, 207 West 75th St.

PIERCE-ARROW cars for hire four or five days weekly, select parties. Ford, Audubon 7685, Apt. 11-A.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, touring; excellent condition; bargain. 1,881 Madison Av. Tel. 3783 Harlem.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 5 passenger. Herman N. Karp, 1,676 B'way. Circle 65.

RENAULT, 35 H. P., excellent, good rubber, newly painted; cheap. Belmont Garage, 113 East 84th.

ROAMER SEDAN, late model; perfect. Zenith, 808 7th Av. Circle 6386.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 BUICK TOURING.
1918 BUICK SEDAN.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 MARMON LANDAULET.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

SIMPLEX, 1914 Limousine-Landaulet, in splendid condition; thoroughly overhauled by the Simplex company and they said it was in fine shape. Keasbey, Cortlandt 7800.

SIMPLEX, 1913, 38 H. P. shaft limousine; A1 condition; bargain. Belmont Garage, 113 East 84th.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
1917 4-cylinder limousine.
1916 4-cylinder runabout.
Also OVERLAND 1918, 5 passenger.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
417 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT for sale; 1917 model; eight-cylinder, 125-inch wheel base; landaulet; gray upholstery; Ajax Road King tires; good running condition. Address B. T. Butterworth, 229 West 43d St.

STUDEBAKER, 5 passenger; fine condition; to first buyer with $700. Phone Schuyler 7687.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, four-cylinder five-passenger touring; in perfect condition; $550; extra tire and tubes. Helms, Circle 5000.

STUTZ sixteen valve speedster with top and extras; must sell. Lincoln Square Garage, 1,926 Broadway, second floor. Ask for Mr. Wolff's car.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Pressure is high over the lake region and moderately low over the Canadian maritime provinces and in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. During the last twenty-four hours showers and thunderstorms have occurred in portions of the North Atlantic States, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and at scattered points in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Temperatures have fallen to below normal over the north portion of the country east of the Mississippi River and are near the seasonal average elsewhere.

The outlook is for generally fair weather Saturday and Sunday over the central and northern portion of the country east of the Mississippi River and for showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Temperature changes will be unimportant east of the Mississippi, except that it may become warmer Sunday in the lake region. There are strong indications at the present time of a tropical disturbance over the Eastern Caribbean Sea. It is probable that it will move westward.

Winds off the Atlantic Coast: North of Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds, partly cloudy weather; Sandy Hook to Hatteras, moderate northwest to north winds and partly cloudy weather; Hatteras to Florida Straits, moderate variable winds, mostly south to southwest, showers and thunderstorms; East Gulf Coast, gentle variable winds, showers and thunderstorms.

FORECAST, TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, New Jersey, Eastern New York, Western Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland—Fair weather Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
3 A. M.	75	82	4 P. M.	77	93
6 A. M.	74	80	6 P. M.	74	94
9 A. M.	78	85	9 P. M.	68	87
12 M.	84	86	11 P. M.	64	83

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 87; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 11:45 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 10 A. M.; humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.78 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
12:05—217 W 105 St.; not given		Slight
1:55—736 10 Av.; Appex Novelty Co.		None
3:10—71 W. 109 St.; Vincent Mongiola		Slight
4:44—179 E. 105 St.; F. Meistead		Slight
9:15—287 3 Av.; not given		Slight
9:40—106 St. & 3 Av.; 3d Av. R.R.		Not given
11:25—112 W. 34 St.; W. Rosenberg		Not given
P. M.		
2:00—82 E. B'way; A. Goldsmith		Slight
5:35—5 E. 116 St.; Mortimer Holmes		Slight
5:55—426 Cherry St. (wagon;) Frank Broderick		Slight
6:40 129 W. 27 St.; M. Tanach		Not given
6:55—511 W. 44 St.; James O'Keefe		Slight

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Patria, at Naples, Aug. 8.
SS Kiowa, at Trieste, July 27.
SS Western City, at Pireaus, July 21.
SS Caserta, at Fiume, July 30.
SS Red Cloud, at Marseilles, July 30.
SS Roma, at St. Michaels, Aug. 4.
SS Wisconsis Bridge, at London, Aug. 4.
SS Ohioan, at St. Nazaire, Aug. 3.
SS Henry R. Mallory, at Brest, Aug. 4.
SS Liberator, at Brest, Aug. 4.
SS Panaman, at Brest, Aug. 3.
SS Iowan, at Brest, Aug. 3.
SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, at Brest, Aug. 3.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, at Brest, Aug. 3.

Sailed.

SS Guaro, from Vecchia, July 29.
SS P. de Satrustegui, from Cadiz, Aug. 6.
SS Worcester, from Stockes Bay, Aug. 6.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ SPORTING ROADSTER.
Almost new; handsomest car in city; painted red, black, gold stripe; six wire wheels and cord tires; special tire covers; front, rear bumpers; spotlight; special seat covers; will sacrifice quickly for $2,250. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STUTZ 1916, four-passenger Bulldog; mechanically wonderful; six wire wheels, brand new cord tires; looks almost new Empire Garage, 140 West 31st St.

STUTZ 1918 Bearcat speedster, practically brand new. Call 123 West 64th, Meyer.

STUTZ 1918 touring; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

STUTZ 1916 4 passenger, perfect condition; no dealers. Dr. Allen. Circle 6387.

STUTZ roadster, 1916; like new. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

STUTZ speedster, 1914, perfect condition; no dealers. Mr. O'Brien, 808 7th Av.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; perfect condition; no dealers; bargain. 808 7th Av.

TWO JITNEY BUSSES WITH 16-PASSENGER BODIES FOR SALE CHEAP; EXCELLENT CONDITION. 291 HALSEY ST., NEWARK. TELEPHONE MARKET 8964.

WESTCOTT, 1917, excellent condition; any demonstration. Conway's Garage, 172d and Plimpton, Bronx.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD twin sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD twin sixes, hour, season; reasonable. Muldoon, 154 West 86th. Col. 2151.

PACKARD twin sixes and Cadillac eights, town landaulet; monthly contracts. Circle 2471.

A NICE, 7-passenger touring car by hour, trip, or mileage; owner drives. Bushwick 4318.

PACKARDS; private appearance; first-class service. Call Circle 1868 for special rates.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE department of Charles Shongood, 539-541 Broadway, New York, buys cars outright or advances 80 per cent. of the appraised value; the balance, less commission, upon the prompt sale of cars; investigate our facilities. Telephone Spring 4506-4567. Paul Brew, Manager.

Wanted—Autocars, five, either chassis only or rotary dump body; specify full price. Jersey Auto Co., Passaic, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE Wanted.—High-class car with sedan body, about $3,000 to $4,000. Telephone Richmond Hill 5400. Schmidt.

CADILLAC Wanted.—1919 or 1918, 7-passenger, private party. Phone Bath Beach 102.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE
is a valuable asset to increase your earnings. Learn at New York's most complete school. Mechanical course, $45; with Driving, $65. Write for Catalogue I, or phone 5270 Circle.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; inspect equipment or write for booklet; ladies' classes.

AUTO SCHOOL, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $80.25.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.,
1,121 BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN. DEPT. C.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM
via Plymouth & Boulogne-sur-Mer
S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM....Aug. 23
S. S. NOORDAM..........Sept. 3
S. S. ROTTERDAM.......Sept. 20
For Rates and Further Information Apply
General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS
C. R. R. of N. J.
SUNDAY, AUG. 10.
LAKE HOPATCONG $1.50
(War Tax, 12c. additional)
Leave West 23d St. 8:20, Liberty St. 8:40 a. m., Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:53 a. m., Broad St., Newark, 9:13 a. m.
MAUCH CHUNK $2.00
(War Tax, 16c. additional)
Leave W. 23d St. 8:20, Liberty St. 8:30 a. m., Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:48 a. m., Broad St., Newark, 8:45 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY $2.50
(War Tax, 20c. additional)
Leave West 23d St. 7:50, Liberty St. 8:00 a. m., Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:13 a. m., Broad St., Newark, 8:30 a. m.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises........6:00 | Sun sets........8:03

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:41	7:02	12:17	12:51
Governors Island	7:15	7:32	1:28	1:29
Hell Gate	9:11	9:14	3:33	3:36

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 8.

SS Italia, Gibraltar, July 27.
SS Moline, Tunis, July 18.
SS Florinda, Huelva, July 22.
SS Luis Nelson, Lisbon, July 30.
SS Great Northern, Brest, Aug. 1.
SS Amelia, Antilla, July 20.
SS Fort Scott, Cristobal, July 27.
SS Arabian, Bordeaux, July 25.
SS Lake Catherine, Barry, July 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 31
Baltic	Gothenburg	July 24
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	July 15
West Noska	Cristobal	July 29
War Hermit	Clyde	July 28
Mariana	Buenos Aires	July 17
Lake Helen	St. Nazaire	July 12
Carolina	Gibraltar	July 14
Georgeanna Weems	Barry	July 14
Dennistoun	Gibraltar	July 12
Cadmus	St. Nazaire	July 12
Swazi	Colombo	July 18
Clan MacBeth	London	July 19
Lake Winico	Bordeaux	July 19
J. L. Luckenbach	Buenos Aires	July 14
Iodier	Antwerp	July 29
Malancha	London	July 24
Mina Brea	Cardiff	July 28
Conrad Mohr	Bergen	July 24
Persier	Antwerp	July 25
P. Christiania	Gibraltar	July 25
Socony	Beaumont	July 28
Savoie	Havre	July 31
Mongolia	Brest	July 30
Patria	Marseilles	July 27
Lapland	Liverpool	July 31
Alps Maru	Fowey	July 26
Lake Farge	Portland	July 26
Santeramo	Queenstown	July 24
Tidewater	Genoa	July 25

DUE TOMORROW.

Imperator	Brest	Aug. 3
Frederik VIII	Copenhagen	July 30
Orduna	Liverpool	July 31
Tropic	Liverpool	July 31
Sorland	Christiania	July 24
Radiant	Tampico	July 30
San Jacinto	Havana	Aug. 6
Lake Winooski	Barry	July 27
Liberty	St. Nazaire	July 26
Bernardau	Brest	July 30
Matanzas	Lisbon	July 27
Lake Fraley	Hull	July 26
Westlake	Rotterdam	July 27
Vasari	Liverpool	July 31

DUE MONDAY.

San Jacinto	Havana	Aug. 6
Jose	Jamaica	Aug. 6

DUE TUESDAY.

Esparta	Limon	Aug. 5

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Cibao	Jamaica	Aug. 8

DUE THURSDAY.

New Amsterdam	Brest	Aug. 2

DUE FRIDAY.

Turrialba	Santa Marta	Aug. 8
Munsomo	Buenos Aires	July 24
Patricia	Brest	Aug. 4

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mesaba, London	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fredner, Kingston	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Huron, Turks Island	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Talisman, Santos	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ocmulgee, Vera Cruz	——	12:00 M.
Yaquima, Hamburg	——	12:00 M.
Invincible, London	——	12:00 M.
Newby Hall, London	——	12:00 M.
West Indian, Bahia	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hellenes, B'nos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Sagus, Buenos Aires	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Glenorchy, Santos	——	3:00 P.M.
Lake Ogden, Haiti	——	3:00 P.M.
Fordonian, Martinique	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Kroonland, Brest	——	9:30 A.M.
Eastern Light, Havre	——	12:00 M.
Volunteer, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Anoka, Danzig	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

South Pole, Rotterdam		12:00 M.
West Kyska, Rio Janeiro		12:00 M.
Jacona, Galatz	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Artigas, Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Britannia, Marseilles	——	12:00 M.
Koran Maru, Kobe	——	12:00 M.
West Avenal, Buenos Aires	——	12:00 M.
Auburn, Antwerp	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ogontz, Accra	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ogontz, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Trinidad	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tivives, Kingston	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
P. F. Hendrik, Haiti	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saugus, Buenos Aires	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
West Indian, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Potosi, Cristobal	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Tollard, Piraeus	——	12:00 M.
Munrio, Caibarien	——	12:00 M.
Benoni, Manila	——	12:00 M.
Finland, Brest	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Leviathan, Brest		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Talisman, Rio Janeiro	——	12:00 M.
Trafalgar, B'nos Aires	——	12:00 M.

CUNARD
ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services.
NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL
Orduna ....Aug. 16
Vauban ....Aug. 21
Carmania ....Aug. 23
Orduna ....Sept. 16
Carmania ....Sept. 23
Orduna ....Oct. 21
Carmania ....Oct. 28
NEW YORK to CHERBOURG and SOUTHAMPTON
Mauretania ....Sept. 3
Mauretania ....Sept. 29
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON
Royal George ....Aug. 30
Royal George ....Oct. 4
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH & CHERBOURG
Caronia ....Aug. 23
Caronia ....Sept. 18
Caronia ....Oct. 23
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON
Saxonia ....Aug. 20
Saxonia ....Sept. 24
Saxonia ....Oct. 27
NEW YORK to PIRAEUS
Pannonia ....Aug. 28
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Columbia ....Sept. 6
BOSTON to GLASGOW
Elysia ....Sept. 3
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
AMERICAN
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Haverford ....Sept. 20
WHITE STAR
N. Y.—Cherbourg—Southampton
Adriatic ....Aug. 14
Lapland ....Aug. 23
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Baltic ....Aug. 30
Celtic ....Sept. 6
NEW YORK—AZORES—GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA
Canopic ....Aug. 28
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
PROPOSED DEPARTURES,
Subject to change without notice.
NEW YORK—HAVRE
LA SAVOIE ....AUG. 14
FRANCE ....AUG. 20
LA TOURAINE ....AUG. 25
LA LORRAINE ....AUG. 27
ROCHAMBEAU ....SEPT. 5
FRANCE ....SEPT. 9
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX
NIAGARA ....AUG. 28
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 19 STATE ST., N. Y.

STEAMSHIP PASSAGES
To Europe, South America, West Indies, South Africa, Australia, China, Japan, etc. Official Agents for All Trans-Atlantic and Trans-Pacific S. S. Lines. Tours and Tickets by All Rail Routes. Complete arrangements for business or recreation travel, including hotel accommodation. Pullman reservations, rail tickets, &c.
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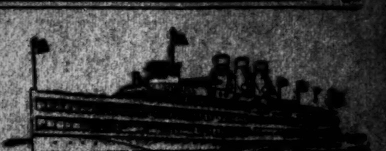

Hudson River by Daylight
DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
"Washington Irving," "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," "Albany."
Direct Rail Connections. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Ideal one-day outings.

NORTH BOUND	Through Service	P'k'psie Service	Sat. Special
New York	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Desbrosses St	8:40	10:00	1:30
West 42d St	9:00	10:20	2:00
West 129th St	9:20	10:40	2:20
Yonkers	9:50	11:10	....
Bear Mountain	....	†12:[illegible]	....
West Pt. (ex. Sun.)	....	1:[illegible]	....
Cornwall	....	1:[illegible]	6:[illegible]
Newburgh	†12:20	†2:00	6:30
Poughkeepsie	†1:30	†2:30	6:[illegible]
Kingston Point	2:10	....	7:[illegible]
Catskill	3:20	....	9:[illegible]
Hudson	3:40	....	9:15
Albany	6:20	....	11:[illegible]

†Return steamer same day from points marked †. *Up thru steamer will not stop at Bear Mt. Saturdays and Sundays in August.
Telephone: Canal 9800.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier New York

LONG ISLAND SOUND
Sunday Excursions
Where cool sea breezes are enjoyed. Enough time ashore for sightseeing. Good Music—Refreshments.
Steamer City of Lowell
To Bridgeport
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:15 A. M.
Round Trip Fare (incl. War Tax), $1.30
Steamer Richard Peck
To New Haven
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.
Round Trip Fare (incl. War Tax), $1.75
Tickets Limited. On sale Sundays only.
United States Railroad Administration
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

Cool, Bracing $1 Hudson Sail
THIS SUNDAY
Get aboard the swift, palatial "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Round trips to Newburgh or Beacon, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1.50.
You'll enjoy the up-river shore trips. Ride to the summit of Mt. Beacon. There's all kinds of sport in the varied attractions of Orange Lake Park. Visit Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh.
Lv. Franklin St., rain or shine, 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

The Ideal Trip
Saturday Afternoon
To West Point or Newburgh
*Comfortable Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., 1 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M., for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston. Music. Restaurant. The palatial BENJ. B. ODELL leaves West Point 7 P. M. for return to New York. *Also Str. POUGHKEEPSIE leaves Franklin St., 2:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 3 P. M., for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston.
*Both steamers offer an ideal afternoon on the Hudson and connect with return steamer to New York same day.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
SPECIAL SCHEDULE TODAY, Aug. 9th.
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET:
9:00, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER:
9:45, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND:
8:15, 10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:30, 2:30, 3:10, 3:35, 4:55, *5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:35, 9:25, 10:30.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St. Trip marked ‡ does not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129th St., 9:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Rockaway, 12:15, 5:30 P. M.
Telephone, Whitehall 1279.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY
DAILY SAILINGS FROM PIER 32, N. R., FOOT CANAL STREET, PEOPLE'S LINE DAILY, 6 P. M.; NIGHT EXPRESS LINE WEEKDAYS, 7 P. M.; SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, 9 P. M.; WEST 132D ST. (ALL STEAMERS) HALF HOUR LATER. DUE ALBANY 6 O'CLOCK FOLLOWING MORNING. DIRECT RAIL CONNECTIONS AT ALBANY TO ALL POINTS NORTH, EAST AND WEST. PHONE CANAL 9000
Express Freight Service. Autos Carried
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

A DELIGHTFUL DAYS OUTING
ORANGE LAKE PARK
NEWBURGH, N.Y.
THE PLAYGROUND of the HUDSON
accessible by all Hudson River Steamboats
NY OFFICE 25 W. 42nd ST.
Phone Vanderbilt 4527 for full information

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SAIL
To Newburgh and Return
Str. "Newburgh"
Leaves Franklin St., 1 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M.
Music, Restaurant, Luncheon.
Central Hudson Line

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.97
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.50 to $3.00.
Above prices include war tax.
Boat Leaves Pier 39, North River, Daily and Sunday at 5:30 P. M. Phone Spring 9461.

METROPOLITAN LINE
To BOSTON All the Way by Water, Always in Sight of Land.
Via CAPE COD CANAL
Daylight through the Canal both ways. Leave Pier 18, Foot of Murray St., Daily (Sundays included) at 5:00 P. M. Fare [illegible]. Tickets and information at Wharf. Tel. Barclay 5000.

WEEKDAY and SUNDAY TRIPS to
BEAR MT. 45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Str. "Grand Republic" Lv. Battery Daily 9, W. 132 St. 9:30 A. M.
ROUND TRIP—Sundays & Holidays, [illegible], Children 55c. Weekdays 65c, Children 35c. (inc. War Tax). MUSIC, REFRESHMENTS. Bear Mt. Line. Tel. Bowling Green [illegible].

NIAGARA TO THE SEA
The all-water route. For illustrated guide, address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Canada.

LOST AND FOUND.
Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing $130 cash, interest coupons and annual railroad pass, containing name of owner; no questions asked and liberal reward. Deliver Room 2012, 61 Broadway, N. Y. C. Telephone Bowling Green 9850. Van Iderstine.

LOST—Wednesday evening, the 6th, a brooch containing 2 large diamonds and 9 small ones; platinum setting; lost Little Club, taxi, or Hotel Plaza. Return to house officer, Hotel Plaza; reward $100; no questions asked.

LOST—Diamond pin, fleur-de-lis design, 9 diamonds, pearl drop, vicinity of Argyle Road, Avenue C, and Coney Island Av., Brooklyn; reward. L. C. Schnitzer, 140 Nassau St.

LOST, or taken by mistake, purse, containing jewelry, money, Sunday afternoon, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Finder please return to Cashier, Hotel Commodore, and receive $1,000 reward. Positively no questions asked.

LOST.—Package containing two sets of leases and one single lease; also $50 bond and various papers. Finder may keep bond and return papers to Louis J. Levy, 35 Nassau St., Room 717.

LOST—Wednesday night, at Tappen's, Sheepshead Bay, a pearl and platinum bar pin; finder will be liberally rewarded. E. O. Champ, 217 Broadway. Telephone 4585 Barclay.

LOST, between Broadway and 150th St. and 31 East 49th St., one combination crescent and straight bar pin with seven diamonds, on straight bar hook catch. Return Mrs. M. E. Simonson, 3,647 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Or taken by mistake, a Primo camera No. 1, from soda water counter, Statue of Liberty Dock, Battery Park, Monday, Aug. 4. Finder kindly communicate with 75 Pinard Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOST—Pocketbook containing money, lady's watch, glasses, in Pennsylvania Station. Reward. C. M. Collins, West Jersey Homeopathic Hospital, Camden, N. J.

LOST—Monday afternoon near Bramwell Bungalow, Long Beach, "Teddy," a small white Maltese terrier; liberal reward. William Bramwell, Long Beach, Long Island.

LOST—Solid gold-handled Waterman fountain pen, initialed L. W., New York Times; finder please return to B. T. Butterworth, New York Times, 2d floor, 229 West 43d St.

LOST—Pearl scarfpin on July 24; $100 reward; no questions asked. Return to Room 2317, 61 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond pearl lavalliere Sunday night Bar Harbor express to N. Y., taxi Atlantic Av. subway; reward. Prospect 1149.

LOST.—Gentleman's black hand grip, taxi, from Pennsylvania Station, 26th-5th Av.; liberal reward. Madison Square 291.

LOST—Navy discharge and passport in envelope; reward for return. B 111 Times.

LOST—Diamond bar pin; liberal reward. Phone Mrs. Leon Blum, Hotel Majestic.

REWARD $25 for return of gold chain and tassel, lost Aug. 2, Highbridge to North Asbury via "L," subway, and Pennsylvania train. Clerk Hotel Seymour, North Asbury, N. J.

$500 REWARD and no questions asked for return of square-cut ruby, six-carat diamond, Tiffany setting and diamond circle ring, lost at Woodmansten Inn, Monday night. Telephone Circle 4671.

$200 REWARD,
no questions asked, for return of platinum bar pin, containing 18 diamonds, lost vicinity of West 72d St., about Aug. 3. I. H. & B. H. Weinberg, 665 5th Av.

$100 REWARD,
return of fancy bar pin, with black opal in centre, surrounded by pearls, diamonds, and sapphires, lost Aug. 1 at Far Rockaway, L. I. A. R. Lee & Co., 15 William St.

$200 REWARD
return diamond bracelet lost about July 26 at or between Elberon and Deal, N. J. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LIBERAL reward for bar pin, seven diamonds, lost Tuesday evening, Midnight Frolic, or in taxi from there. Arkwright Club, 320 Broadway.

$300 REWARD,
return platinum bar pin, containing 11 pearls, 14 small diamonds, lost about July 15. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$100 REWARD,
return diamond-shaped sapphire and diamond pin lost Aug. 1. I. H. & B. H. Weinberg, 665 5th Av.

$5 REWARD for black silk silver handled umbrella, marked E. L. L., left in 'bus at 138th St. Return to R. C. Loesch Co., 76 Beekman St.

Found.

FOUND—Little white dog, with markings; hair partly clipped. Phone Plaza 1871.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—Friday, little brown griffon dog, around 80th St. and Riverside Drive; liberal reward. Mme. Novello Davis, 313 West 80th. Schuyler 5284.

LOST.—Boston terrier, female dark brindle and white screw tail. Columbus Circle, 4:30 Tuesday. $30 reward. Rohrer, 40 West 61st.

LOST—White female poodle; answers to name of "Lil"; reward. 257 West 86d.

3 big all-day Savings here

You have till six o'clock to take advantage of them at our two downtown stores; and till 10 P. M. at our two Harlem stores.

Straw Hats

$3.50 and $3 straws reduced to $2.35.
$6, $5, and $4 straws reduced to $3.35.
$7.50 and $6 Panamas reduced to $4.65.

Pajamas

$2.35 is the special price that saves you money on fine white pajamas in fancy madras and mercerized cloths. Today only.

Blue Suits

Remarkable opportunities today in Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serges and Unfinished Worsteds—at $45 in the newest single and double breasted models.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

30 VOLUMES SENT ON APPROVAL.

The New York Times War Volumes sent on approval, carriage prepaid, to responsible parties, to be returned, carriage charge collect, if on examination they are not found to be satisfactory. Virtual encyclopaedia of the war; all the essential official documents, official utterances and the richest literature pertaining to the war with a narrative history by eminent historians: 12,000 pages, 960 pages illustrations in rotogravure, 1,000 pages cartoons by leading cartoonists of Europe and America; three bindings. Sold for cash and on the easy monthly payment plan. Address War Volumes, New York Times, Times Square.—Advt.

COSBY SEPARATION SUIT DISMISSED

Court Expresses Hope That Ex-Rough Rider and Wife May Yet Be Reconciled.

FINANCES CAUSED TROUBLE

Mrs. Cosby, Who Brought Action, Alleged That Husband Was Parsimonious and Cruel.

In an opinion giving advice to both husband and wife and expressing the hope that they may yet be reconciled, Supreme Court Justice Giegerich dismissed yesterday a suit for separation by Mrs. Virginia D. Cosby against Captain Arthur F. Cosby, lawyer and Chairman of the Military Training Camps Committee, who as a member of Colonel Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," was wounded at the battle of Santiago. He is a son of the late Admiral Frank C. Cosby of San Francisco.

Mrs. Cosby, who married the defendant in 1904 in Wisconsin, brought her suit in 1917 on the ground of cruelty. When it was first tried in March, 1918, it was adjourned for a year in the hope that the parties would become reconciled. Captain Cosby made a counterclaim for a separation on the ground of cruelty and desertion, but when the trial ended he withdrew his request for a decree in his favor.

Justice Giegerich in his opinion states that the case is a "difficult and distressing one," and it is clear that the parties have been unhappy for the past six years, but he does not believe the plaintiff is free from responsibility, and is, "not convinced that she is not chiefly responsible for the domestic troubles." The court said:

"She was reared in luxury, but after her father's death his estate was lost, so that she has been dependent on the earnings her husband was able to make. No claim is made that he has not been diligent and used every effort to obtain as large an income as possible. The claim is made, however, that he has been hard, cruel, and parsimonious. It is plain from the evidence and from the brief that the troubles generally had their origin in differences arising between the parties as to expenditures, the defendant struggling to live within his means and the plaintiff struggling for larger allowances for living expenses."

The court says that the couple have two children, both girls, one thirteen and the other seven years of age, both of whom were crippled by infantile paralysis in 1916, at which time a third child died of the same disease. Justice Giegerich says he believes Captain Cosby has been right in his attitude as to expenditures and the plaintiff wrong, and says that no marriage can be a success, or at least is put under a "severe strain," if one party wishes to live within the family income and the other to exceed it.

WILL FIGHT NEW YORK TAX.

New Jersey Law Officer Advises Residents of His State Not to Pay.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Attorney General Morgan, in a statement made today, advised residents of New Jersey employed or conducting business in New York, who may be taxed under the New York income tax law, to refuse to pay. If threatened with compulsion, they are asked to notify the Attorney General, who says he will take legal steps in their behalf.

The Attorney General said that Federal Judge John C. Knox's decision in the suit of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Conn., attacking the New York State income tax as applied to non-residents, was along the line of New Jersey's contentions against the imposition of the tax on New Jersey citizens.

He said further that he anticipated that the case would be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and in that event he, as Attorney General of New Jersey, and ex-United States Attorney General John W. Griggs of Paterson, as special counsel, would participate on New Jersey's behalf.

'FLYING CIRCUS' GOES NORTH

"Wild Goose" Recruiting Triangle Leaves Mineola for Providence.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 8.—Five airplanes of the United States army "Flying Circus" which are flying from Dallas, Texas, to Eastern cities and return, left Hazelhurst field about 1 o'clock this afternoon on the second half of the trip. Their next stop was to be Providence, R. I., whence they were to go to Boston, then to Springfield, Mass., and thence West.

The planes left in V, or "wild goose," formation, led by the plane of Major Jack W. Simmons. This plane is known as "The Rover." The other pilots are Lieutenants Benjamin Adams, Maurice J. Plumb, Ward F. Robertson, and Robert Midkiff. Seven planes started on the flight, but two remained in Washington.

The planes are of the De Haviland type, with Liberty motors. The purpose of the trip is to encourage recruiting. The total distance so far traversed is 3,591 miles, and the total time is 2,518 minutes (forty-one hours and fifty-eight minutes). When the planes get back to Dallas they will have traversed 7,000 miles. Besides the pilot each plane carries a passenger, who throws out literature.

Major Simmons is the officer who fell from one of the planes into New York Bay near Fort Hancock about three weeks ago.

CALDER BOOM IN BROOKLYN.

Senator's Name Suggested for Vice Presidency If Johnson Runs.

There was much discussion in Brooklyn yesterday among the politicians of a reported movement on the part of friends of United States Senator William M. Calder of that borough to boom him for the Republican nomination for Vice President next year. On the assumption that Senator Hiram Johnson would be the leading candidate for the Presidential nomination, Mr. Calder's name was coupled in the talk with that of the Californian.

Some of the friends of Senator Calder seemed disposed to think that Johnson men themselves had inspired the Calder boom report. These were of the belief that if there was anything in it at all, it was a move on the part of the Johnson forces to placate the former supporters of Charles E. Hughes, who resented the treatment he received in California as a Presidential candidate three years ago.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
REV. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
10:30—"The Reason and Remedy for Race Riots and Other Lawlessness."
12:00—Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.
7:45—Popular Song Service with Precentor.
8:00—"The Times of Great Tribulations."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11, Rev. CHARLES H. DODD, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach.
No Evening Service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Broadway and 70th St.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.,
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by
HARRY D. COE
of Bristol, Conn.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
REV. HOMER J. VOSBURGH,
Pastor North Baptist Church, Camden, N. J., Will Preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,925 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—260 W. 82d St., 11 A. M. only.
Eighth Church—52 E. 78th St. 11 A. M. only.
Ninth Church—138 East 27th St.
Tenth Church—154 West 57th St.
Bedford Park Society—2,502 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood, at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ
(Christian)

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Prof. W. C. BOWER will preach at 11 A. M.

Interdenominational

TENT EVANGEL,
110th St. and Amsterdam Av.
AUGUST BIBLE CONFERENCE,
Aug. 10th to Sept. 2d. UNION WORK.

REV. G. W. McPHERSON,
Aug. 10, 10:30 A. M. Subject: "Modernism in Religious Education, Its Relation to Social Unrest and Anarchy." Safe and sane and radical colleges and seminaries will be named.

REV. FRANK NORRIS,
of Fort Worth, Aug. 10, 4 P. M., will speak on "The War Between Labor and Capital, a Sign of the Coming of Christ."

HERBERT BOOTH,
the brilliant son of General Booth of the Salvation Army, Aug. 10 and 11, 8 P. M., will speak on "The Second Coming of Christ and Modern Criticism of This Doctrine."

DR. MARK A. MATHEWS,
ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of America, Aug. 12th, at 8, and nightly to Aug. 18th.

NEW YORK CITY TABERNACLE,
44th St., and 8th Av.
G. H. MEINARDI, SUPT.
Sunday, 10:45 A. M.-7:30 P. M.
J. FRANK NORRIS,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
Mon., Aug. 11, to Sat., Aug. 16, 7:45 P. M.
DR. A. C. DIXON,
Late of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London.
ALL WELCOME. SEATS FREE.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Broadway, Cor. 104th St.
11 and 8—Rev. DAVID ROSS.
Monday, at 8—Prayer Meeting.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Broadway, Cor. 104th St.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP.
11 and 8—Rev. DAVID ROSS.

Lutheran

THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway at 93d Street.
Rev. Augustus Steimle, D. D., Pastor.
Morning services at 11 o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway at 93d Street.
Rev. Augustus Steimle, D. D., Pastor.
Preacher: Rev. F. G. Gotyald, D. D., at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. WILLIAM FREAS preaches at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11—Dr. HERBERT F. RANDOLPH.
8—Rev. LELAND F. CARY.
7—Young People's Meeting.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS M. E. CHURCH,
Amsterdam Ave. and 153d Street.
Rev. Frank D. Lawrence, Pastor. First M. E. Church, Camden, N. J., 11 A. M.
8 P. M., Special Music.

WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, 4th St., West of Square.—Dr. JULIUS A. WARD, 11. Summer Visitors Welcome.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 West 72d Street.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. May Cornell Stelber.
Tuesday, 8 P. M., Miss Julie M. Cooke.
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Mr. Eugene Del Mar.
Thurs., 8 P. M., Healing, Mrs. Addalene Mensal.
Tuesday and Friday 8:15 P. M., Psychology, Mrs. Offield.
Wed., Thurs. & Friday, 8:15 P. M. Classes. (Voluntary Offering.) Mr. Harry Gaze.

New Thought

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP,
the author of the wonderful book, Religion and Business.
Hotel McAlpin (Colonial Hall) 11:15.
THE NEW WAY.
Everybody welcome—Good Music.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.
Banquet Hall, Park Avenue Hotel.
Meeting, Sunday at 11. Speaker, MRS. JENNIE H. CROFT.
Subject: "The Gospel of Redemption."

CHURCH OF LIFE AND JOY.
HARRY GAZE, Speaker.
Faith and Prayer as Scientific Realities.
Hotel Astor. Sunday morning at 11.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.—Classes held at Vedanta Ashrama, West Cornwall, Conn.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Theodore Ainsworth Greene.
THE REV. GEORGE A. BUTTRICK will preach at 11.
Noonday Service Daily (exc. Sat.) at 12:30

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
REV. HERBERT BOOTH SMITH, D.D., Pastor of Immanuel Church, Los Angeles, Cal., will preach 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
11—"Three Great Elements in Religion."
4:30—"Is the End of the World Near?"
Everybody Welcome.
Church Closed Until Sept. 14.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.
Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. J. D. JONES, D. D.,
of Bournemouth, England,
will preach at both services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Old First, University Place and Madison Square Foundation.
11 A. M., Rev. James I. Vance, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., will preach in the University Place Church, cor. 10th St., and at 8:30 P. M. at the Lawn Service, 5th Av. and 11th St.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor.
11—Rev. THORNTON MILLS, Ph. D.
8—Union Meeting Tent, Ft. Washington.

HARLEM-NEW YORK CHURCH,
122d St. and Mt. Morris Park West.
Rev. Frederick W. Evans, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. Robert Hugh Morris, D. D.,
11 A. M., 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor.
Rev. PAUL DWIGHT MOODY
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Service, Sunday and Wed. on Roof.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M., Rev. C. N. VAN HOUTEN.
7:15 P. M., Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PARK AV. AND 86TH ST.
REV. WARREN DANIEL HALL, 11 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.
WEST END.—Amsterdam, cor. 105th.
11 and 8, Dr. T. R. Glover of Oxford and Cambridge, England, preaches.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 86th St.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. S. HALL YOUNG, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "God's Providence Before and After the Event."

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Guerry.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Guerry.
Weekday Services Daily at 7:30 A. M.

ALL ANGELS, West End Av. and 81st.—Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D.D., Rector. Services, 8, 11 and 4 o'clock.

ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. AND 10TH ST.
11—Rev. Charles W. Nauman.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Ave. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, D.D., Rector.
Services 8 and 11. (Mr. Hill.)
8 P. M., Illustrated Address,
"MODERN PALESTINE."

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service & Sermon (Dr. Lubeck) ..... 11 A. M.
Evensong (Rev. C. G. Baird) ..... 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen
12 M.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer.
Sermon by the Rev. G. F. Taylor.
Te Deum in C—"Le." Offertory.
Anthem—"Like as the Hart"—" Novello."
4:40—Organ Recital by George W. Andrews, Music Doc. A. G. O., Oberlin Conservatory of Music.
Andante Religioso, Allegretto (Sonata 4) Con Moto Maestoso (Sonata 2) Andante Tranquille
The above numbers are from Mendelssohn.
Holy Communion Wednesday 10 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 51st St.
Rev. F. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9 A. M., Italian Service; 11, Morning Service and Sermon.

Protestant Episcopal

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Park Av. and 51st St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher: Rev. Paul G. Favor.
Full Choir. All Seats Free.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, East of 3d Avenue.
ALL SEATS ARE FREE.
Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES,
8, 10, and 8.
MORNING SERVICE, 10 O'CLOCK.
Please Note Early Hour of Morning Service During Summer.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street,
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St. Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 9; High Mass and sermon, (Rector,) 10:45; Evensong, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.
5th Avenue and 53d Street.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8, 11 (Rev. D. Wilmot Gateson).

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St., Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS, 7 and 8 o'clock A. M.
10:30, SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS.
4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rev. FREDERICK BURGESS, Jr., B.D., Rector.
8, 11 A. M., Rev. Henry Smart, D. D.

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Minister.
Rev. John J. De Boer
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill, D. D., will preach.
11 A. M., "The Sheep Herder in the City."
8 P. M., "The Universality of Jesus."

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. Malcolm James MacLeod, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Charles R. Brown, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon
will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. Irving H. Berg, D. D., Minister.
Rev. James S. Kittell, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.
All Seats Free.

Society of Friends

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

Theosophy

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Unitarian

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH,
Park Av. and 34th St.
Church of the Messiah, (1839-1919.)
11 A. M.—HARVEY DEE BROWN,
"The Democratic Reconstruction of Religion."

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL BRANCH, Lexington Av. (53d St.) 8:45 P. M., Speaker, Mr. Harry Haines of the 8th Avenue Mission.

Other Services

THE GREAT SEAL OF JEHOVAH.
A Great Biblical and Prophetic Address, Forecasting the most remarkable Religious movement of History by
CARLYLE B. HAYNES,
At the Summer Bible Institute in the Big Tent at 95th St. and Broadway.
Sunday night, Aug. 10, at 8 o'clock.
Meetings every night but Saturday.
Questions and Answers—Seats Free.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
Grand Ball Room, Waldorf-Astoria.
Service, Sunday, 11 A. M.
Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
MRS. MAY CORNELL STOIBER will speak on the topic,
"The Five Told Men."

BROOKLYN

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Corner South Oxford Street.
President Clarence A. Barbour of Rochester Theological Seminary will preach at 10:30 and 7:45.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH MESSIAH,
Greene and Clermont Aves.
Rev. Floyd Appleton preaches at 11 A. M.

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Missouri Live Stock Feeders' Association
Illinois Live Stock Association
Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association
West Virginia Live Stock Association
Wyoming Stock Growers' Association
Montana Stock Growers' Association
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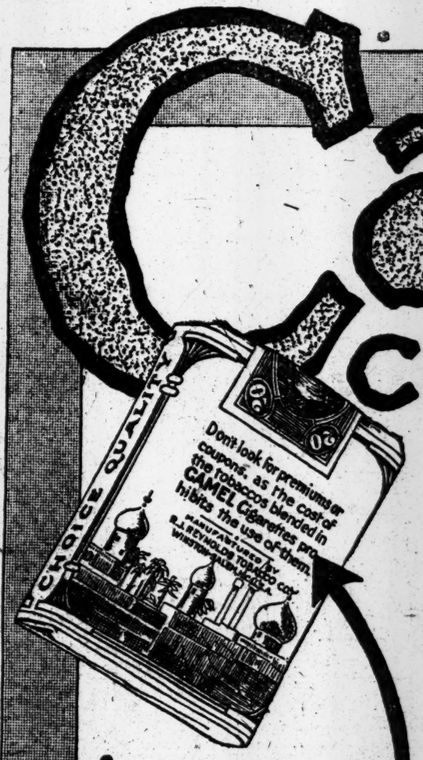
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